

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1905.—FOUR SECTIONS—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

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KAISER GUARDS CZAR

Russia Now Feels Famine War May Make It Difficult for Other Nations to Help the Starving.

FRANCE DRIVEN TO ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN

Action of Nicholas May Mean Loss of Friendship for His Ally.

GERMANY MAY PROTECT RUSSIAN THRONE

War and Rebellion May Force Joint Action of Rulers.

DELACASSE TALKS OF PRESENT CONDITIONS

Understanding Between Britain and France Will Mean Peace of the World Unless Germany Starts Trouble.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Not since the meeting on the field of the cloth of gold has there been coming together of two sovereigns which has attracted as much attention as the mysterious meeting in the north sea of Emperor William and the czar.

This is the way the leading Paris newspapers are talking of the situation. Every where it is recognized that the meeting is of tremendous import in world politics. It is regarded as indicating that there is an understanding between Germany and Russia which will at least demonstrate to the world that the "yellow peril" will be held in check. The consensus of the opinions of the greatest writers upon European politics is to the effect that the czar has practically assured the czar that the Japanese shall not be allowed to exact terms which it does not desire. And in a case of last resort German bayonets may be relied upon to suppress any rebellion within the dominions of the czar. In other words, if it becomes absolutely necessary the czar will protect the czar against outside interference and against the worst phases of internal rebellion. This is believed to indicate that the German emperor has become practically a protector, or, as one writer has it, a "big brother of the czar."

Delve France to Britain.

This is now believed to be the secret of the entente cordiale between France and Great Britain. The best festivities demonstrated a feeling of friendship between the two nations which might have been regarded as absolutely impossible a few years ago. The scene at Brest is one that will linger long in the memories of the world. The incidents which occurred there were not so noteworthy perhaps as the entente itself. If standing alone, but taken as a part of a new alignment among the nations of the earth, it is interesting, if not significant. For instance, it should be remembered that the entente cordiale between France and Great Britain was the result of a change of cordial relations between France and Japan, since Japan is regarded as Britain's ally.

The question which is today agitating all Europe is whether the czar of all the Russias has come to the conclusion that Germany, a nation to a large extent responsive to the will of the kaiser, is better able to protect him on his throne than a nation like France, where public sentiment is more pronounced. This being the case, does it mean that the entente cordiale between France and Russia is to be abandoned, a new alliance between Russia and Germany taking its place?

If this is the case, the growing friendship between France and England on the one side and between Germany and Russia on the other can be understood.

The Gauls, in its comments upon the Brest festivities and M. Delacasse's movements, says that the entente cordiale between France and England is the unquestionable work of M. Delacasse. The change of the visits of the two deets at Brest, according to the Gauls, is the sanction of the new alliance between France and England, just as the military review in 1901 constituted practically the sanction of the Franco-Russian alliance.

Statements of Delacasse. Therefore the statements of M. Delacasse take high rank. While they cannot be regarded as official documents, nevertheless they are of more importance than many documents. In his latest announcements, after affirming that he had succeeded in establishing harmony among the three Latin nations, M. Delacasse remarked in reference to the entente cordiale with England that "seeing that the entente cordiale is not carried on with sentiments of sympathy or antipathy, with memories and regrets, with retrospective considerations. It was based upon the present and upon the material interests. There would be the interests of France, but not primarily on the side of England." Our commercial balance sheet can at once furnish the reply. Which is the better customer? England. We sell it every year for hundreds of millions of dollars worth of merchandise. Read the statistics. What does Germany buy from us? Almost nothing. It sells us all it can. That is the daily bread in the life of nations. Do we pretend to be able to carry on a struggle with England, leaving open irritating questions for ourselves? You know very well it is impossible to even attempt to dispute the empire of the sea with England. For one ship that we build it puts on the stocks three, four, five. It is therefore better to bow to cold reason and to calculate what the co-operation of England might be worth to us in certain eventualities, at the price of apparent, not real, sacrifices on our part. The intrinsic value of the co-operation for us is to be found in the fact that it makes it practically impossible for Germany to go to war with us."

Asked whether the threats of conflict that had been forthcoming since the beginning of the Morocco incident did not appear to him that the czar was replying: "Morocco incident not serious."

Not at all. Of what importance would be the young navy of Germany in the event of war with England, I tell you, would be assuredly by the czar. What would Germany, what would England, do to the marine? It would be the maintenance of the fleet of the French squadron to Portsmouth competing the demonstration. The entente between the two countries and the coalition of their navies constitute such a machine of naval war that neither Germany nor any other power would dare to face such an overwhelming force. The entente cordiale was the road towards the final attitude of which the French minister of foreign affairs might

(Continued on Second Page)

RUSSIA NOW FEELS FAMINE

War May Make It Difficult for Other Nations to Help the Starving.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—It is feared there will be a recurrence of the Russian famine of a few years ago, when Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and a number of Americans visited this country and distributed provisions with a bountiful hand. At that time hundreds of thousands of Russians suffered because of the shortage of the crop and the world-wide relief was gladly accepted by the government. Now that the war with Japan is on it is doubtful whether the government will be willing to confess its weakness and allow outside aid and assistance, no matter how many people may be starving in the interior of Russia.

According to the reports at hand from the provinces there will be a total failure of the crop in many districts of central, eastern and northern Russia, and as a result the famine in store for the affected districts will undoubtedly far surpass the famines in the years of 1901 and 1897.

From the governments of Vjaska, Kamsarsk, Orel and Riazan the zemstvos report a total failure of the crops so far as winter and summer corn, peas, beans and cattle food are concerned.

A bad harvest is predicted from the governments of Moscow, Novgorod, Tula, Kursk, Tver and Tarkoff, while, on the other hand, southern Russia has a fair harvest.

But the misfortunes in the districts of central, eastern and northern Russia are likely to be increased because the men in the districts mentioned have been called in as reserves, and all that remain behind are women, children and old men, incapable of work and unable to procure bread for themselves and for their families.

In consequence the women of the districts mentioned have marched in crowds to the local police stations, where they declared that they did not want to die and that they would not leave the central police stations until their husbands were restored to them.

Up to the present time the government has maintained an attitude of absolute inactivity toward all these manifestations and it is believed that nothing will be done until, as usual, it is too late and until famine, typhus and scurvy have broken out.

This year, seeing that most of the railroads have handed over the larger part of their rolling stock to the management of the Siberian railway for war purposes, the provisioning of the famine districts will naturally involve far greater difficulties than usual, as the railroads cannot even cope with the ordinary trade and commerce, at the same time taking care of the forward movement of the troops constantly going on in the direction of Manchuria.

Warnings to prepare for all eventualities and to buy cereals for the famine districts are daily being received by the ministry of the interior from the zemstvos, but the government does nothing and all intents and appearances it would seem as though it is relying upon a miracle to correct the burned up crops.

Should famine among the peasants of a large part of Russia be added to the troubles growing out of the war with Japan it is believed that rebellion among the peasants will be increased, and it may be difficult, if not impossible, to put down the uprising in the future. Indeed it may be next to impossible for the government to carry on the war with Japan in case the troops are absolutely required to suppress rebellions in central, northern and eastern Russia.

It is believed that the representations of the zemstvos regarding the famine possibilities have been giving the czar more trouble than all of the other questions combined and that they were the subject of several earnest conferences with M. Witte before his departure for America on his errand of peace. If the situation should become too bad it is likely that the peace-at-any-price policy may be pressed home upon M. Witte and the staff at the peace commission.

MAY USE DECIMAL WEIGHTS

British Board of Trade Takes Another Step Toward the American System.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The Board of Trade has driven the tin end of the decimal weight a little further into the table of British weights and measures. Two years ago the board authorized the use of 30-pound weights at Liverpool and at a meeting of the Dock board just held it is stated that the department has now legalized the use of 30-pound, 10-pound and 5-pound weights.

The business of Liverpool was greatly simplified by the 30-pound weight; the new weights will simplify it still more. The weights of the American goods, which forms the staple at the port, had under the old system to be translated into their British equivalent before they could be checked on the scale.

Consequently a loss of cotton which weighs a quarter of an American pound would kick the beam if placed opposite to a British quarter-ton weight. The weight had to work out that it was equal to four British hundredweights and fifty-two pounds over a meeting of the Dock board just held it is stated that the department has now legalized the use of 30-pound, 10-pound and 5-pound weights.

The decimal weights do away with it, and their popularity is shown by the fact that the Liverpool Dock board already uses 10,000 of the 30-pound weights.

Elimination of fractions makes the system very popular with the bookkeepers, whose work is reduced to a considerable extent.

The opinion prevails among Liverpool traders, who find the benefit of the system very real, that after some further trials the Board of Trade will introduce legislation to make the decimal system compulsory where it is now optional.

MURDER IN SAN FRANCISCO

William W. Stevenson Shot and Instantly Killed by His Wife's Paramour in Rooming House.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—William W. Stevenson was shot today and killed by Chilton Bowen in a room of a Market street rooming house, where the murdered man had found Bowen in company with Stevenson's wife. Bowen and Mrs. Stevenson were in prison charged with murder. Bowen admits having done the shooting. He says that he knew Stevenson had killed two men and therefore shot him when he burst in the door.

Stevenson and Bowen lived on adjoining ranches near Washoe, Nev., and Bowen, who is single, boarded with his neighbors, whose family consisted of a wife and two children.

AMERICAN DOCTOR IN TROUBLE

Takes Picture of Defenses of Kingston, Jamaica, and Must Face Prosecution.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Dr. Frank Clarke, the American doctor who was arrested charged with breach of the official secret service act by taking photographs of the defenses of Port Royal, has pleaded that he is innocent of any intentional wrongdoing. Pictures of some of the outlines of the fortifications were found upon him. He claims that his action was entirely without political or military significance.

Dr. Clarke has been a resident of the island for four months. He is a graduate of Harvard and is well educated.

SAV STRIKE IS OVER

Northern Railway Officials Declare Operations Running Practically on Time.

Over Three-Fourths of the Offices Are Again Open.

ADVISES MEN TO RETURN TO WORK

Strike Chairman of Idaho Division Admits Fight is Lost.

HE IS REMOVED BY PRESIDENT PERHAM

Telegraphers Expect J. J. Hill to Intervene—Government to Investigate Alleged Interruption of Communication.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 5.—At the end of the fourth day of the telegraphers' strike on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems the officials of both railroads declare that the strike is practically a closed incident. According to information given out at the general offices more than 80 per cent of the strikers on the Northern Pacific and 70 per cent on the Great Northern are now unoppressed with agents, a number claimed to be sufficient to tide over traffic until the remaining places can be filled. Trains reached the union station in St. Paul with greater regularity and punctuality than during the previous twenty-four hours. The bulletin office at the depot reports all the Great Northern trains practically on time. The North Coast Limited on the Northern Pacific was five hours late and the Twin City Express on the same road six and a half hours behind time. Superintendent Bennett at Spokane today advised General Manager Horn of the Northern Pacific that Strike Chairman Haney of the Idaho division had given out a statement in which he declared that the strike was already a failure and advised the men on the division he reported to report for re-employment at once. The action is said to have had a significant effect on applications for reinstatement coming in from the Idaho division. President Perham of the Telegraphers, now in St. Paul, admits defeat and said he had expelled Haney from the union.

Perham Asks Investigation.

President Perham, in referring to the proposed action of the government in investigating interruption in interstate telegraph traffic, said that his brotherhood would welcome the move. "I hope the action will result in taking the matter out of the hands of the government and let a fair hearing and to make known to the public the real issues in this controversy."

The announcement that J. J. Hill would return to St. Paul about August 10 was welcomed by the telegraphers, who expect to intervene, as a better opportunity than that the cost of maintaining the struggle and the prospects of loss from stock and grain shipments will cause Mr. Hill to take a hand in bringing about a settlement. Both railroads are giving the strikers to understand that their places will not be available for them after the war has been once fled. Manager Horn of the Northern Pacific says he is having no difficulty in obtaining strike breakers, 150 applications being on file for work at his office tonight. Applicants are being examined as rapidly as possible and sent west to man the wires. It is understood that a large number of the applications being made to the roads are from women.

Government May Act.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Attorney General Moody telegraphs to Helena, Mont., Boise, Idaho, Spokane, Wash., Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., to investigate the facts as to the interruption of telegraph service on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads in view of the government's duty to keep unobstructed the Western Union Telegraph company, in connection with the inquiry today, announced that that company and its employees are in no way involved in the strike of the railroad telegraphers.

The following is the telegram of the attorney general to the district attorneys:

I am informed that for several days the transmission of interstate, foreign and government messages over the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads have been seriously interrupted. In view of the fact that the government, whose duty it is, by all means at its command, to keep open and unobstructed the avenues of interstate commerce and to protect its own communications, has grave concern.

You are requested to investigate with all possible speed the facts and if you find the interruption exists, endeavor to ascertain the reason, reporting to me fully by wire.

ARRANGING FOR GRAND ARMY

Denver is Preparing to Give Royal Reception to Veterans of Civil War.

DENVER, Aug. 5.—It is now just a month until the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic begins in this city. The committees having the matter in charge are actively making preparations to take care of the veterans in shape commensurate with the value of the places upon the reunion of these rapidly thinning ranks.

The State department of Colorado is deeply interested and the veterans will receive royal welcome wherever they go. The railroads are announcing low rates to all points in the state during the encampment, so that the comrades from the east can return to their homes pretty thoroughly posted as to its points of interest and ready to sing its praises.

Several special headquarter trains will arrive here over the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern lines from the east prior to the opening of the encampment.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILROADS

Plan on Foot to Divide Tonnage So All Lines Will Pay Expenses.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An informal conference on railway matters between the Cape and Natal governments and the high commissioner has just been concluded. The intercolonial conference held in February agreed to reduce the preference enjoyed by the Transvaal by lowering the railway rates from other ports. The matter was referred to Portugal for the approval of the terms of the modus vivendi. Portugal refused to accept the recommendations of the colonial governments and the coast colonies urged the high commissioner to denounce the agreement with Portugal, pointing out that Lord Milner clearly indicated that this will be the only course open in the event of Portugal's opposition to the findings of the conference.

The proposed reduction of railway rates would have the effect of cheapening the cost of goods in the Transvaal and of increasing the revenue to the equator between the Cape and Natal. The present amount passing over the cape lines is per cent, barely suffices to pay maintenance and the interest on capital expenditure, though the lines were specially built for the Transvaal trade. Reckoning on the rivalry between the various ports and the dependence of the Transvaal upon Portuguese territory for a supply of natives, Portugal appears to be adopting an uncompromising attitude. The Transvaal, it is alleged, has no desire to be dependent on the Transvaal for the import of goods, but the Portuguese authorities are warned that an attempt to dictate a railway policy for the British colonies may force the Transvaal to adopt measures prejudicial to Portuguese interests.

CHINESE RAILROAD PAYING

Imperial Government May "Clean Up" Three Million Dollars During the Year.

PEKING, Aug. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The net profits of the Chinese Imperial railways for the six months ending March 1, 1905, as shown in figures just made public, amount to over \$3,250,000. If this rate of progress is maintained, the year's profits will, after paying interest on the loan and providing the stipulated sum for amortization, amount to over \$3,000,000. In view of these favorable circumstances and conditions the Chinese government has already commenced the construction of the 25-mile line to Kalgan, a connecting line for a large portion of the rails having been awarded to a French firm.

These financial successes are disposing the Chinese to regard railways in the most friendly light and possibly now fewer concessions will be asked. Yet it is believed that the large sum of money may be employed with good effect. Experts believe that after the war which has helped the railway development of trade in Manchuria it will continue to such an extent that the abnormal profit will remain undiminished.

LOCATES ORIGINAL OF OHELLO

Document Throws Light on People in Shakespeare's Great Tragedy.

MILAN, Aug. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An interesting discovery has been made amongst a series of ancient documents collected from the archives of the Careggi family, and presented to the Royal Institute of Sciences and Letters at Venice by Signor Cosma Levi. An inspection of these documents has revealed the identity of Othello, the protagonist of Shakespeare's tragedy, who proves to have been one Nicolaus Querini, son of Francesco, who died in 1502, and the daughter of Palma Querini. Both belonged to noble Venetian families and were related to each other.

The episode forming the plot of the tragedy occurred in 1542 at the church of St. Francis in a room, in Casola, where Querini had taken refuge. The church has now been converted into a mosque. From the will of Antonio Calergi, which has also been discovered, it appears that he was an intimate friend of Cynthio, from one of whose tales Shakespeare took the materials for his tragedy.

RUSSIANS WANTED A BRIBE

Kief Novost Tells Why the Deal for South American Ships Failed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The inner story of the attempts by Russia to buy up the navies of the South American republics—so persistently repeated and so vehemently denied—is given to the public by the Novost of Kief.

The deal was engineered by an Anglo-American syndicate. It demanded \$5,000,000 as the price of the ships, which came to 75,000 tons in the aggregate. The negotiations failed owing to the insistence of the members of the syndicate for each other. Another reason for the failure given was the fact that the Russian admiralty demanded the payment of "gratuity" commissions in advance, and the money was not forthcoming.

FAMILIES SPLIT ON POLITICS

Russians Divided as to Best Plan for Reforming the Present Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The line of cleavage between the supporters of the autocracy and the supporters of the republic is in many respects similar to that of the American civil war, when families were divided and brothers often fought with opposing armies.

Their reception was brief and was as the occasion would permit. Baron Komura and Minister Takahira shook hands with the president, the cordiality of the greeting being unmistakable. As the representative of his emperor, Baron Komura then extended his thanks to President Roosevelt and through him to the American people for the interest they had manifested in the pending peace negotiations expressing particularly his gratitude to the president for the friendship he had shown in facilitating the negotiations which had resulted in the pleasure they were to have today. The president assured Baron Komura that he had found great pleasure in taking the steps toward what he hoped

EARTHQUAKE LEAVES RECORD

Indian Instruments Record Phenomenon Which May Have Taken Place in Asia.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A severe earthquake, believed to have taken place some 2,000 miles distant, probably in Central Asia, has affected the seismographs at Simla and Bombay. The indicator needles of the instruments in both cases were made to travel off the paper on which the marks are supposed to be recorded by the violence of the shock.

ENVOYS SHAKE HANDS

Japanese and Russians Exchange Cordial Greetings at Oyster Bay.

INTRODUCTIONS BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

After the Ceremony Luncheon is Served in Cabin of a Yacht.

INCIDENT THAT MAKES HISTORY

Formal Beginning of Conference that May End a Great War.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S TACTFUL TOAST

He Proposed the Prosperity of Rulers and Peoples of the Two Nations and Success of the Negotiations for Peace.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—History was made today in Oyster Bay, Russia and Japanese clamped hands and greeted one another with all outward evidence of cordiality and for the first time since nations began to have relations one with another, an executive of a great power received the envoys of two belligerent countries on a mission of peace.

Fragrant Roosevelt, on behalf of the United States and its people, extended formal greetings to the representatives of Russia and Japan, introduced the plenipotentiaries to one another and entertained them at an elaborate luncheon, at which Russian and Japanese fraternized with one another as comrades rather than as enemies.

During the luncheon President Roosevelt proposed a notable toast, in which he expressed the "earnest hope and prayer, in the interest not only of these two great powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."

The occasion was impressive. It was attended, not by pomp and ceremony, but by a simplicity and frankness characteristic of the president and the people of America.

The handsome war yacht Mayflower, one of the most beautiful vessels of the United States navy, on which the formal reception of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries took place, was moored at anchor just at the entrance of Oyster Bay from Long Island sound. A quarter of a mile away was the dispatch boat Dolphin, the favorite cruising vessel of several presidents of the United States. Two miles out in the sound the cruiser Albatross was anchored, in waiting to convey the vessels bearing the envoys to the seat of the Washington peace conference at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Mayflower is in command of Commander Cameron McMillen, President Roosevelt's naval aide, who was detailed to this duty as a special mark of distinction to the peace commission by the president.

Before the arrival of the president and the envoys, the cabins of the Mayflower were handsomely decorated with flowers. The luncheon table in the main saloon was laden with flowers. No attempt was made to decorate the cabins of the vessel with flags, care being exercised in every feature of the ceremony to place a complexion of the slightest way to offend the sensibilities of the guests of the occasion.

Precedents Are Avoided.

In order that no question of precedence should arise, it was determined that the luncheon should be a buffet function. In this way was avoided the necessity of seating the envoys at the president.

Major General Frederick D. Grant, commander of the Department of the East, and Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, commander of the Brooklyn navy yard, respectively the representatives of the army and navy at the reception, went aboard the Mayflower at 11:30 a. m.

As President Roosevelt stepped on the gangway a few minutes after the noon hour to ascend to the deck of the Mayflower, the first gun of the presidential salute of twenty-one guns boomed its welcome and the beautiful presidential pennant of blue and gold was broken out at the masthead.

The president, who was greeted by Commander Winslow as he reached the deck, the band after the sounding of four rifles on the drums, played "The Star Spangled Banner." The president greeted cordially General Grant and Rear Admirals Coghlan and Sigbee.

One after another the president personally greeted and shook hands with the officers of the ship.

Arrival of the Japs.

Meanwhile the cruiser Tacoma, with the Japanese envoys and their suite on board, had arrived from New York, making the run in two hours and three-quarters. The ship came to anchor at 12:30 o'clock, about half a mile from the Mayflower. Almost at the same time the naval yacht Sylph, with Third Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Felice on board, also came to anchor a short distance from the Mayflower. Mr. Felice, who in the absence of Secretary Root was to represent the Department of State at the ceremonies incident to the reception, boarded the Mayflower from a launch about ten minutes after the arrival of the president. He and the president chatted a few minutes before it was reported to the president that the Japanese envoys were about to come aboard the Mayflower.

Scarcely had the report been made than the guns of the nineteen guns as the plenipotentiaries and their suite went over the side.

As the Japanese mission, headed by Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, ascended the gangway, all stirred in black frock coats and shiny silk hats, the band sounded three ruffles and then played a march. At the head of the gangway Commander Winslow received the envoys, and as they stepped to the deck they were greeted by Mr. Felice. They were escorted immediately to the cabin, where the president was awaiting them.

Their reception was brief and was as the occasion would permit. Baron Komura and Minister Takahira shook hands with the president, the cordiality of the greeting being unmistakable. As the representative of his emperor, Baron Komura then extended his thanks to President Roosevelt and through him to the American people for the interest they had manifested in the pending peace negotiations expressing particularly his gratitude to the president for the friendship he had shown in facilitating the negotiations which had resulted in the pleasure they were to have today. The president assured Baron Komura that he had found great pleasure in taking the steps toward what he hoped

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Warmer in West Portion. Monday Fair.

NEWS SECTION—Eight Pages.

1 Emperor William Guards the Czar. Railroads Instill Strike is Over. President's Personal Visit to President. Archbishop Chappelle Has Fever.

2 Two Murders at South Omaha. New Assembly for the Russians. 3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. 4 Sporting Events of the Day. 5 Dolphin Tows Boat in Record. 6 Happenings in Omaha Suburbs. Program for the Horse Show. 7 Past Week in Omaha Society. Women in Club and Charity. 8 Council Bluffs and Iowa News. 9 Happenings in Omaha Suburbs. Echoes of the Anteroom.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Eight Pages.

1 General Kitchener Was Out. Contributions to the Letter Box. 2 Editorial. 3 Uplift in Life at Colleges. Board Will Make Levy Tuesday. 4 News from the Army Posts. Condition of Omaha's Trade. 5 Financial and Commercial. 6 Omaha Leads Country in Building. Open Bids for Soldiers' Sanitarium.

HALF-TONE SECTION—Eight Pages.

1 Hans Amateur Cracksman. 2 Omaha Boy's Transatlantic Voyage. Millions Seek America's Shores. Quant Features of Life. 3 Plays and Players. 4 Musical and Musical Notes. 5 Rural Free Mail Delivery. Two Golden Wedding Groups. Quaint Tales. Curious Cases of Cupid. 6 Big Port of Antwerp. Chat with Cuba's Tobacco King. Gossip About Noted People. Queer Happenings of the Day. 7 For and About Women. 8 Little Stories for Little People. Hints on Latest Fashions. 9 Grist of Sporting Gossip. 10 In the Field of Electricity.

COLOR SECTION—Ten Pages.

1 Buster Brown Goes to Church. 2 Curse of Lepus's Skull. From Near and Far. 3 Fish Farms of Japanese. 4 Fish Husband by Injunction. 5 Kind of Man a Woman Wants. 6 Whips Sweetheart Into Marriage. Secrets of a Great Massacre. 7 How to Have Your Photo Taken. 7 Top of the Morain'. 8 Lucy and Sophie Say Good-Bye. Ghosts Bump the Bunch Man. 9 Ghost of Young Mrs. Pevling. Three Mystery Sex Stories. 10 Roles that Brought Stage Success.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 6 a. m. .... 74 1 p. m. .... 87 7 a. m. .... 75 2 p. m. .... 87 8 a. m. .... 76 4 p. m. .... 85 9 a. m. .... 77 5 p. m. .... 86 10 a. m. .... 84 6 p. m. .... 85 11 a. m. .... 80 7 p. m. .... 86 12 m. .... 88

STUDY MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Civic Federation Appoints Committee to Collect Authentic Data in Europe and America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Plans on a great scale to collect accurate data concerning municipal ownership in both Europe and America have been made by the executive committee of the National Civic Federation, which has selected a committee of about twenty-five members and including some of America's best known lawyers, scholars and business men, to meet early this fall and determine on methods for accomplishing this work. The need for accurate data is to exist in the contradictory and unsatisfactory information now available concerning the operation of public utilities.

The subjects on which they will seek information are "wages, hours and conditions of labor; bargaining, cost and character of service; political conditions, spoils system, and municipal corruption; financial results and taxation."

Some of the members are: Melville E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; Isaac N. Selig, treasurer Citizens' union, New York; Albert Shaw, Review of Reviews; Alexander H. Evell, president Chicago Civic Federation; George W. Parsons, editor Omaha Daily Bee; Charles W. Knapp, editor the Republic, St. Louis; Austen W. Fox, president City club, New York; John G. Agar, president Reform club, New York; Alfred Potts, president Commercial club, Indianapolis; H. W. Goode, president General Electric company, Portland, Ore.; John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America; Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; Daniel J. Keefe, president International Longshoremen's association, Detroit; E. W. Taussig, Harvard; Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia university; J. W. Jenks, Cornell university; Henry W. Farnam, Yale university; Frank T. Goodnow, Columbia university; Leo S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; Carroll D. Wright, Clark college; John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin; H. C. Adams, University of Michigan; J. C. Gray, Northwestern university; Charles Taylor of the Chicago Commons; Talbot Williams, editor of the Press, Philadelphia; George E. Hooker, City club, Chicago; Frank Parkson, president Municipal Voters' league, Chicago.

LINCOLN Y. M. C. A. BURNED

Young Japanese Sleeping in Building Missing and Probably Burned to Death.

LINCOLN, Aug. 5.—The Lincoln Young Men's Christian association building, a two-story frame erected a year ago at the corner of Thirteenth and P streets, was practically destroyed by fire shortly after midnight this morning. Little of the contents were saved. The loss will not exceed \$7,000, well insured.