THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1905-FOUR SECTIONS-THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ALL EYES ON SWEDEN

Great Interest is Manifest in Probable Action in Regard to Norway.

UNION HAS NEVER PEEN SATISFACTORY

From the First There Bas Been Trouble Between United Kingdoms.

QUESTION OF EQUALITY IS INVOLVED

Norwegians Have Feared Sweden Would Claim Superiority in Combination.

SWEDISH PREMIER CAUSED THE CRISIS

Refusal to Agree to Norway's Construction of Union Led to Dissolution of National Bonds.

Cablegram to The Bee.)-It can scarcely be missed. "Upstairs? Not I!" answered the said that the union of the two Scandinavian prince, "They can't do much without me. peoples, now rudely and perhaps forever It is I who am going to be married. Hesevered, has ever worked smoothly since sides, an order is an order. I was ordered its formation in 1814, yet the two lands are to parade this company, and here I remain kindred in speech, race and religion. For until the princess lets herself be seen." He mark, but on January 14, 1814, by the treaty ceded Norway to Sweden. The Norwegians a constitution, and eventually Bernadotte, who later became King Carl Johan of Sweden, consented to a convention by which it was agreed that Norway was a "free, independent and indivisible kingdom, united to Sweden under one king." From that day to this the two people have own legislature, laws, systems of fianance, its own army and navy; remained, in fact, a separate state, the golden link of the crown being the one visible bond between them. That link is now broken. But so complete has been the separation in the past that a Norwegian was a foreigner in Sweden and a Swede a foreigner in Norway, with the sole exception, of course, of

the reigning monarch. Has it ever happened before? Has any sovereign in the world's history ever lost at one troke one-third of his subjects and more than one-third of his territory without a shot fired, without a blow struck in self-defense? As much and more, indeed, has been lost by luckless rulers, but only after hard fighting-only after some crushing blow and brought the losers to their knees and stifled the voice of protest. The king's own protest appears to be the only one seriously lodged. Stockholm is content to shrug its shoulders, to denounce the bad taste of the Norwegians in choosing a date for their disloyalty so soon before the marriage of the heir apparent's eldest son, and to accept the new position as one of which, on the whole, the advantages outweigh the

Question of Trade Laws.

The first question which presents itself to the mind of a foreign observer of the development of the political crisis in Norway must be, "How is it possible to account for the unanimity which characterizes the demand that Sweden be compelled to permit Norway to appoint its own consuls independently? Why is it that in a nation which lacks neither political experience nor a due sense of its international position, scarcely a voice, with one or two notable exceptions, has been heard in protest against a policy which has created a situation fraught with the utmost danger to the union?"

The legal argument based upon the Nor wegian constitution of 1814 and the act of union of 1815 is that Norway, which is described as "free and independent, under one king," is that among the attributes of a state so defined must be the right to appoint its own consuls. The principal argument is that Norway, with the fourth largest merchant marine in the world and rapidly developing export trade, must, as a which it considers itself entitled. Free trade Norway has its own customs system and its own commercial treaties, and it is not to be expected that its interests will ist Sweden. But these arguments are no new. They have been advanced over and over and over again during the last ninety years, or ever since the union of 1815.

The remote cause of the separation being evident what shall be said of the near cause of the immediate break? Everything seemed to be going as merry as a marriage bell and government submitted its draft of the regbegan a period of suspense.

Premier Surprises Norway.

The draft lay unregarded in Stockholm and it was regarded as an ominous sign when Mr. Lagerheim, the Swedish minister of foreign affairs, who was known to favor settlement on the lines of the comper Mr. Bostror, the Swedish premier, proke the silence in a manner which made verybody in Norway rub their eyes. The Norwegian draft had contained strict prorisions enjoining upon Norwegian consuls he duty of making full reports to the minister of foreign affairs in any matter which were or might become of a diplonatic character and restraining them from nolding direct intercourse except in cases specially provided with the foreign office of the country in which they were situated. Mr. Bostrem now proposed that the Swedish foreign minister should have the power to remove any Norwegian consul with whose conduct he might be dissatisfied. This was inconsistent with the Norwegian constitu tion, which provides that a Norwegian official can only be dismissed by the crown, and, from the Norwegian point of view, reduced the laborious negotiations of years to a mockery. Prof. Hagerup officially declared that this proposition of Mr. Bostrom's would "imprint on Norway the

In December Mr. Bostrom put forward in the name of the majority of his colpanied these proposals with the statement that, though he could not himself desert facilitate the acceptance of these proposals. tory hand In Norway it was felt that proposals that the most powerful politician in Sweden delittle chance of being accepted in that

New Points Raised.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CROWN PRINCE OBEYS ORDERS

Amusing Contretemps at Ceremony Preceding His Marriage and Emperor Admits Mistakes

BERLIN, July 1 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-An amusing story is related here about an event which happened on the evening the crown princess was conducted into the Royal Schless. When the gala carriage containing the empress and her future daughter-in-law entered the courtyard of the palace the crown prince was in command of the Guard of Honor to receive them. According to a prearranged program the crown prince was to parade his company before the princess, but an unforeseen thing happened. The kaiser, who was waiting, forgot, for the first time in his life doubtless, a military formality. In his joyous excitement he extended his arm to the princess and disappeared with her in the interior of the Schloss before the crown prince had time to set his guard in motion A nice state of affairs," called out the crown prince to the officers in his vicinity. 'His majesty has marched off with my bride! Where do I come in?" Several minutes elapsed, and as neither the kaiser nor the princess returned, the crown prince was advised laughingly to follow his father HESSLEHOLM, Sweden, July 1 .- (Special and bride into the Schloss, as he would be 400 years Norway had been united to Den- stuck to his post. In the meantime the kaiser was informed of the state of affairs. of Kiel, the Danish king, Frederick VI. He was greatly amused and appeared with without consulting the Norwegian people, the empress and princess on a balcony overlooking the courtyard, and from this lofty at that time resisted the scheme, drew up height witnessed the parade march of the

Since his recent marriage the crown prince finds himself becoming more and nore of a popular idol. During the recent review of troops by the kaiser a motor car driven at high speed dashed past the boundaries prescribed by the spectators. never been amalgamated; each retained its The car was immediately pursued by ounted policemen, who shouted angrily at the owner, and the latter unmasked. On seeing that he was the German crown prince the disconcerted policeman fell back saluting and the spectators raised a hearty cheer of welcome, also indulging in hearty laughter at the expense of the police.

"CONGO EVIL" IS UNDER FIRE King Leopold Blamed for Conditions Which Exist in the African Free State.

LONDON, July 1-(Special Cablegram to The Bee)-"The Congo evil" continues the subject of discussion uppermost in charitable and missionary circles. At a recent meeting of the Congo Reform association Sir Harry Johnston, president of the African society presided. He said that the Congo Free State was, so to speak, the

full freedom to loot, outrage and murder. King Leopold issued secret decrees and by a stroke of the pen the native was robbed of everything that he possessed. The de mands upon the natives lead to monstrosi ties. Arab slave raids were child's play compared with them. Every village was a penal settlement. If the native did not bring in the required quantity of rubber every fortnight he was seized, or, if he could not be got, his wife, his children or his relations were taken. It was estimated as a minimum figure that 10,000 human beings of both sexes and all ages were incarcerated in the course of a single year in these pestiferous dens, many dying therein, many dying afterward. Sir-Charles Dike, M. P., moved a resolution condeming the present system of personal rule established by the sovereign of the Congo Free State. Poultney Bigelow secmatter of business, exercise the rights to onded the motion, which was carried with only eight dissenting votes.

O'CONNOR'S ADVICE TO IRISH always be the same as those of protection- Tells Them to Divide British Parties and Hold Balance of Power.

LONDON, July 1 - (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-At the annual convention of the United Irish League of Great Britain was the occasion of an interesting address by Norwegians of all classes, both conserva- Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., the president of tives and radicals, began to believe that the organization. Mr. O'Connor said that after all a common basis of union could still the league was not a powerful body finanbe found under one king. The Norwegian | cially, its 2,000,000 members being men and women who earned their daily bread, but ulations which were to govern the new and they were able sometimes to exercise an independent consular service, and then almost dominating influence on certain constituencies, and their votes had always been given for the cause of Irish self-government. Discussing the prospects of a general election, he remarked that he would like to see a weak conservative government in office for six years, because he was convinced that at the end of that time they nunique making concessions to Norway. They had got things from conservative govwould see a strong executive in power. ernments in the past, whether from fear or interest he would not stop to inquire, but it was certainly not from love. The suggested "redistribution bill," the object of which was to deprive Ireland of a part of its parliamentary representation, he characterized as an iniquitous and infamous proposal. Any Irishman who gave a vote for a tory at the next election would be assisting to paralyze the cause of Ireland and strengthen the arm of Chamberlain, its most inveterate and powerful enemy. In the olden days England conquered Ireland by dividing its people. In these days, by way of Christian compensation, Irishmer should divide English parties and so let

NEW BOOK BY COUNT TOLSTOY Russian Author Draws Picture of Life in Factory and on

MOSCOW, July 1 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-A new book, said to be of surpassing interest, has just been finished by leagues amended proposals. He accom- Count Tolstoy. It is a village story. The heroes are a peasant and his two sons, one of whom remains on the farm. The other his former standpoint, he was prepared to prefers to seek his happiness in a neighresign if his resignation would in any way boring large town, where he becomes a fac-

Tolstoy draws a powerful comparison between the fate of the two brothers, clared himself unable to support had very pointing his oft-told moral and developing his well known philosophical teaching. His conclusion is that nature furthers purity of heart, while city life can only debase Moreover, the Norwegian government and destroy all that is elevated in a discovered in them six new points, which

Many Thousands Sign Petition Which is Sent to Russian Ministers' Committee.

LAWS DOOM JEWISH FEOPLE TO BEGGARY

Outbreak Against Them Used as Excuse for Limiting Their Privileges.

"PALE OF SETTLEMENT" AN EVIL POLICY

Regardless of B. Belief, They Should Li- They Please, JROWING IN JEWISH TOWNS

> Capitalists Are Hampered in Dealings and Children Are Not Allowed Usual Privileges of Schools.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Many thousand Jews in Russia have signed the following petition which has been forwarded to the Russian committee of ministers:

The laws and regulations affecting the Jewish inhabitants of Russia which have been passed during the last twenty-five years nave apparently had for their aim the transformation of the Jewish population (numbering 5,000,000) into so many beggars. The fact that the mob in the year 1881 organized numerous massacres of the Jews was employed by the authorities is an excuse for depriving the Jews of the right to further establish themselves in villages and to acquire property. But not only was a new settlement of the land denied them, the officials made this the excuse for driving out the Jews already living in the villages in large numbers and herding them together still more in a number of cities and towns. These Jews who dealt within a zone of fifty versts from the fronter who were thus expelled had to wander thither. The whole Russian realm was mapped out for the Jews into three strictly separated districts. The laws and regulations affecting the

The bulk of the Jews were only free to live in the twenty-five departments com-prising the so-called "pale of settlement." The remainder of European Russia was open only to those Jews who belonged to a merchant's guild of the first class for ten years, obtained an academic degree or were skilled handicraftsmen. For the latter class there was again a pecial "pale of settlement" in European tussia, as Jewish workmen were not per-nitted to reside in the departments of Mos-

ow and Taurien. Lastly, there was a district in Russia that Lastly, there was a district in Russia that remained forbidden ground for all Jews without exception—Siberia. Jews were not allowed to reside there under any circumstances unless they had committed a serious crime and were banished thither. The result of this restriction of residence and the expulsion of many thousands, which was its comitant, was that the cities and towns of the Pale of Settlement were seriously overcrowded with Jews.

Closely Herded Together.

In spite of active emigration to European Congo Free State was, so to speak, the ward of civilized Europe. He was of the opinion that the only practical solution of the Congo problem was to ask Beigium immediately to take over the work of the Congo Free State as a national Beigian enterprise.

E. D. Morel said that the trouble arose from the fact that King Leoplod was the over ford and trustee and that he resided several thousand miles away. Today the soldiers are quartered upon the land, with full freedom to loot, outrage and murder.

In spite of active emigration to European and other countries, not less than 4,20,600 Jews lives not less than 4,20,600 they paid to the paid of settlement, closely herded to gether and competing bitterly against each other. In order that their entrance to the schools might be hindered it was enacted that the number of Jewish scholars in attendance at secondary schools should not exceed 10 per cent. Admittance to the high schools was so far restricted that few Jews had the good fortune on the conclusion of their career to find a place in a university. But even thousafew lucky persons were able to derive little advantage from the university state. areers. Jews were then prevented from areers. Jews were then prevented from alling any state or municipal office, and iso from holding any position in the zemstos. Even the practice of law was only sermitted them after a special license from the minister of justice had been obtained, and not a single Jew in Russia has been dimitted a barrister during the last fouradmitted a barrister during the last four-teen years. It may be said without exag-geration that the whole tendency of Rus-sian legislation has been to make the life

geration that the whole tendency of Russian legislation has been to make the life of Jews in Russia impossible.

In towns of the pale of settlement the Jewish population has often comprised no less than 60 per cent of the entire population and furnished 50 per cent of the municipal rates. Notwithstanding this, Jews are not permitted to elect representatives on the municipal councils, and they possessed neither an active nor a passive vote. The Jewish population had to be governed by a non-lewish magistracy, and their taxes collected by strange and, in part, hostile persons. The result of all these petty expedients and measures was finally that the authorities in St. Petersburg were selzed with fear and trembling. Not less than 30 per cent of the entire population of the Jewish pale of settlement are reduced to such a condition of wretchedness that they have to be supported from charitable sources.

Poverty is Great.

In great Jewish communities like those of Vilna, Berditcheff and Odessa the number of the Jewish poor amounts to as ber of the Jewish poor amounts to as much as 5 to 35 per cent. Coextensive with this widespread poverty there is in all of the Jewish communities an enormous laboring and artisan proletariat that knows not today wherewith it may exist on the morrow. The simple weapon which the laborer and artisan possesses in relation with his employer—the power of leaving his work and seeking better conditions of employment elsewhere—has become impossible of use on account of the limitation of freedom of movement and the prohibition of residence elsewhere than in the few towns of the pale of settlement. If they do not wish to die of hunger or go begging, Jewish workmen must submit unreservedly to the conditions prescribed by the manufacturers. The Jewish capitalists, too, are seriously injured by the burdensome effect of the special regulations, which have, owing to the restraint of the May laws, taken from them every freedom of action, and deprived them of the power of disposing of their products in markets outside the pale of settlement.

The only possible method of ameliorating the deeply sad condition of the Jews lies in freeing them from the harassing oppression under which they labor, so that they shall enjoy equality of rights such as obtains in other European states. Next to the freedom of religious practice and the right to take part in the administration of municipalities and the zemstvos the Jews must have the right of free emigration and the power to settle in all places. Jews must have the right of free emigration and the power to settle in all places. Jews must have the right of free emigration and the power to settle in all places. Jews must have the right of free emigration and the power to settle in all places. Jews must have freedom to choose their vocation, to acquire property, and without restriction, to obtain education in the schools. Freedom of movement and the power to choose at will a calling are conditions without which a well ordered state is unthinkable. Only by such rights does man acquire the mean much as 25 to 33 per cent. Coextensive with this widespread poverty there is in all

PLAN MORE RIFLE PRACTICE Lord Roberts' Idea Taken Up by Englishman Who Has a

Scheme.

The Bee.)-Lord Roberts, having pro- scientific world. nounced strongly in favor of rifle shooting as a national pursuit and the making physical training absolute Charles H Liddell urges the following practical measures for carrying into execution the suggestions made in a general way by Lord

First-The establishment of rifle ranges throughout the country by state and private enterprise working in an undivided spirit of patriotism.

Second-Making permanent this condition of affairs under the auspices of the National Bills association. onal Rifle association. Third—Partial remodeling of the Bisley rth-Free railway transportation to

CZAR IS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE MAY FIRE ON ODESSA

Petersburg Discusses Possible Japanese Demands and Russin's Reply to Them.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1 .- (Special Cablegram to The Ree.)-The terrible strain and anxiety the czar has undergone during STRONG FORCES GUARD EVERY STREET the last year have told severely upon him In spite of his great efforts to appear cheery and hopeful, those who are constantly in his presence cannot help but notice that he is a changed man. At times he becomes excited and restless and awaits all official news with the greatest impatience. Personally he is most anxious for peace. He is sick and tired of hearing of one blunder after another and is very destrous of putting a stop to useless bloodshed.

The war party, composed of most of the grand dukes, has been fast declining in in- STATEMENT ACCEPTED WITH CAUTION fluence, while the peace party has been obtaining greater sway over the czar all of

the time. Russia's view has always been that if the vorst came to the worst it could withdraw the main portion of its army from Man churia, keeping only a force sufficient to maintain a species of guerilla warfare on the border, and thus compel Japan to sustain its full complement of forces in Manchuria. By this means it has always been hoped to weaken and eventually cripple Japan's resources On the other hand, however, it is now seen that this species of guerilla warfare might continue for many years, and that meanwhile no Russian merchant ship would be safe from Japanese aggression in far eastern waters.

Though the consensus of opinion seems to be that the war will continue, there is considerable discussion of possible peace terms, A unanimous press campaign is going on against the payment of an indemnity to Japan.

The following are believed to be approximately the Japanese terms:

1. Payment of an indemnity of about \$1,000,000,000. 31.000.000.000.000.

2. Manchuria to be restored to China under a Japanese protectorate.

3. Military occupation of Corea by the Japanese and Japanese control of Corean administration.

Port Arthur and Saghalien to be ceded 5. The Manchurian rallway to be ceded to

5. The Manchurian railway to be ceded to Japan, a deduction being made from the indemnity on this account.
6. The interned ships to be surrendered, a deduction from the indemnity being made on this account.
7. The Russian fleet in the Pacific to be limited to a certain formage.
8. Viadivostok to be held by Japan as a guarantee until the payment of the indemnity.

Says Kuinz Poten ODESSA, July 1. mnity.

The following are Russia's proposals on the foregoing heads:

tain.
5. Only the southern portion of the Man-churian rallway to be ceded to Japan.
6. Rejected.
7. Refected.
8. Rejected.

POLYGAMY IS DECREASING African Natives Becoming Too Poor to Support Their Former

Large Families. CAPETOWN Land Is Special Cable-

gram to The Bee.)-Many interesting reasons why polygamy among the native races of South Africa is dying out are given in the latest reports of the Natives' Affairs commission. The chief who formerly gloried in the possession of 200 or 300 wives is now content with two score or less, The reason for the decline of polygamous habits is economic. Rinderpest has deci-

nated the cattle herds and chiefs have no stock to sell or exchange for wives. The native headsman from King Williamstown explained to the commissioners that a native had to devote so much time to making a living nowadays that he had no time to spare for looking after wives. His large family, too, ate up all his land produced and debarred him from making

progress. Sir Marshall Clarke, resident commissioner of Rhodesia, took the exceptional view that the government should encourage the polygamy that prevails. It is a social system, he said, the result of which is that every woman has "a protector" and its abolition would introduce pauperism. Frequently it is a family arrangement: "a man does not always collect a number of young wives, as is popularly supposed. He Inherits, very often, a number of old women.

The Natal Zulus have not an old maid nong them. Every woman becomes a the wane. There have been few polygamous marriages since the rinderpest. The man who would have bought a wife must now buy a cow when he has any money to spare.

The chief clerk of the Native Affairs de sartment of Cape Colony said that in the Transkelan territories there were 95,232 nonogamists and 27,019 polygamists.

tax of 19 shillings for one wife, 29 shillings | Potemkine and the Georgi Pobledonostz, for two wives, 30 shillings for three, and were in the harbor, but not mentioning so on. He pays the first 10 shillings cheer-When he thinks of the other he asks, "Is it worth it?" and his answer is an emphatic "No."

RADIUM CURES HYDROPHOBIA

Italian Physician Says Experiments Have Demonstrated Efficacy of the New Treatment.

MILAN, July 1 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Dr. Tizzoni, a professor at Scientific academy of that town the results of his long experiments in the cure of hydrophobia by the rays of radium.

He repeatedly injected several rabbits with most violent hydrophobia virus and then submitted them to radium rays. All ship of a former easign named Makhsiutin, the animals recovered within six days, including those whose treatment did not begin until the malady was at its climax. Such astonishing results would render use less the Pasteur institutes. Dr. Tizzoni left at once for Rome to present the re-LONDON, July 1-(Special Cablegram to suits of his studies to the king and to the

CRITICISES THE ARISTOCRACY Frenchman Says English Ruling Class Are Worshippers at Shrine of Mammon.

PARIS, July 1 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Jacques Bardoux, writing in the Paris Revue, has stirred up a hornet's nest by claiming that the old aristocracy ogram admitting of practice at moving scions of families who owe their social of England is gradually blending with the

onal Rifle association for a civilian rifle of shiftlessness, but a punishment merited of heart, while city life can only debase and destroy all that is elevated in a man's heart. The book, which is said to be replete with exquisite romantic touches, will shortly be printed.

contest.

Sixth—The affording of greater encourby a misunderstanding of religious precepts. For this reason the old aristocracy of inthe innes of Bisley with a leading prize for the army.

Rumor that Mutinous Battleships Are About to Bombard the City.

Heavy Guns Being Mounted at Points Com-

CONTRADICTION FROM ST. PETERSBURG

manding the Harbor.

Official Report that Kniaz Potemkine Has Surrendered.

Submission of the Sailors to Admiral Kruger Saturday Was Probably

Only Temporary-Fear Mu-

tiny Will Extend.

ODESSA, July 1 .- 10:50 p. m. - Matters appear to be becoming increasingly serious. Although there is a flood of wild rumors in circulation, it is difficult to ascertain the truth of any of them.

According to one of these rumors, which is from an apparently reliable source, a deputation of one man from each of the mutinous battleships, the Kniaz Potemkine and the Georgi Pobledonostz, today visited the governor general and notified him that unless the city capitulated to the mutineer within forty-eight hours the warships would begin a bombardment.

Strong forces of military guard every street leading to the harbor and the public is not permitted to approach any point overlooking the harbor or the sea, ever in the suburbs, where the garrisons have been strengthened by an addition of four battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery, the latter of which has mounted heavy guns on the high ground in Alexander park, commanding the harbor and roadstead.

Many fears are expressed that the remainder of the Black sea squadron now lying here and consisting of two battleships two cruisers and six torpedo boats will

Says Kning Potemkine Surrendered. ODESSA, July 1 .- (via St. Petersburg)-The prefect has informed a deputation from the municipal council that the crew of the 10 a. m 1. No indemnity; in preference the conlinuation of the war.
2. Restoration of Manchuria to China only
is far south as Harbin.
3. Accepted.
4. The attitude of Russia upon the sublect of Port Arthur and Saghalien is uncerain.

battleship Kniaz Potemkine has surrendered. The kniaz Potemkine is flying the
St. Andrews flag. A steamer has conveyed provisions to the battleship.

The panic is unabated and the exodusfrom the city continues. battleship Kniaz Potemkine has surrend- 11 s. m 68 ered. The Kniaz Potemkine is flying the 12 m 72

The conflagration in the port lasted until District Attorney Makes Reply to Mr. Friday evening. The most inflammable liquids were poured on all of the documents of the harbor administration and these were destroyed. The town is still in darkness, the gas works having suspended. The Russian Society of Navigation and Commerce has telegraphed instructions to vessels not to come to Odessa.

Contradictory Reports. ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.-3 a. m."The St. Andrews flag is now floating from Mr. Hency in his argument made telling corporation. Their names are Samuel Well, Contradictory Reports.

the masthead of the Kniaz Potenkine," An Odessa dispatch received here at 2 tion by ex-Senator Thurston as to why o'clock this morning reports in these words | the government had not indicted Fred A. the surrender of the battleship by its Kribbs for land grabbing or Senator Mitchmutinous crew, and adds that a steamer ell for subornation of perjury for having has gone out to the Kniaz Potemkine with influenced Tanner and his son in the testia supply of provisions.

ceived in St. Petersburg regarding the sur-

without . hite knowledge as to whether checks or evidence which it had gained the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine had rerevolt still continued and perhaps had ably during the afternoon of that day spread to oth r ships, and the inability of the uprising gave rise to the darkest reyesterday through the official agency were evidently carefully censored and lacked reference to the mutiny, but the details they gave about the hurried emplacement of coast artillery in positions commanding the harbor and of the refusal of the wife. But even in Natal polygamy is on authorities to allow the sailors of the stating that Senator Francis E. Warren Kniaz Potemkine to purchase provisions seemed to bode ill.

American Consul Heenan at Odessa, who Friday announced the surrenger of the Kniaz Potemkine yesterday sent a panicky dispatch to Ambassador Meyer, beginning, "Terrible news." It gave a report that other ships of the Black sea fleet had mutinied and declared, though not definitely, In that district, however, the native pays that two warships, evidently the Kniaz whether the revolt continued.

Altogether, it seems apparent that the submission of the sailors of the Kniaz Potemkine to Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron on Friday was only temporary and that the mutineers had changed their minds after their return to the harbor and the departure of the squadron. Whether the crew of the Georgi Pobledonostz was spared disaffection is not definitely known, but the Kniaz Potemkine evidently vacillated for a long time as to whether they would continue the long contest or throw up the sponge.

Punishment for Mutineers. It is not known what punishment is in store for the mutinous sailors, though it le reported that the government has decided

to hang every fifth man. The chief mutineers, however, who, under the leader escaped to Constantinople, and those remaining are probably only their tools. Cronstadt was fairly quiet yesterday. The strike of the longshoremen at one time seemed to be settled, but the employers delared their inability to pay the wages the commandant of the district had promised the workmen and the strike is still

The events at Odessa, Libau and Cronstadt increase the difficulty of the general situation. Unless the mutiny is checked by the most signal punishment it is apt to prove contagious. It increases the urgency for a national assembly as the sole remedy to bring the substantial men of the coun try back to the government. Emperor Nicholas has accepted the resig-

nation of the minister of war, General Sakharoff, which was tendered today. The Union of Associations has resolved in view of the "imminence of a revolution" to organize a political strike in all professions, beginning Monday next. Says Crew is Transferred.

PARIS, July 1 .- A disputch to the Havas agency from Odessa confirms previous reports to the effect that the crew of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska-Showers and Thunderstorms Sunday.

NEWS SECTION-Eight Pages. 1 All Eyes Are on Sweden New. Russian Jews Make on Appeal. Naval Conflict Impends at Odessa. Many of the Big Packers Indicted.

2 Taft and Party in Omaha Today. Funeral of Late Secretary Hay. 3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. 4 Sporting Events of the Day.

5 White Thought to Be Located, Affairs at South Omaha. 6 Past Week in Omaha Society.

Santa Fe Road Must Answer. 7 Council Bluffs and lown News. 8 Indictments Grow Out of Strike.

EDITORIAL SECTION-Eight Pages. 1 Woodmen to Stay in Nebraska. New Five Story Building Going Up.

2 Editorial. 3 Old-Time Celebrations in Omaha.

Water Company Sues the News.

6 News from the Army Posts. Echoes of the Ante-Room. 7 Financial and Commercial,

HALF-TONE SECTION-Eight Pages.

Men Who Made Declaration. Making of the American Flags, Ninth of the Ruffles Stories.

Gossip of Plays and Players. Music and the Musicians. Pioneer Banks and Bankers.

Gossip About Noted People, Mother Home of the Chautauqua,

American Invasion of Cuba. 6 In the Domain of Woman. 7 Sporting Review of the Week.

8 Some Tersely Told Tales. COLOR SECTION-Ten Pages.

I Buster Brown's Glorious Fourth. 2 Weight of Big Crowds.

From Far and Near. 3 Claimed by Seven Wives. 4 Woman Suffrage in Savage Lands

Hairdressing as an Art. Mysterious Disappearance. How the Ideal Girl Looks.

Big Pay for Close-Mouthed Women. Top o' the Mornin'.

S Lucy and Sophie Say Good-Bye. Goat Family Are Butters. 9 Unmasked by the Dead-Story.

10 Flashes of Footlight Benuty. Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: 7 a. m 63 3 p. m..... 76 4 p. m..... 77 9 n. m..... 64 5 p. m..... 78 7 p. m..... 75

The panic is unabated and the exodus HENEY ADDRESSES THE JURY and Company.

Thurston's Defense of Senator Mitchell.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 1.-United States District Attorney Hency began his closing address to the jury in the Mitchell case upon the reconvening of the court this afternoon. He had not concluded when Sulzberger who were indicted for alleged

mony given before the grand jury. The This was the first definite statement re- speaker called attention to the facts set out by the dates of the lists of claims render of the battleship, and the dispatch, given in the indictment as showing that which leaves so many details yet to be all of the Kribbs land frauds were outside cleared up, is accepted here with caution, the statute of limitations, for which reason and until it is fully established that an ad- Kribbs could not have been reached by quate guard has been placed aboard the prosecution. He had made no offers of battleship and command restored to its indemnity to Kribbs, because he could not commissioned officers, apprehension that prosecute him, and if the witness had the revolt will break out again will not be known that he could not be reached by the law perhaps the government would During Sturday St. Petersburg was not have been able to secure any of the It is now considered a certainty that the turned to its allegiance or whether the case will go to the jury on Monday, prob-

the government to announce an end of WARREN DENIES THE RUMOR ports. The few dispatches which arrived Wyoming Man Says He is Not Expecting to Fill Taft's Shoes.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 1.-(Special Telegram.)-A dispatch from Washington of Wyoming is being mentioned among others as a probable successor to Secretary of War Taft, who will doubtless be called to fill the vacancy by the death of Secretary Hay, was shown to Senator Warren this evening. He said: "I have never been a candidate for a cabinet position. I have had no intimation from any source that I am being considered for appointment to such a place. The offer of such an appointment would be a very great honor to any one, but of course it would not be becoming for me to discuss it with reference to myself beyond expressing appreciation, There is nothing in the Washington dispatch I assure you.'

NEBRASKA MAN IS CHOSEN Clarence J. Miles of Hastings Elected Supreme Counsellor of United

Commercial Travelers. COLUMBUS, O., July 1.-The supreme council, United Commercial Travelers, today elected as supreme counsellor Clarence Miles, Hastings, Neb. Mr. Miles is serving as mayor of his city and is also a member of the governor's military staff.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 1. At New York-Arrived New York, from Southampton; Slavonia, from Trieste; Blucher, from Hamburg; Parisian, from Giasgow. Salled; Campania, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Pretoria, for Hamburg; St. Paul, for Southampton; Seland, for Antwerp; Mesaba, for London; Italia, for Naples Queenstown-Arrived: Etruria, from York. Sailed: Cymric, for Beston.

York. Sailed: Cymric, for Boston. Havre—Sailed: La Savoie, for New ork.
At Glasgow—Arrived: Corinthian, from
lontreal, Salled: Colombian, for New
ork; Ionian, for Montreal
At Liverpool—Arrived: Virginian, from London—Sailed: Minnehaha, for New t; Sardinian, for Montreal. Antwerp—Sailed: Vaderland, for New

Liverpool-Satled: Lucania, for New Southampton-Sailed: St. Louis, for York. Arrived: Liguria, from New At Genoa: Arrived: Konig Albert, from York. logne-Arrived: Rotterdam, from Rotterdam-Salled: Ryndam, for New

At Copenhagen—Sailed: Oscar II, for New among the ten smaller packing companies, fork.

At Marseilles—Sailed: Perugia, for New organizing the National Packing company.

BEEF KINGS IN COURT

Eighteen Packers and Their Attorneys Indioted by Federal Grand Jury.

HEADS OF THE BIG FOUR ON THE LIST

ceiving and Granting Rebates. CORPORATIONS ARE ALSO INDICTED

Charges of Conspiracy, Combination and Re-

Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris and Fair-

banks Accused of Same Offense.

HOW THE MARKETS ARE CONTROLLED Agents Fix Buying and Selling Prices Daily and in Certain Cases

Destroy Stock to Prevent Disturbance. CHICAGO, July 1.-After an investigation which has lasted something over three months, and during which more than 100 witnesses were examined, the federal grand

jury this afternoon handed in its report. Seventeen men prominent in the packing industries of the country were indicted for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and four officials of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger company were indicted for alleged illegal rebating to the railroads. Besides these individual indictments, bills were voted against five corporations, Armour & Co., Swift and Company, Nelson Morris & Co., the Cudahy Packing company and the Fairbanks Canning company, The men indicted for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade, which constitutes violation of the Sherman act, are:

J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour Charles Armour of Armour & Co. Arthur Meeker, general manager for Ar-

nour & Co. T. J. Conners, director, Armour & Co. P. A. Valentine, treasurer of Armour

Samuel McRoberts, assistant treasurer of

Armour & Co. Louis F. Swift, president of Swift and Company. Charles Swift of Swift and Company. Lawrence A. Carlton, treasurer of Swift

& Co.

and Company

Arthur F. Evans, attorney for Swift and Company R. C. McManus, attorney for Swift and Company A. C. Veeder, general counsel for Swift

Edward Cudahy of Cudahy Packing com-D. E. Hartwell, secretary of Swift and Company. Edward F. Swift, vice president of Swift

and Company Edward Morris, secretary of Nelson Morris & Co. Ira. W. Morris of Nelson Morris & Co. The four employes of Schwarzchild &

answers to the questions asked the prosecu- B. S. Cussey, C. E. Todd, V. D. Skipworth. Ton Counts in Indiatme The indictments voted for alleged violation of the anti-trust law were identical in

each instance. The indictments contained each ten counts, which were spread over sixty-three typewritten pages. The first and second counts of the indictnents pertain only to beef sold in domestic trade. The ninth and tenth counts relate to beef sold in foreign trade. The third count charges a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations in fresh, dried, smoked, canned and pickled meats and in certain by-products of the packing industry, viz., sausage casings, sausage containers, oleo stock, stearine and oils, and in butter, eggs and poultry. This count charges that the trade which the defendants were

carrying on in the above named commodities was to be restrained in several ways: First-Competition in the buying cattle at prevented and destroyed by the defendants who required their purchasing agents to re-frain from bidding against each other. frain from bidding against each other.
Sacond—Competition as to the sale of the above commodities in foreign and domestic markets was to be prevented and destroyed by the defendants fixing noncompetitive and unreasonable prices for such commodities and requiring their representatives in the different markets to fix prices by agreement from day to day, according to what the market would stand.

Third—The supply of the above commodities was to be curtailed and restricted whenever necessary to maintain the prices

fixed. Fourth—The United States was divided up Fourth—The United States was divided up into territories between the defendants and each was to keep its own territory without interference by the others.

Fifth—There was a division as to the volume of trade allowed to each defendant in a given market. If one packer sold more than his percentage during a given week he was obliged to pay an "ante" of so much per hundredweight, according to the territory in which the incident occurred, into a pool to cover the excess of sales and this fund was divided among the packers

whenever necessary to maintain the prices

into a pool to cover the excess of sales and this fund was divided among the packers who fell short in their sales.

Sixth—Certain corporations, namely, the Aetna Trading company and the Oppenheimer Manufacturing company, were to be exclusive agents of the packers to handle the sausage casings and containers, and these companies were to make arrangements with the several concerns which had been handling such merchandise in the markets of the world, for working in harmony and controlling the output and price of the merchandise. This scheme involved the destruction or "tanking" of large quantities of casings whenever the supply was too great.

too great. The Kenwood company, another corporation, was to handle oleo, olls and products on substantially the same lines, excepting that there was to be no destruction of these commodities. These agents of the packers were also to make confiwers with small packing concerns throughout the country for taking their output of casings and these casings were either to be destroved or handled in connection with the

Charge of Monopoly. The fourth count charges that the same matters mentioned in the third count as being in restraint of trade and commerce constituted an offense on the part of the packers to monopolize such trade and

mmerce. The fifth count specifically covers the handling of the by-products, casings and containers, oleo, stocks, stearine and oils and describes a conspiracy in restraint of trade to be effective in the same way as set forth in the third count with reference

to all of the products mentioned. The sixth count charges the casings conspiracy to be an attempt to monopolise trade and commerce in that commodity, in the United States and foreign countries The seventh count sets forth the par-York.

At Cherbourg-Sailed: St. Louis, for New | the National Packing company and charges ticulars concerning the organization of At Plymouth — Arrived: Philadelphia from New York.

At Plymouth — Arrived: Philadelphia from New York. that the object and effect of that organizabetween the packers who were interested in the National Packing company, but organizing the National Packing company

goods of the packers.