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Omaha's Preferred Advertising
Medium is The Bee.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1905—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

SPEECH BY MICKEY

State Executive Chief Orator at Nebraska Day at Portland.

PRESENT STANDARDS NOT SUFFICIENT

This is the Age of Striving for Ideals Along All Lines.

EXPOSITIONS ARE AID TO PROGRESS

Require Self-Sacrifice, but Are Profitable to States in Which They Are Held.

SORRY THAT OREGON IS NOT LARGER

Line of United States Should Have Been Set So as to Completely Control Puget Sound.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 21.—Hundreds of Nebraskans, including Governor Mickey, were present today to celebrate Nebraska day at the Lewis and Clark exposition. A feature of the exercises was the singing by the Nebraska society quartet of the national hymn, in which the audience took part standing. At the conclusion of the set program a reception was held in the Nebraska pavilion.

Governor Mickey, in his speech, said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Any great assembly of people or of interests that is not educational in its tendency may well be considered of doubtful propriety. This is a practical age. The enlightened world is seeking for improvement. Present standards are not sufficient. There is a continual reacning after better methods of living, better sanitation, more wholesome and better prepared foods, more adaptable machinery, better and faster means of transportation, more skillful professional men and women, better educators, better applied science, more labor-saving and wealth-producing inventions, higher art, higher ideals, more practical patriotism as applied to national, state and municipal government, truer men and women.

It is in response to this popular demand that the great expositions of the past half century have found reason for their existence. Such exploitations as the Centennial, the World's fair, the Transmississippi, the Louisiana Purchase and other notable expositions of comparatively recent years have probably done more for the general dissemination of human knowledge than any other one agency, and now we are participating in another of these great educational enterprises, the Lewis and Clark exposition of your own state and city. The object lessons here presented are innumerable, comprehensive, far-reaching. It is safe to say there is no one who has passed through these buildings and streets, filled with the products of the best thought of the nation and of the world, but that has had his views of life materially broadened and has received an inspiration of permanent value. I want to congratulate the people of Portland, of Oregon and of the Pacific coast on the magnificent public spirit they have manifested in conceiving and executing the plans which have resulted in this marvelous array of industrial energy which is gathered about us. I know something of the spirit of heroism necessary to such a task, for it is heroic. We had a similar enterprise at Omaha a few years ago and it was a great success. But it required much of self-sacrifice, large contributions of time and money from our busiest men, many annoyances and great perplexities, and yet from it all came a compensating gain to our state and to all the other states contiguous thereto. Such will be the history of [illegible] exposition. Its influence will be felt not only this year, but next year, and through the succeeding years. It will attract interests here that no other magnet could have drawn and the Oregon of the future will be greater, more resourceful, more enduring because of it.

Line Should Have Gone North.

I never look at that portion of the map which represents these northwestern states without wishing that the boundary line had been pushed up a few degrees farther toward the pole, as it might have been at one time had our statesmen of a little more than a generation ago been as far seeing as are our statesmen of today. It seems to me that no other portion of our common country is richer in natural resources than is this particular section and that is the reason I wish we had more of it, and still I am not covetous. I only regret that at the time the Oregon boundary was agreed on we did not press our territorial rights to the full limit, thus securing several degrees of the country to the north to which the right of discovery and exploration entitled us, and, incidentally, complete control of the entrance to Puget Sound. Neither do I ever look at the portion of the map previously referred to without experiencing a feeling of reverent gratitude to that grand old patriot, Dr. Marcus Whitman, through whose efforts we have preserved to us as much of this northwestern country as is now included within our boundaries. If there was ever a man with a far-seeing mind, capable of penetrating the veil of future years and reading advance history by the dim light of the times in which he lived, that man was Marcus Whitman. The wonderful sacrifice he made and the suffering he endured during that eventful midwinter horseback ride from Walla Walla to St. Louis, and on to Washington, undertaken that Oregon might be saved to the nation, is a narrative of exceeding interest and thrills the pulse of every true American heart. But the strangest thing is the lethargy and indifference with which Whitman's account of British aggression in the northwest was received at Washington, involving as it did acute danger of the loss of all this princely empire. Imagine United States senators arguing against the possibility of ever settling so remote a country and insisting that the entire area was not worth the energy and expense necessary to the convoy of a settlers' train so great a distance, and yet such scenes as this were oft repeated in the halls of congress and were participated in by our wisest statesmen. It was only by the most herculean efforts that the friends of Oregon, aided by Whitman, were finally enabled to rally sufficient support and thus preserve to the Union one of its brightest gems. All honor to Marcus Whitman. If every county in Oregon and Washington should erect to his memory an enduring monument it would be no more than merited recognition. I am glad to know one of the great counties of Washington bears his name and that Whitman college, Walla Walla, is one of the leading educational institutions of the coast country.

Interest of Nebraska.

Nebraska has more than a passing interest in this Lewis and Clark centennial observance. The state which I have the honor to represent is an important part of the territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase, and has a right to share in the glory attaching to those intrepid pioneers of western exploration, Messrs. Lewis and Clark. These gentlemen, with their escort, passed a number of months in Nebraska in 1804, and the records they left are invaluable to our state archives, and furnish some of the earliest data of our history. On August 4 of last year, there was celebrated at Fort Calhoun, Neb., the centennial anniversary of a famous council parcipitated in by Lewis and Clark, representing the government, and by ranking Indian chiefs of that locality. This anniversary was attended by many of our citizens, and was an occasion of much interest. It was my privilege to be present and to listen to a very eloquent commemorative address delivered by Hon. William F. Gurley of Omaha. I am also reminded that this particular date is the 101st anniversary of the death of Sergeant Charles Floyd of the Lewis and Clark company, which event occurred in Nebraska territory near the present site of Dakota City. But recently our citizens have reared a monument to his memory and have dedicated it with fitting observance.

Loyalty to state is one of the cardinal virtues of Nebraskans. We who are gathered here are justly proud of the splendid display of our resources which has been made in the agricultural building by our state commission. Though the appropriation for the work in hand was small, the commissioners have expanded it with such rare discretion that the results are most gratifying. All whom I have heard express themselves upon the subject have been profuse in praise and the press has given much favorable comment. We are a great state and in emphasis of the fact let me call to your mind that in 1904 we marketed beyond state lines

(Continued on Second Page.)

RUSSIAN REFORMERS IN JAIL

Police Raid Meeting of Central Committee of Professional League.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The police at last have applied a check to the activity of the central bureau of the league and confederation of professional reform organizations, by descending today on a meeting of the central committee and arresting ten of the le[illegible] present. In this committee are inclu[illegible] university lecturers, doctors, engineer[illegible]wyers and other professional men. Th[illegible]ganization of which the league is made [illegible] are composed of the most advanced [illegible]ormers and since its organization the [illegible]ral bureau has passed through radical [illegible] to the verge of revolution. Many [illegible] later proclamations and appeals have [illegible] couched in terms almost as seditio[illegible] those of the socialists. It is probab[illegible]at the government feared the league [illegible] about to inaugurate a campaign agains[illegible] douma.

Paul M. Milukoff, at whose home near St. Petersburg the arrests were made and who was among those arrested, formerly was a professor in the University of St. Petersburg. He had just returned from a lecture trip down the Volga with the literatur Tahn, one of the socialist leaders and an article from his pen violently denouncing the douma project had appeared in the latest number of the weekly Pravo.

Milukoff was one of those arrested on January 23 last along with Gorky, Annensky and Hessen.

PROPOSES TO MISS ROOSEVELT

Sultan of Sulu Lives Up to Character Given Him by American Playwright.

JOLO, Aug. 18.—Via Manila, Aug. 21, (delayed in transmission.)—Secretary Taft and party arrived here at noon and immediately proceeded to the parade ground to witness an elaborate program arranged for their entertainment. The sultan of Sulu and other Moro dignataries occupied seats on the grand stand along with Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt.

Thousands of Moros, residents of Jolo, and from the neighboring islands, were present to take part in the festivities which were wonderfully picturesque. In the afternoon there were carabao and bull fights.

Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt were presented with many Moro presents by the sultan who offered his hand in marriage to Miss Roosevelt and would make her sultana of the Sulu archipelago, saying that his people desired her to live among them.

While some members of the party were bathing in the afternoon Frederick O'Brien, editor of the Cable News, was seized with cramps, and the undertow was rapidly carrying him out to sea when Representative Longworth of Ohio, seeing his peril, started after him and rescued him at the risk of his own life.

GENERAL STRIKE IN POLAND

President Protests Against Discrimination Shown in the Czar's Proclamation for Congress.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, Aug. 21.—A general strike has been proclaimed [illegible] protest against the disregard of the rights of the Poles in the scheme for the representation in the national assembly. The strike began here today. Employes of the Vistula railway quit work and many trains were left standing at intermediate stations.

Eighty socialists, carrying arms, while attempting to enter the city, were opposed b ya detachment of Cossacks. Eight of the socialists were killed and the others arrested.

Employes of Warsaw, Lodz and Pobiance have joined the strike. Besides the Vistula railway, the Terespol line and the light railways have been compelled to suspend service.

SYMPATHY FOR LORD CURZON

Friends Sorry He Resigned After Conducting Fight from Bed of Sickness.

SIMLA, British India, Aug 21.—Among the public general sympathy is expressed for Lord Curzon of Kedleston, viceroy of India, who for eighteen weeks has been confined to his bed, from where he conducted his fight single-handed against the cabinet. There is widespread regret that he has felt himself obliged to resign, despite the unanimous support of the press and commercial bodies.

Friends of Lord Kitchener are jubilant, and the commander-in-chief of the forces, now stands at the de facto viceroy, with his prestige greatly enhanced. In the opinion of the natives Lord Kitchener's power is supreme.

FATAL FEUD IN TENNESSEE

Battle Takes Place Near Alice Station and Three People Are Killed.

HARRIMAN, Tenn., Aug. 21.—According to information received here a bloody feud battle has occured near Alice station on the Queen & Crescent railroad, a few miles south of Harriman Junction. Frederick Miller and his son John Miller, aged 23, and Fred Johnson were killed and Henry Miller, another son of Fred Miller, aged 18, was dangerously wounded.

The men were enroute to the station where young Miller was to leave to join the army. When they were two miles from the depot they were fired upon by men from ambush.

IN GERMAN SOUTH AFRICA

Civil Government Will Supersede Military Government and Troops Will Fight Natives.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Civil government which has been superseded for more than a year by martial law in German Southwest Africa, will soon be restored. The resignation of Colonel Leutwein, the governor whose functions were taken over by Lieutenant General von Trotha, commander-in-chief of the military forces, has been accepted, and Herr von Lindequist, consul general at Capetown, has been appointed in his stead.

The cruiser Thetis, now on the East Asiatic station has been ordered to East Africa to co-operate with the cruiser Seeadler in landing detachments.

Japanese Are Advancing.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says that despite the heavy rains the Japanese have advanced in northern Corea. The Russians have abandoned their advance works and were driven back. After crossing the river, the Russians destroyed the bridges and there were no signs of the Russians south of Tumen. The Japanese army in Corea has already effected a certain communication with Field Marshal Oyama.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS MEETS

Thirteenth Annual Convention is Now in Progress at Portland.

ADDRESS BY GOV. PARDEE OF CALIFORNIA

Message from President Roosevelt Pointing Out Importance of the Work—Speech by Texas Delegate.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 21.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the national irrigation congress, with more than 1,000 delegates present, representing more than four-fifths of the states in the union, assembled today at the Lewis and Clark auditorium.

Governor George C. Pardee of California, president of the congress, called the congress to order. Governor George E. Chamberlain welcomed the delegates to Oregon. Governor Chamberlain prefaced his welcome by emphasizing the importance of irrigation. He criticized severely the existing laws which he believed lacking, especially in conferring sufficient power to condemn private property.

Mayor Harry Lane of Portland extended a cordial welcome in behalf of the city.

Governor Albert E. Mead of Washington was the first of the visitors to respond. He made a brief address in favor of irrigation.

Congressman J. B. Stevens of Texas in his response agreed with Governor Chamberlain's assertion that the reclamation law is faulty and advocated such reconstruction of the arid land law as would both extend it and make it effectual. He thought especially that the provision which allowed New Mexico, in whose confines the three big rivers which traverse Texas had their source, to obtain of the reclamation funds to the exclusion of Texas because of that fact was unjust.

Colonel H. D. Loveland of San Francisco, president of the Pacific coast Jobbers' and Manufacturers' association, and Hon. J. Henry Smith of Salt Lake City followed in short speeches.

Governor Pardee's Address.

When Mr. Smith had concluded Governor Pardee summarized the work before the congress in his annual address. He said in part:

A new branch of government activity, the reclamation service, has been established and is organized in a manner which gives the promise of the highest efficiency. In it has been assembled a force of 400 engineers, assistants and experts, all chosen absolutely without regard to politics, and appointed after competitive civil service examinations. It is, I am satisfied, the strongest single corps of the kind ever put into the field for a similar purpose.

If we have not yet secured the money in quite such abundant measure as we have secured the men, we have at least made a start, for we have $30,000,000 the proceeds of land sales in the arid states, and with this fund nearly a score of large undertakings have been started in a dozen states and some of them already are well under way.

So I am now able to congratulate you, this thirteenth national irrigation congress, that for the first time, we have national irrigation as an actual fact and not, as it so long remained, merely an ideal.

Message from Roosevelt.

A message from President Roosevelt to the congress was read by Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States. The [illegible] the development of reclamation [illegible] country and counseled patience until the operation of the reclamation act should become more extensive. The importance and wide scope of the act was dwelt upon, the president pointing out that the act unites east and west.

"The reclamation act is the most powerful foe of all land monopoly," he said. The president also warned the people against "letting public lands pass into private hands for fictitious reasons."

The necessity for forest protection was indicated, the president asking for the hearty support of the congress to the forest service as an aid to future irrigation work.

President Roosevelt's message was received with rounds of applause.

FATAL STORM IN MINNESOTA

One Man Killed Near Pilot Mound and a Number of Persons Are Reported Missing.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 21.—One man was killed, several reported missing at Lanesboro and Rushford, Minn., and crops have been destroyed by a tornado which swept southern Minnesota Sunday night, according to a dispatch to the Chronicle.

All telephone connections have been cut off by the storm and details are lacking.

Tosten Danielson was killed at Pilot Mound in the wrecking of a church. Five men have reported the entire destruction of their homes and the loss of members of their families to the authorities at Lanesboro of whom they have asked assistance. James Till, a farm hand employed by Frank Sanders, is missing. Search has been made, but this man and members of the families of C. Danielson, R. Boe, A. Menus, W. Crocker and Frank Sanders had not been found up to a late hour tonight. Thousands of dollars damage was done to buildings and crops. No estimate of the damage in Minnesota can be made as reports are meager, communication for the most part being destroyed.

TROOPS TO GUARD PRISONERS

Kentucky Soldiers Ordered from Camp to Do Real Military Duty at Russellville.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 21.—Governor Beckham today wired Adjutant General Haley at Camp Yeiser, Paducah, to despatch state troops to Russellville to protect R. Fletcher and Guy Lyon from mob violence. The men are charged with criminal assault upon Mary Gladder, a young German girl. The crime was commited in May last and Fletcher and Lyon have been in jail at Bowling Green since that time. Their case is to be called for trial at Russellville on Wednesday next. The Lexington and Frankfort companies of infantry and a detachment of a battery with a Hotchkiss gun, under command of Major L. E. Baily will go on a special train tomorrow to protect the prisoners during the trial.

WILL FIGHT THE MEAT TRUST

Chicago Hotel Men and Wholesale Butchers Will Construct Two Packing Plants.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Chicago hotel men, wholesale butchers and restaraunt keepers have formed a combination against the "Beef trust." Two plants, one costing $150,000 and the other $300,000, are in course of erection, and a third to cost $5,000,000 is contemplated.

Martial Law at Courtland.

MITAU, Russia, Aug. 21.—Martial law has been declared throughout the Baltic province of Courtland.

HYDE TALKS OF COTTON CASE

Nebraska Man Denies Charge that His Estimate Was Purposely Made Too Low.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—John Hyde, former statistician of the United States department of agriculture, who at present is in London, has been under the care of a physician for several weeks and is still prohibited by his physician from attending to business.

To the Associated Press tonight he said:

I have just seen for the first time the revised cotton acreage report, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on July 26. The crop estimating board reduced the official estimate of June 2 by more than 1,100,000 acres and even goes so far as to say that I made the estimate lower than the reports received from official reporters employed by the bureau warranted. To this statement I give unqualified denial and assert that the most trustworthy of the varius sets of figures on which the report of June 2 was based afforded the most ample warrant for my estimate.

It is only by an entire disregard of the reports of county and township correspondents that the department's acreage reports can be prevented from once more becoming the laughing stock of the world. When concerned only with the condition of the growing crop, except under special circumstances, the reports of county and township correspondents are not without value. When, however, these correspondents report either upon the acreage, or upon the size of the crop in bales, their reports are absolutely worthless. For instance, the crop last year was estimated by township correspondents at less than 12,000,000 bales and by county correspondents as less than 11,000,000 bales. Failure on the part of the board to recognize the widely varying degrees of reliability which characterize the reports of its different classes of correspondents will inevitably destroy the value of its reports for general statistical purposes.

Mr. Hyde said that he gave his interview to the Associated Press against the earnest protest of his physician and that he had forwarded an affidavit to Washington covering his connection with the cotton report. He said that he expected to return to America about October first.

THREE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

Seismic Disturbance Extends Over Parts of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—St. Louis and vicinity was visited by an earthquake tonight shortly after 11 o'clock. Three distinct shocks were felt by thousands of persons in St. Louis and St. Louis county as far east as Belleville, Ill., as far south as Paducah, Ky., and as far north as Springfield, Ill.

While the tremors lasted scarcely a minute they were distinct enough to awaken sleeping residents of the city, to cause dogs to bark in alarm and to cause sleeping children to awake and cry out in alarm. The shock from a comparison of the time they felt in the districts visited seemed to travel from east to west. There was but an infinitesimal period between the shocks, but a second intervening between the first and second spasms, and about three seconds between the second and third and final shock.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were experienced here tonight at 11:15 o'clock. The disturbance was more appreciably felt in the eastern suburbs than in the city. The shocks were of brief duration.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. [illegible] shook the strongest [illegible] curred at 11:[illegible]. The shock was preceded by loud rumbling noises. Many persons were frightened and took refuge in the streets.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Aug. 21.—Owensboro and Henderson, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., were visited by an earthquake at 11:05 o'clock tonight. Two distinct shocks were felt. Citizens of Owensboro were greatly frightened. Many rushed from their homes. No damage was done.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Selection of School Lands by the State of Wyoming Are Approved.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The acting secretary of the interior today approved the selection of the state of Wyoming to 1,902 acres in the Sundance land district. The lands are to be used by the state of Wyoming for school purposes.

Forest Supervisor Zeph Jones of the Wind River division of the Yellowstone forest reserve has changed his headquarters from Kendall, Wyo., to Pinedale, Fremont county, Wyo.

James W. Sussex of Illinois has been appointed an assistant engineer in the reclamation service and ordered to report for duty at Casper, Wyo.

Rural free delivery routes have been ordered established commencing November 1: South Dakota, Strandburg, Grant county, route 1; population 510. 102 houses.

Postmasters appointed: Wyoming, Holmes, Albany county, William A. McIntyre, vice John R. Cordwiner resigned.

The comptroller of the currency has approved the application to organize the First National bank of Iverton, Neb., with a capital of $25,000. A. U. Dann of Kearney, Neb., N. J. Paul, E. R. Green, Guy Dann and H. V. Slead are the applicants.

WOULD END TAGGART SUIT

Attorney for Major Vainly Asks that Crossbill of Wife Be Dismissed.

WOOSTER, O., Aug. 21.—When the Taggart divorce case opened today Attorney Sterling, for the plaintiff, made an address to the court, in which he claimed that Mrs. Taggart, as a nonresident of Ohio, has no right in court here except in answer to her husband's petition and that she cannot under the laws of Ohio be granted a divorce, being here by right only to make a general denial to her husband's claim.

Sterling said that Mrs. Taggart's cross petition is really no cross petition, in that it does not state a cause of action, that no summons had ever been issued on the cross petition and served on the defendant.

The whole matter is alleged to be based on Mrs. Taggart's answer when a witness in the Rope case at the mayor's court the other night, in which she charged Rope with perjury and whereupon, being called as a witness, she answered that she had lived in Chicago and San Francisco, not giving Wooster, O., as her legal residence. Judge Eason refused to dismiss the cross petition.

TWO DEATHS FROM THE HEAT

High Temperature and Excessive Humidity Cause Great Suffering in Windy City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Two deaths and a number of prostrations were reported today as a result of the heat. The temperature did not exceed 89 degrees, but the humidity made the day exceedingly oppressive.

CENSURE FOR ENSIGN WADE

Bennington Board of Inquiry Recommends that He Be Court-Martialed.

STEAM GAUGE SHUT OFF FROM BOILER

Safety Valve Was Not in Working Order and Pressure Was Probably Several Hundred Pounds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Bonaparte today received and as soon as he had himself read, made public the proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the explosion on the gunboat Bennington at San Diego, Cal., on July 21. The findings were a complete surprise, for they at once set at rest the stories that had been circulated to the effect that the Bennington's boilers and perhaps those of other naval vessels of the same age were defective. As a matter of fact the court found the explosion resulted from the closing of a valve which connected the exploded boiler with its steam gauge so that the pressure on the boiler may have been several hundred pounds to the square inch when the accident occurred. While praise was accorded to the officers and ship's company for their conduct during the harrowing scenes following the accident the officer and men who were responsible, in the opinion of the court, are pointed out and court martial proceedings suggested in the case of the only one of them surviving, Ensign Charles T. Wade.

The court consisted of Commodore Stevenson, retired, and Captain E. J. Moore, and Captain Thomas S. Phelps. The finding recites the arrival of the Bennington at San Diego, and says:

Wrong Valve Closed.

About 9:20 on July 21st, after both boilers had been filled and the furnaces started it was observed that the steam gauge on boiler "B" showed about five pounds of steam pressure, and at this time Oiler Frank De Courtani, acting as water tender, directed D. N. Holland, fireman, second class, to close the air cock on boiler "B;" that the said Holland climbed up and closed a valve and almost immediately the steam gauge on boiler "B" failed to register any pressure; that this was apparently not noticed by either the water tender or the fireman and no attention appears to have been paid to the fact that the steam gauge failed to register, but they kept on working the fires and firing heavily; that when the steam gauge on boiler "A" showed 130, 135 pounds, there was no pressure showing on the steam gauge of boiler "B."

Safety Valve Out of Order.

No one seems to have noticed any escape of steam from the safety valves of any of the boilers and no one can state that any of the safety valves blew off at any time that morning; that we can find no record of the safety valve of boiler "B" having been overhauled since July, 1904, nor any positive evidence of it having been done, though orders had been given for this to be done in March, 1905; that there is no record of the sentinel valves having been overhauled since July, 1904; that the safety valves were set at 145 pounds, but en route from Honolulu to this port orders were given to carry the steam pressure at from 130 to 135 pounds; not exceed the latter, but the safety valves were not changed; that this order had been clearly understood; that the hand gear for lifting the safety valves was not in working order, and there is no record nor direct evidence that the safety valves had [illegible]

Court [illegible]

The court is of the further opinion that further proceedings should be had in the case of Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., who was in charge of the engineering department of the U. S. S. Bennington at the time of the explosion, and since October, 1904, in this, that he, the said ensign, Charles T. Wade, did fail to see that the safety valve on boiler "B" was overhauled at the proper time and kept in proper repair, accepting the verbal statement of his subordinate or subordinates that it had been overhauled in March, 1905, and further that he, the said ensign, Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., did fail to keep the sentinel valves on the said boiler in good working order, and further that he, said ensign, Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., did fail to cause the sentinel and safety valves to be tested in accordance with article 1609, paragraph 12, United States navy regulations, 1905, in all of which he, said ensign, Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., in charge of the engineering department of the U. S. S. Bennington, was negligent in the performance of his duty and the court recommends that he, the said ensign, Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., be brought to trial before a general courtmartial.

NATIONAL Y. W. C. A. MEETING

Question of Association Buildings and Work in Industrial Cities Discussed at Yesterday's Session.

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., Aug. 21.—The question of association buildings was discussed at the National Young Woman's Christian association conference here today. Mrs. J. W. Finney, of Detroit, spoke of the model building valued at $150,000, just dedicated there, the money for which was laggely given by one family. Rockford and Elgin, Ill., reported buildings under course of erection. The associations at Des Moines, Terre Haute, Toledo, Akron and Omaha also report that canvasses for new buildings are in progress. An interesting feature of the day was the first club members' conference conducted by the national extension secretaries, Miss Helen F. Barnes and Miss Florence Dunne of the Chicago Woung Woman's Christian association who work among those employed in factories in four states, discussed methods of christian work among young women in industrial cities. Akron, O., reports that a manufacturing firm had by co-operation of the Young Woman's Christian association agreed to open and maintain a home for women employes. Dr. Frank T. Bayley, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church at Denver made the chief address of the day.

WATERLOO, Ia., Aug. 21.—The midsummer gathering of the middle western section of the National Young Women's Christian association is being held here. The sessions are being held at the camp grounds at Cedar Park. The meeting will last ten days. Delegates are present from fourteen states of the middle west.

GUN COTTON IN CIGAR BOX

Police Captain Miles O'Reilly of New York Receives Infernal Machine by Mail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Gun cotton enough to kill a man, arranged in an infernal machine and disguised as a gift cigar box, was received today by Precinct Police Captain Miles O'Reilly. This is the third deadly explosive instrument of similar construction sent through New York mails in the last four days, the other two having been received last Friday by Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, and M. Guggenheim Sons.

Captain O'Reilly received a cigar box which in weight and every detail mislead him into taking it for a genuine present. Unusually heavy and tenacious nails fastening down the cover, however, caused a suspicion. When the box had been carefully opened at the ends, matches were found glued to its inner surface in such a manner that they would be ignited on emory by the friction necessary to raise the lid.

The police found that the flare of one of the half dozen would have caused the death of Captain O'Reilly.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Partly Cloudy Tuesday; Probably Showers in South Portion. Wednesday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	71	1 p. m.	83
6 a. m.	70	2 p. m.	86
7 a. m.	70	3 p. m.	88
8 a. m.	72	4 p. m.	89
9 a. m.	74	5 p. m.	88
10 a. m.	77	6 p. m.	87
11 a. m.	82	7 p. m.	86
12 m.	82	8 p. m.	84
		9 p. m.	82

CONFERENCE ON GRAIN RATES

Traffic Officials Meet in Chicago to Try and Settle Differences.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—A meeting will be held in this city tomorrow for the purpose of trying to effect some sort of a settlement of the grain rate war, but as other conferences have proved futile and nothing new has developed to warrant the belief that this one will be any more successful, the prospects are not bright. There is no desire on the part of the majority to engage in a ruinous rate war on the threshold of the crop movement season which promises to break all records in the west. But the Chicago Great Western claims that no satisfactory and lasting peace agreement can be reached unless all lines unite in abolishing elevator allowances. The other roads already have declined to abate this allowance.

Last month at a meeting of the traffic officials of the Missouri river lines it was agreed to raise the rates on packing house products something over 10 cents a hundred pounds. The old rate was 23 cents from the Mississippi and 33 cents from the Missouri river and the new rate agreed upon to become effective August 7 was published as 35 cents from the Mississippi and 48½ cents from the Missouri river. Since then it is believed there has been secret cutting by one or more of the roads. At all events the present tariff is shaky and the resumption of the old one may be announced by some of the roads any day.

HERBERT GATES PASSES AWAY

Former Omaha Banker Dies at Home of His Mother in Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Herbert E. Gates of Omaha, passed away yesterday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Gates, 1270 Logan avenue.

Mr. Gates was a well known citizen of Omaha being for eighteen years assistant cashier of the First National bank in that city. About three years ago his health began to fail and he resigned his position with the bank and went to Europe, hoping to receive some benefit from travel abroad. His European tour did not prove as beneficial as he had expected and he soon returned to America. As a last resort for consumption his physician advised him to try the climate of Denver and he was brought here last Thursday by his brother, Elmer O. Gates. He had passed the point where he could receive any benefit from [illegible] of climate and yesterday the [illegible] was 51 years old. [illegible] Collins Gates of Omaha, [illegible] Mrs. Elizabeth J. [illegible] O. Gates and a sister, Mrs. Nettie Davison, all of Denver.

SEARCH FOR BOGUS NAMES

Republican and Democratic Committees Will Make Special Canvass of City of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The regular republican organization today took steps looking to the purging of assessors' lists of alleged bogus names. Mayor Weaver in his crusade for good municipal government recently ordered a thorough canvass of the city to determine accurately the number of voters in each precinct. The canvass was conducted by the police and other city employes under the direction of the department of public safety and at its conclusion, Director Potter of the department announced that 60,000 fictitious names had been discovered on the assessor's list.

In order to refute if possible the charges the republican city committee at a meeting today decided to make a house to house canvass. Chairman Donnelly of the democratic city committee late today issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held next Friday, when a similar canvass will be ordered.

FOR UNIFORM LEGISLATION

Commission Considers Steps Looking Toward Identical Laws on Marriage and Divorce.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 21.—The commission on uniform legislation which has been in session here since Friday adjourned today to meet next year in Chicago.

Plans looking toward uniform marriage and divorce laws were considered. A special committee on the subject reported that the governors of the several states were working on suggestions previously made by the conference and it was decided to wait another year before further action. A committee was instructed to collect in the meantime statistics on marriage and divorce.

RECEPTION FOR MR. FAIRBANKS

Vice President and His Wife Are the Guests of Citizens of Manchester, Vt.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 21.—Citizens tonight tendered an informal reception to Vice President and Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks and Congressman and Mrs. Davis J. Foster, who have been stopping at a hotel here for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks will leave for Ogdensburg, N. Y., in a special car attached to the regular 7:16 o'clock train tomorrow morning.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Aug. 21.

At New York—Arrived: Ryndam, from Rotterdam; Mesaba, from London; Grosser Kurfurst, from Bremen; Zealand, from Antwerp.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Columbia, from New York. Sailed: Pretoria, for Montreal.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Lake Manitoba, Montreal.

At Fiume—Arrived: Pannonia, from New York.

At Genoa—Arrived: Koneign Luise, from New York.

At Cherbourg—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Southwark, from Montreal.

At London—Arrived: Minnehaha, from New York.

At Dover—Arrived: Vaderland, from New York.

At Naples—Sailed: Germania, for New York.

At Boulogne—Sailed: Furst Bismarck, for New York.

WAITING ON THE CZAR

Answer from Nicholas Relative to Proposed Compromise Expected Today.

ATTITUDE OF EUROPEAN POWERS

British Government Will Not Bring Pressure to Bear on Japan.

FEELING OF PESSIMISM AGAIN PREVAILS

No Intimation that Either Side Will Concede Anything.

PRESIDENT AND THE JAPANESE

There is No Indication that He Has Communicated with Them, but They Say He Understands Their Attitude.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 21.—The result of President Roosevelt's effort to save the peace conference from failure remains in suspense. No direct reply to the president's proposition communicated by M. Witte yesterday has come from Emperor Nicholas today, but other advices received from St. Petersburg indicate that the emperor and his councillors are unshaken in their determination neither to cede territory nor to pay war tributes.

What the president is doing on the Japanese side remains as deep a mystery as ever. Little light is shed upon the visits of Baron Kaneko to Oyster Bay. The Japanese do not even admit that he is their medium of communication with the president. They go no further than to reiterate that Mr. Roosevelt understands their position and that they have the fullest confidence in him. They show not the slightest indication that they have in any wise changed their position or are prepared to yield more than they were last Friday when the plenipotentiaries adjourned until Tuesday.

Conference May Be Prolonged.

If M. Witte does not receive fresh instructions before 3 o'clock tomorrow when the conference is resumed, the situation will be exactly what it was before the adjournment was taken on Friday. It will be safe to assume that in the absence of such a reply the conference will be prolonged after tomorrow, and every delay, in the opinion of the president's friends means hope, faint though it be. Mr. Roosevelt's object was described today as being to "prolong the negotiations."

There is warrant for the statement that M. Witte personally sympathizes with the president's proposition no matter how it may be regarded by his imperial master and his advisers. It is a mistake to suppose that in considering such a proposition the emperor consults a regularly ordained council. Throughout the conference he has been calling in council such advisers as he deemed wise, some of his relatives, the grand dukes, members of the court and certain chosen ministers. The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholavitch, one of the most powerful of his advisers, is known to be absolutely opposed to yielding an iota beyond what M. Witte has already conceded. As[illegible] clude hope of an eleventh-hour [illegible]

Powers Hanging Back.

The general belief here is that President Roosevelt, while he has the moral support of one of the neutral powers, has not received the active support he expected.

England's refusal to urge Japan to moderate its terms has caused disappointment, although it is fully appreciated that any attempt to do so might be misunderstood. There are evidences here that co-operation by Great Britain would have been resented by Japan.

Among the Japanese tonight no note of hope is sounded. With genuine reluctance they seem almost resigned to the shipwreck of the conference. They declare that their position is unchanged and they speak of renewing their war with a snap of their black eyes which speaks volumes for their confidence in the success of Oyama when the word is given to advance.

As to Sakhalin.

In article V, the cession of Sakhalin, the Japanese claim that they are entitled to the island as well by reason of their natural rights to its posession as because of its present occupation by the Japanese forces. The Russians on the contrary insist that up to 1850 Japan had never claimed any right to Sakhalin and at that time only twenty-five unmarried Japanese lived in the south of the island during the fishing season. Admiral Peoutiatine opened the eyes of the Japanese to the value of Sakhalin when he went there in 1854 and initiated negotiations for the possession of the entire island by Russia. It was then that Japan in order to make good its claims tried to colonize the island and stated that the Aino race which lives there belonged to the same family as the original inhabitants of the northern islands of Japan.

In 1859 Mouravieff, governor general of Amur, tried to persuade Japan to yield in its claim to the south part of Sakhalin, but did not succeed as Americans had already began to support the Japanese in their attitude against Russia. The reports of all the Russian consuls in Sakhalin up to the year 1870 stated that the Japanese effort to colonize the island had failed because of the rigorous climate. The negotiations between Russia and Japan started in 1855 and continued for twenty years, ending with the treaty of 1875, by which the sovereignty of Russia over the whole island was recognized.

With regard to article ix the protocol repeats the arguments already set forth several times in the press dispatches. The Japanese claim for reimbursement for the expense of the war on the ground that they were forced by Russia's aggression to resort to arms for self-preservation and having been victorious at all points on sea and land are entitled to reimbursement. Russia, on the contrary, denies absolutely that Japan is in a position to dictate such a condition, as Russia does not acknowledge defeat and appeared at the conference not imploring mercy, but because of its love of peace and its willingness to conclude on an honorable basis.

Claim for Indemnity Unprecedented.

Russia declares that a claim for indemnity under the circumstances is unprecedented and reviews the historical occasion where indemnity was paid in support of its contentions. Most of these precedents have already been made public in connection with a recent Associated Press interview with Mr. Maartens. The protocol also states that Russia throughout its history has never paid a war indemnity, not even when Napoleon the Great invaded the Muscovite empire in 1812 and occupied Moscow.

In regard to article x (the interned warships) Japan insists that the surrender of interned warships which have sought