

OAKS GROW FROM ACORNS  
-BEE ADS BUILD BUSINESS

# THE OMAHA BEE

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OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1905—TEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

BIG BUSINESS OR LITTLE—  
BEE ADS WILL BOOST IT.

## FIGHT TO A FINISH

### Telegraphers' Strike on Northern Railway Reaches Great Proportions.

### OPERATORS NEARLY ALL GO OUT

President Perham Says 97 Per Cent of Them Obedied the Order.

### FREIGHT TRAFFIC PRACTICALLY TIED UP

Through Passenger Trains Are Running on Card Rules.

### STATEMENT BY RAILWAY OFFICIALS

They Will Have Enough Competent Men to Restore Normal Conditions Within Ten Days' Time.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 2.—With the telegraphers, almost to a man, remaining loyal to their union chiefs, and the railway officials making every effort to maintain traffic, the telegraphers' strike on the transcontinental systems of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, has taken on the aspect of a war to the finish. Hundreds of men have gone to work in both lines, maintaining the closing of secret stations, and immense hindrance has been caused in the moving of trains. Through limited trains and time freights by great effort have been kept almost on schedule time, but attempts have been practically abandoned to maintain local freight and passenger service. The greatest interference in schedules has been on the Idaho division, some of the fast trains being delayed five hours where the striking operators had turned the signal boards or opened the circuits.

### Freight Matter Refused.

Freight matter in less than one hour had to be interrupted as the telegraphers refused to accept the freight receiving office in St. Paul and Minneapolis during the day. Large quantities of perishable freight were handled by the express companies. Prepayment on express traffic was almost invariably demanded, and toward evening quantities of delivery were refused, signed releases being required.

The railway officials say tonight that they are well satisfied with the situation and that inside of ten days they will have enough men to fill the places of the strikers and maintain a normal service. Bureaus have been established in the principal cities in the west, where men are hired. The officials say that the greatest care is being taken in the selection of men and that only thoroughly competent operators will be employed. Meanwhile, trains are run on time card rules and in sections, and in this manner satisfactory progress is made.

No accidents have occurred so far. Rumors were circulated that there had been one or two collisions in points in North Dakota, but these are declared at the railroad offices to be absolutely false and spread with malicious intent.

### Statement by Perham.

President Perham of the telegraphers declared that 97 per cent of the union members are out, and that they will stay out until they receive what the union officials have decided will be a square deal. Mr. Perham says that 90 per cent of the men were both station agents and telegraphers, and where these went out the stations were closed in almost every instance. He states that a number of the telegraphers, while not members of the union, went out in sympathy.

"There is a nothing to say now except that we have a full-fledged strike on and that so far as our reports go every man is out on both lines," said President Perham today.

"I ordered this strike after we had tried all other ways of settling our grievances against the railroads and after they had locked out our men because they would not sign impossible agreements. Another thing that caused me to call the strike was a statement from the union officials that the Great Northern had 80 per cent of the men remained loyal to the road. That and the fact that about 400 union men were on their way from Kansas City to fill the vacancies on the eastern lines caused me to decide to shut down the telegraphers and to estimate as to the number of loyal men. Well, our men are out, and our advice is that the tie-up is complete. The roads are not running any freight trains. They may be running passenger trains on time, and I hope they will do so. I don't want to interrupt the travelers."

When asked on what basis he would be willing to call off the strike, the strike leader would only say:

"We are in a peaceful and amicable mood. If J. J. Hyde, who is the business and meet my proposition fairly we will settle. We have now 80 men out on the Great Northern road and 1,100 on the Northern Pacific."

### General Manager Talks.

General Manager H. J. Horn of the Northern Pacific made the following statement this afternoon:

In response to President Perham's strike instructions, the telegraphers on the Northern Pacific went out at midnight last night. The order was to be in effect on all of the ten divisions of the system.

This situation has not, however, tied up traffic at all. The telegraphers on the Pacific division are running very close to their schedules.

The strike has interfered to some degree with the movement of freight over the system, but not in such a way as to produce blockades or serious congestion.

Telegraphers at headquarters in St. Paul waded the strike order. Wires are still working at the headquarters offices, however, and communication is being maintained with the west end of the system. The refusal of the men to remain in their duties is an inconvenience, but the business of the company is being conducted in the same, in a fairly satisfactory manner, subject only to inconveniences.

On the Idaho division, the same condition prevails. The situation on the Yellowstone division, between the Pacific and Idaho divisions is much the same. The Pacific division is in good shape and trains between Portland and Boise are being run on time. Conditions between the sound and Ellensburg, in eastern Washington, are here of the same nature.

### Men Obedy Orders.

General Superintendent Slade of the Great Northern railway, said:

The strike order of last night has been observed by a number of telegraphers who have heretofore expressed their willingness to accept the new schedule and who are strictly satisfied with it.

With but few exceptions the telegraphers who have been interviewed by our superintendents have stated that their obligations to the Order of Railway Telegraphers require them to strike, regardless of their feelings of loyalty to the railroad. Some employees who had at first refused to accept the schedule have since changed their minds and accepted the same and returned to work.

Trains are being run on time with the exception of one, which was detained by causes having no connection with the strike. Our fast trains are on time and

## NEW MINISTRY FOR SWEDEN

### Coalition Body is Named by King Oscar for Work in Serious Time.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 2.—A coalition ministry was formed today in accordance with the following program:

Minister for Agriculture—Count A. F. Wachtmeister  
Minister for Commerce—E. A. Lindman  
Minister for Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs—A. D. Petersen  
Minister for Finance—H. B. Petersen  
Minister for Foreign Affairs—H. B. Petersen  
Minister for Justice—C. A. Berg  
Minister for Labour—H. B. Petersen  
Minister for Marine—H. B. Petersen  
Minister for War—H. B. Petersen  
Minister for Welfare—H. B. Petersen  
Minister for Work—H. B. Petersen

The new premier, is vice president of the Riksdag for the first chamber and director of the land office. Judge Berg also is a member of the first chamber and director of the land office.

Count Wachtmeister is a member of the first chamber and director of the land office. Minister of Marine Lindman is director of telegraph and telephone.

Herr Hammerskjold is president of the Gotha high court.

Herron Widen, Bjaerst, Peterson and Staff are deputies and Herr Peterson is a lawyer.

The new premier is one of the pillars of the conservative majority in the upper house. He was largely responsible for the conditions framed by the special committee of the Riksdag for the dissolution of the union and King Oscar selected him for the premiership as he considered it desirable that the same influence which dominated the work of the committee should prevail during the negotiations for carrying out the program.

In the new cabinet the liberals are well represented and the ministry can be depended upon to seek a peaceful solution of the differences between Sweden and Norway.

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## WITTE REACHES NEW YORK

### Chief Russian Envoy Met at Dock by Baron Rosen.

### TALKS ABOUT THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA

### Peace is Desirable, but Unreasonable Terms Will Not be Accepted—His Instructions are Elastic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Clothed with plenary powers, personally prepared and signed by his sovereign, Sergius Witte, Russian plenipotentiary to the Washington conference landed here today from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser, which the Russian plenipotentiary to the Washington conference landed here today from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser, which the Russian plenipotentiary to the Washington conference landed here today from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser.

Baron Rosen, Russian ambassador at Washington, with his first secretary of embassy, Mr. Hansen, met Witte at the dock and cordially greeted his confere and the members of his suite. After ten minutes conversation, during which the majority of the passengers landed, Mr. Witte came down the gangplank on the arm of Baron Rosen, followed by his suite, but soon found the gangplank crowded with the crowd who cheered and M. Witte smilingly acknowledged the greetings by repeatedly lifting his hat. Several policemen soon came to his rescue and cleared a passage to the automobile which was awaiting the party outside the dock. Midway down the pier the procession was stopped by the Russian plenipotentiary to the Washington conference, who presented Mr. Witte with an address. The Russian envoy made a brief but cordial response, thanking the society for its greeting and also for the cordial welcome he had received from another ship which boarded the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser this morning, having gone down the harbor on a tug.

Mr. Witte enjoyed his trip up the harbor. He mingled freely with the hundreds of passengers who crowded the deck of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser, but the center of attraction, he seemed to be quite unaware of it. It was a beautiful day and the Russian envoy got his first glimpse of the metropolis of the new world under most favorable conditions. Everything seemed to interest him. The evening skyline as seen from the water, the numerous ships in the harbor and the activity which he saw on every side attracted him greatly and in his quiet way he showed genuine enthusiasm to those of his suite who stood near him on deck and pointed out various points of interest. Soon after the ship left quarantine, M. Witte, surrounded by a large group of newspaper men who came down the harbor on the revenue cutter and by as many of the passengers as could crowd around him, called to his aide Prof. De Martens, a member of the Russian plenipotentiary to the Washington conference, and landed to him a statement with the direction that he deliver it in English as the greeting of Mr. Witte on his arrival in this country. Prof. De Martens read the greeting in a clear voice and at its conclusion Mr. Witte, the Russian plenipotentiary to the Washington conference, who had been sitting to wait possible action by Mr. Jerome. He informed it today that he was not certain whether he would want the special jury or not and would not ask for it, but requested the court to adjourn to September 12, which it did.

In the meantime, he said, any justice of the court could grant the order for a special jury.

In making the request for an adjournment Mr. Jerome said:

The investigation of insurance, which called attention to the conditions of the investigation an extraordinary condition of affairs which affects not only this country but all of the world. Trade actions have been of such a character on their face that they require investigation by the state superintendent of insurance. The state superintendent of insurance is not a prosecuting officer and the investigation which has been conducted has not been a judicial one. The executive committee appointed to investigate into the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society held a session in the local office of Attorney General Mayer today. They discussed a number of questions, chief among which was the suggestion of enjoining the committee. No conclusion was reached.

### DELMAR CASES CONTINUED

### Bonds of Two Men Who Failed to Appear for Trial Declared Forfeited.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—When the cases of the eleven men arrested at the Delmar track in St. Louis county by the raiding squad of St. Louis city police on charges of violating the anti-pool selling law were called in the court of Justice Barron of Webster Grove today, only nine answered to their names. On the request of the prosecuting attorney of St. Louis county continuances until September 3 were granted. The bonds amounting to \$200 each, of Mark Cumperts and N. Becker, the two men who did not report, were ordered forfeited.

### MONTANA LAND FRAUD CASE

### C. L. Griswold Specifies Five Timber Claims that Were Irregularly Deeded to R. M. Cobban.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 2.—Testifying for the government in the trial of R. M. Cobban in the United States court today on the charge of subornation in connection with western Montana timber land entries, C. L. Griswold, indicted with Cobban, but now a government witness, cited five cases where entries and entrymen came to Helena and made final proof in the United States land office, then deeded the timber land to Cobban for sums ranging from \$100 to \$250, Griswold handling the money,

## TESTIFY IN "BOODLE" CASE

### Former Lieutenant Governor of Missouri Tells of Action of Senator Farris.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 2.—The taking of testimony was begun today in the trial of Senator Frank H. Harris, on the charge of bribery. Senator E. B. Dowell of La. Belle, testified concerning the organization of the Harris committee and the appointment of committees by Lieutenant Governor John A. Lee as president of the senate. Senator Dowell was a member of the criminal jurisprudence committee.

Former Lieutenant Governor Lee was then called to the stand. Lee testified that Senator Harris called on him in the rear of the senate chamber during the legislative session in 1901 and said that the house and senate bills for the repeal of the law prohibiting the use of alum in the manufacture of baking powder could not be introduced in committee. Later Harris came to him and said that he would like to see the bills never be reported from the committee for the sum of \$7,000, making \$1,000 for each member of the committee on criminal jurisprudence except Senator Dowell, who was not in the deal.

Lee testified that Harris asked him to refer the matter to D. K. Kelly of New York and that he wrote a letter to Kelly informing him of Harris' suggestion. Kelly telegraphed him to communicate with him (Kelly) over the long distance telephone and he did so.

Lee testified that Harris objected to the conversation being repeated. Judge Davis sent the jury from the room and the arguments continued until the noon recess.

When court reconvened Judge Davis overruled objections to the telephone conversation and Lee was permitted to detail it. He told of having informed Kelly of the proposition to smother the so-called alum bill in the committee for \$7,000 and said that Kelly told him he would confer with other persons and report back the next day. Lee received a telegram from Kelly saying the proposition was accepted.

The defense in the Harris trial seemed to have gained an advantage today in the cross-examination of John A. Lee, the prosecuting witness in the case.

At a former trial Lee said he went to St. Louis on the 2:30 train the day the legislature adjourned in March, 1901, and that Harris and Daniel J. Kelley went on the same train. Lee said he saw Harris when he was not certain, but he believed that he went on the 4 o'clock train. The defense proved at the former trial that Harris did not go until the 6 o'clock train, so now Lee's testimony corresponds, but he had received from another ship which boarded the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser this morning, having gone down the harbor on a tug.

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## FISH IN FIGHT TO STAY

### President of Illinois Central Discusses Content for Export Grain Traffic.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Speaking of the fight between the railroads operating to New York and the lines to the Gulf of Mexico ports for export business, President William Fish of the Illinois Central railroad, who was in Chicago today said that the Illinois Central was in the export business to stay. "We shall attempt to influence the rate of the export grain traffic from the west," said President Fish.

In discussing the work of the Interstate Commerce commission, President Fish declared that he was in favor of making that body a court of record, capable of enforcing the rulings, or passing the strongest kind of legislation tending to stabilize every form of rebate that bears the earmarks of discrimination. He added:

Additional laws to prevent rate discrimination cannot be made too strong. The Interstate Commerce commission should be made to file notice of a reduction in rates at least ten days before such reduction takes effect. The commission should not attempt to go into the business of making rates. Making power should be given to the Interstate Commerce commission to fix the price of all commodities. It would require a bill of the government to fix the price of all commodities in a short time. The government also must fix the price of all commodities in a short time. The government also must fix the price of all commodities in a short time.

### CUBANS FAIL TO RECIPROCATE

### Probability that Congress Will Adjourn Without Action on Tariffs Favorable to United States.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—It appears to be tacitly understood among the senators that the proposition to continue the sessions of congress until November, to which both houses originally agreed, shall be practically a dead letter, and that no more sessions will be held except to pass the soldiers' pay bill, and possibly a few others. The moderates recently have been most active in preventing quorums in the senate, because of the liberal bills now before that body. The situation is disappointing to the conservative factor at Washington, but has relied upon President Palma and the moderate senators to put the bill through the senate. Instead the liberal leaders appear to be this bill's best friends, while the senators favorable to the administration are either lukewarm or opposed to it. The passage of the bill into law as a final argument of the fact that the United States is called upon to face a deficit of \$25,000,000, with \$10,000,000 loss on customs receipts on account of Cuban reciprocity, this being the amount of the deficit on the \$70,000,000 increase in the tariff on the United States during the first year of reciprocity.

The Americans contend that this, together with the refusal of Cuba to pass a measure giving the United States a fair share of the benefits of reciprocity, will prove a strong factor at Washington in the continuation of the reciprocity treaty, especially as Cuba has not changed its tariffs in the direction of making its reciprocity arrangements more favorable to the United States.

A few sugar producers are apprehensive of the possibility that the American market for Cuban sugar will be cut off as a result of Cuba's indifference toward the rice measure. The majority of the senators, however, appear to regard the matter as of small importance as affecting reciprocity with the United States and Cuba.

Cubans do not take readily to American rice and they believe it would be impossible for the United States to supply the Cuban demands for the coming two years. In any case, they believe that the pending reciprocity campaign will give a basis for postponement of action on the measure.

The house of representatives on June 23 by a vote of 24 to 10 passed the rice bill, which it was expected would open the Cuban market to American rice and encourage the culture of rice in Cuba.

### HENRI WATTERSON RETURNS

### Kentucky Colonel Says European Aristocracy is of Much Better Grade Than the American.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Comparing the American and European types of aristocracy, Colonel Henri Watterson of Louisville, Ky., who returned today on the steamer Oceanic from a trip to Europe, said:

"I observed European aristocracy pretty closely while I was over there and I have arrived at the conclusion that foreign aristocracy is of a much better grade than the American article. There, aristocracy means lineage and brains. Here, well, it ranges chiefly from bad white trash to Standard Oil."

Mr. Watterson said that he had read the accounts of the scandal in the Department of Agriculture, and said:

"I have often wondered how so many scientific men connected with the government could be so stupid. They could be so well. It only goes to show that the college man is not a success in politics."

### COLORADO STRIKE BEGINS

### Trackmen on Denver & Rio Grande Ordered Not to Report for Duty Today.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 2.—The strike order of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways and Employees against the Denver & Rio Grande railway went into effect at 4 o'clock tonight. It cannot be definitely known until the regular hour for reporting for duty tomorrow morning how extensively the trackmen of the Rio Grande road have obeyed the order. The officials of the road declare they are not worrying over the situation and do not believe that any of the section foremen intend to strike. President Wilson of the Brotherhood, is here in charge of the strike and is firm in his belief that the 1,500 men that signed the strike order will go out to a man. He said today that he would conduct the strike in an orderly manner and that the public would be respected in the fight.

## NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Warmer Thursday, Friday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:	Hour:	Temp.	Hour:	Temp.
5 a. m.	68	1 p. m.	80	
8 a. m.	68	2 p. m.	78	
11 a. m.	68	3 p. m.	77	
2 p. m.	69	4 p. m.	77	
5 p. m.	70	5 p. m.	78	
8 p. m.	72	6 p. m.	79	
11 p. m.	73	7 p. m.	78	
		8 p. m.	76	
		9 p. m.	73	

## FEVER IS SPREADING

### Activity of Yellow Jack is Due to Intensely Warm Weather.

### NEW CASES REPORTED IN SEVERAL TOWNS

### Eleven Deaths in New Orleans, Six Victims Being Italians.

### MAY STOP RUNNING STREET CARS

### Physicians Think Vehicles Carry Mosquitoes from Infected District to Other Points.

### STATES TAKE FIGHT INTO COURT

### Citizen of Louisiana Asks Federal Judge for Writ of Ejectment Directed Against Mississippi Militia.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—The record of the yellow fever situation up to 4 p. m. is as follows:

New cases to date	22
Total cases to date	178
Deaths to date	31
Total deaths to date	79
Yellow fever to date	79
Total deaths to date	64

At Ship Island Quarantine station, in the Gulf of Mobile Bay, to date, four cases of yellow fever.

Shreveport, La., to date, one case.

Montgomery, Ala., to date, one case.

Lumberton, N. C., to date, one case.

Westwego, La., to date, two cases and one death.

Albany, La., to date, one case.

Sunrise, La., to date, one case.

Edwards, La., to date, one case.

Orrville, La., to date, one case.

Point Comfort, La., to date, one case.

Yule, La., to date, one case.

The fever situation showed no material change during the day and the few new cases reported are not spreading with the rapidity of former years. Of the deaths four were in the Emergency hospital, four in the original districts and three in the Charity hospital.

Today's reports of the fever situation showed again an increase in the number of deaths, but the health authorities confessed to no change over the situation and said that more fatalities were to be looked for from the fact that in the past three or four days there has been a sufficient increase in the number of cases to warrant the expectation of heavier mortality. High temperatures, accompanied by heavy precipitation and cooler weather, produced climatic conditions also favorable to fatalities. Practically all of the deaths were of Italians and nearly all of them were either in the Emergency hospital or in the district adjacent to the Emergency hospital. The victims were unfortunately those cases were only reported in the last two days, indicating that they were practically in a moribund condition when their illness was discovered.

The appearance of two or three cases yesterday among persons whose business does not carry them into the infected districts downtown has given an impression that the contagion is possibly being carried out of the zone of infection through the medium of street cars. Two or three of the city lines cross Canal street, running from the lower end of the city to the upper. They come and go through the section where the fever has been most severe and not improbably are picking up mosquitoes and transporting them to other sections. It has been suggested that the authorities take action to prevent street cars from crossing Canal street.

A severe rain and thunderstorm during the night caused the washing away of oil from the many miles of gutters and through overflows, the removal of cisterns to discharge the oil which had been put into them. In consequence the ward organizations began rolling all gutters, cisterns and ponds.

### Deaths Among Italians.

It is confidently believed that once the infection begins to decline in the section below Canal street, there will be more favorable for the spread of the disease, there will be little difficulty in stamping out the malady which may be under treatment elsewhere. There is no attempt to conceal the fact that the extent of the fever shows a serious state of affairs, a story of the total number of cases, a story of the total number of cases, a story of the total number of cases.

"That the fever continues as an Italian infection is shown by the fact that in the Italian section of the city there is a victims number twenty-five. The six of the eleven dead were all Italians.

In spite of all that has been done to reassure them, many Italians still continue to make efforts to conceal their cases. They are still panicking and are looking for fear from the doctors and health officers. It was largely due to the energy with which the work of discovering hidden cases that Tuesday's record was made so large.

With local inspectors they ignored custom and insisted on reaching spots where they believed cases to exist. Since this campaign has been in progress, cases have turned up in the most unexpected places. In one instance when the officers had made a thorough inspection of premises and failed to find any cases, the men looking for them went through a skylight and found a sick man lying on the roof. In another case they found a patient concealed under a cistern. The other day a wagon loaded with household goods and accompanied by Italian men, was seen looking for the ferries. Suspicious officers insisted on a thorough inspection, and when the goods were unloaded, a man very sick was found in the bottom of the wagon.

One of the reasons why the fever has spread so extensively among the Italians is said to be the fact that many of them have been accustomed to sleeping without protection against mosquitoes.

### Want Mail Fungicide.

Postmaster Woodward today received a letter from the railway mail service at Atlanta, Ga., saying that Greenville, Miss., has notified that office that hereafter it will receive no letter mailed from New Orleans that has not been disinfected and that it expects little modification of the quarantine regulations until the fever is entirely stamped out, owing to the widespread disposition of the general public of Mississippi to accept the mosquito theory.

Burgess White of the marine hospital

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