OAKS GROW FROM ACORNS
—BEE ADS BUILD BUSINESS

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

BIG BUSINESS OR LITTLE—
BEE ADS WILL BOOST IT.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1905—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF MUTUAL

New York Committee Probing Financial Methods of Insurance Company.

TREASURER DEFENDS SYNDICATES

Says They Are Legitimate Channel for Securing Investments at Cost.

OFFICER'S LARGE PERSONAL PROFIT

Mr. Cromwell Says He Made $230,561 in Five Years from These Transactions.

RELATIONS WITH TRUST COMPANIES

Big Deposits Made with Subsidiary Corporations in Return for Use of Banking Facilities on Large Scale.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A vigorous defense of syndicates and their operations in connection with the insurance business and a frank statement of personal profits gained through their operations made by Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance company, was the feature of today's session of the special legislative committee appointed to probe methods of life insurance companies in this state. The defense of the syndicate was made by Mr. Cromwell soon after he was called in the morning. Before he was asked a question, he begged leave to say a few words and on being directed to proceed, said:

The law of combination which affects finance, as everything else, has made syndicates necessary. When I became treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance company the total assets of our company were $100,000,000. The transactions in my department are now over $100,000,000 per annum. When our receipts were less—twenty years ago, it was quite possible for us to buy from bond dealers and pay the successive profits, but now it is absolutely impossible to buy advantageously large blocks of securities, except as they are floated by these combinations of capital, popularly called syndicates, and to have to go into them to get our investments and get them in sufficient size and at "ground floor" prices.

We could not make our investments without syndicates and we are partners in every syndicate into which we go. I want to say further that unless we went into these syndicates we would not be able to invest our funds except by buying in small quantities and paying the successive profits of middlemen.

I ask you, Mr. Hughes, and the committee to consider that we have now over $450,000,000 of assets and while we have over $100,000,000 invested in bonds and mortgages, we are constantly under the necessity of finding additional investments for our large accumulations of funds. This is the condition. It is no theory. It is a condition which we meet and the exhibits are here which show how we have to employ it. Our investments are such that when Mr. Tappan, I suppose about the most widely known and honored bank president in his day in New York, died he left it as a condition that his trustees should have one privilege and that was to invest the same in securities as those of the Mutual Life Insurance company. That is the way we invested our money, but we could not make the transactions of $100,000,000 a year in the securities bought by this company without using syndicates.

Treasurer's Personal Profits.

The acknowledgment of personal profits was made in a tabulated statement, which was presented to the committee after recess. It showed that Mr. Cromwell had a personal profit of $230,261 from syndicates during the last five years, which he individually and the Mutual Life Insurance company participated in.

Mr. Hughes, chief counsel for the committee, took up each item of the syndicate transactions in order to ascertain the manner in which these profits were obtained.

An interesting point was brought out when probing a transaction in Pennsylvania railroad 3½ convertibles, in which Mr. Cromwell made no personal profit, the witness stated: "Of course we are greatly interested in the Pennsylvania railroad. I might say we are the heaviest stockholders."

Answering Mr. Hughes Mr. Cromwell said the holdings of the Mutual Life in the Pennsylvania railroad were $5,000,000 par. Among these transactions the connection of trust companies with the Mutual Life was brought out when it was stated that the £1,000,000 subscription to a Japanese loan was shared by the United States Mortgage and Trust company and the Guarantee Trust company. In explaining this Mr. Cromwell said: "We gave these opportunities to the trust companies in which we held large interests for good reasons. As I explained this morning we as an insurance company needed large banking facilities for large interests. It goes without saying that it is better for us to use our own companies than give to institutions with which we have no connection the handling of our large investments. For this reason we put men into the directorate of these subsidiary companies to look after the interests of the Mutual. They are not there for the profit of the interest on the paltry 100 shares they have to hold, but to protect the Mutual. It is natural we should wish to put in as directors of these companies the same men as are on the board of the Mutual.

"I have 100 shares in these companies as a director, but I have never made any secret of it.

Profits to Policy Holders.

"The result of our connection with these companies is that in fourteen years we have made through them a profit of $18,000,000 for the policy holders. If we had not these institutions we should have to turn the Mutual Life Insurance company into a banking institution as well as a life insurance company. This we could not do.

"This being the state of the case, it is natural we should help these subsidiary institutions to make money and should throw opportunities in their way. The men we put in them are not there for their own profit. They never get a dollar out of the Mutual unfairly, and every cent they make through these trust companies and banks for the Mutual is for the policy holders and the policy holders alone."

Just before closing the inquiry for the day, Mr. Hughes said:

"We had some talk this morning in connection with another insurance company about joint accounts. Have you any of these?"

"No, sir, we have not and never had," replied Mr. Cromwell. "We have no partner in our investments, that is, any investments we make are made by the Mutual Life and what is done for the Mutual Life is done for the policy holders."

Questioned further on this line, Mr. Cromwell excepted the syndicate transactions.

"Have you any non-ledger assets?" queried Mr. Hughes.

"We have two, one for $11,000 and the other for $900. We have a memorandum of them with the finance committee, but they are not counted as assets. There are some shares that have no face value at present, and we are holding them for any result that may accrue."

Mr. Cromwell said the Mutual had never

(Continued on Second Page.)

ST. LOUIS PRINTERS STRIKE

Nine Hundred Men Employed in Job Offices Will Not Resume Work Today.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—After a session lasting several hours, the St. Louis Typothetae tonight unanimously voted against the eight-hour proposition, thus bringing to a crisis the controversy between the employers and the local job printers. Following this action the executive committee of Typographical union No. 8 began calling out its members and it is expected that it will be general tomorrow. The total number of printers involved is estimated at [illegible]

[illegible]SKA, Kan., Sept. 13.—The Typographical union members will strike in [illegible] offices in the city at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning unless a contract for an eight-hour day is agreed to by the employers before that time. The employers, at the meeting, again refused to make a contract, so the men will refuse to go to work in the morning. Seven offices and 85 men will be affected.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13.—The first move of the printers in this city, under the eight-hour day schedule, occurred today when the men employed in the composing department at the printing shop of C. G. Whaples & Co. walked out, the firm having refused to sign the contract demanded.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—A general strike of printers in Chicago, which will be part of a similar movement throughout the country will be called tomorrow against all book and job printing firms that refuse to sign the union agreement providing for an eight-hour day. Three hundred Chicago concerns, employing 2,000 printers will be asked to grant the union demand. A strike is on at present against nineteen of the thirty-seven firms belonging to the Chicago Typothetae and it involves 450 members of the union. All the remaining firms have agreed to either install the eight-hour day January 1 next or have promised to hold aloof from the fight being waged between the union and the typothetae.

SIXTY PASSENGERS INJURED

Trailer at Pittsburg Overturns When the Brakes Fail to Work Properly.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—Sixty passengers were injured, nine seriously by the overturning of a trailer attached to a traction car on the Homestead division of the Pennsylvania Railway company near the Glenwood bridge early today.

The most seriously hurt were taken to the Homeopathic hospital, where they will be compelled to remain for some time. The others were able to proceed to their homes after having their injuries dressed.

The accident was caused by the failure of the brakes to work properly.

The trailer was crowded to its fullest capacity, many of the passengers being workmen on their way to the various plants in the vicinity. There is a steep grade from the Glenwood bridge to Hays Junction, where cars branch off for surrounding points, and great caution is used by motormen. The brakes refused to act properly today, however, and the cars descended the grade with unusual speed. At Hays Junction there is a sharp curve. The first car managed to round the curve, but the trailer, carrying sixty passengers, was thrown from the track on its side. A scene of almost indescribable confusion followed as the upset trailer was dragged for a considerable distance before the motor car could be stopped. Every one of the sixty passengers was bruised and injured and it was first reported that four had been killed. Word was immediately sent to the Glenwood car barns. A special car was dispatched to the scene and all the injured removed to the barns, where they received medical attention and the seriously injured were taken to the hospitals. It is expected that all of the injured will ultimately recover.

FRENCHMAN IN DISGRACE

President Roosevelt Resents Untruthful Representations of Correspondent of a Parisian Newspaper.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 13.—President Roosevelt has denounced as a fabrication and wholly without foundation in truth the report of an interview with him regarding the terms of peace between Russia and Japan published today in the Petit Parisian of Paris and cabled to America and published here this morning.

As soon as the purported interview was called to his attention the president directed Secretary Loeb to send to the correspondent of the Petit Parisien, who was received at Sagamore Hill, the following telegram:

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 13, 1905.—Gaston Richard, Hotel Lafayette, New York, N. Y.: The president directs me to say to you that the alleged interview with him published in this morning's papers is not only an absolute fabrication wholly without basis of truth, but that your conduct in obtaining permission to see him under false pretenses is thoroughly dishonorable. When you came to see the president you informed him that you were the grandson of Marshal Augereau; that you had been at the battle of Mukden with the Russian army and with the Japanese army afterward; that you understood thoroughly that you could have no interview of any kind and that you simply wished to pay a respect to him. Under these circumstances the president received you and listened to your account of your experiences with the Japanese and Russians and spoke to you also of the deeds of Marshal Augereau and of Napoleon's other generals. The president had no conversation with you about the terms of peace and your account of your alleged interview with him is a fabrication from beginning to end without any foundation in fact; and both your untruthfulness and your obtaining permission to see him under false pretenses the president considers highly dishonorable.

WILLIAM LOEB, JR., Secretary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Gaston Richard, correspondent of the Petit Parisien, sailed for Europe yesterday.

FREIGHT MEN MAY NOT STRIKE

Attitude of Employers More Conciliatory and Threatened Walkout May Be Averted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The relations between the railroad companies and their union freight handlers, who are demanding an increase of 10 per cent in wages, assumed a more conciliatory aspect today, and the indications tonight are that the threatened strike will be averted. Although refusing to treat directly with the Freight Handlers' union, the railroads have agreed to meet the employes as individuals, and arrangements have been made by the union to have a committee from each of the freight houses meet the officials tomorrow in an effort to make some sort of an agreement.

The general managers of the railroads, it was said tonight, would at tomorrow's meeting agree to sign a working agreement similar to that which expired last June, but would refuse to recognize the union or agree to any increase in the wage scale. Heretofore the roads have been unwilling to renew the agreement.

PRESIDENT URGES SPEED

Requests Consulting Engineers of Canal to Hurry Their Work.

DESIRES TO STUDY THEIR REPORT

Members Told to Give Facts and Conclusions Rather Than What They Think is Desired by Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Upon the occasion of the recent visit of the members of the board of consulting engineers of the isthmian canal at Oyster Bay the president addressed to them a few remarks which will be printed shortly and presented to the different members. After bidding them welcome he urged them to use all the speed they could safely make in coming to a conclusion as to the best plan for digging the canal so that he might have ample time for studying the report before sending it to congress.

He did not express himself in favor of either a lock canal or a sea-level canal and refrained from any technical observations, but urged the members to state their opinion without the slightest hesitation and to send him reports, not as he should like to get them, but as he ought to get them. The members of the board have nearly all returned to Washington, but it has not yet been decided when the next meeting will be held. They will for some days occupy themselves studying the different plans and data with which they have been provided.

Postal Receipts of Cities.

Postal receipts for the fifty largest cities in the United states, compiled by the third assistant postmaster general, aggregated for the month of August $5,819,151, against $5,334,917 for the corresponding month of 1904, or an increase of 9.07 per cent. The highest percentage of increase shown by any city was at Portland, Ore., where the Lewis and Clark exposition raised the receipts to $44,965, an increase of 54.06 per cent over the receipts for August, 1904. The next largest increase was 25.51 per cent, at Los Angeles, Cal. The only cities showing decreases are St. Louis, Mo., due to the heavy receipts last year on account of the Louisiana Purchase exposition in that city, and Peoria, Ill., and St. Joseph, Mo.

The receipts of the five large cities were as follows:

New York, $1,197,697; Chicago, $380,403; Philadelphia, $371,155; Boston, $336,028; St. Louis, $289,403.

ROSEN VISITS THE PRESIDENT

Russian Ambassador Takes Luncheon at Sagamore Hill and Holds a Conference.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 13.—Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, and associate of M. Witte as Russian peace plenipotentiary at the Portsmouth conference, was guest today of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon. The engagement was made on the request of Ambassador Rosen, but the nature of his mission here is not disclosed.

Ambassador Rosen arrived here from New York on the 12:20 p. m. train and was conveyed to Sagamore Hill in one of the president's carriages, which was in waiting for him. He said he had come to take luncheon with the president, but declined to discuss the specific object of his visit.

"How soon will the imperial ordinance abolishing Russian retaliatory treaties on American machinery go into effect," the ambassador was asked.

"Just as soon as passed," he replied. "The precise date I do not know."

On the eve of his departure from America M. Witte, the Russian peace plenipotentiary, extends to President Roosevelt by telegraph his "heartfelt thanks" for the cordial welcome and the "uniform courtesy" given to the envoys by the American government and people. The text of M. Witte's message to the president was follows:

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1905.—President Roosevelt.—Before leaving the hospitable society of the United States I beg in my own name and on behalf of my fellow workers to utter my heartfelt thanks to you, Mr. President, to the government of the United States and the whole American nation for the cordial welcome given to us on our arrival and the uniform courtesy shown us during our sojourn here, the memory of which will live in our hearts forever.

WITTE.

CHURCHMEN ARE IN "RETREAT"

Clergymen and Laymen Withdraw for a Time from Affairs of the World.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Nearly 1,000 Episcopalians—clergymen and laymen—will next week go into a "retreat" from the world and will for four days lead a communal life in Chicago, much like that of monks in a cloister. The retreat will be the Tower group of buildings at the University of Chicago. The participants will be delegates to the twentieth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. This great denominational fraternity numbers 18,000 members. This idea of the retreat will be carried out consistently during the four days the delegates will be in Chicago. They will not necessarily be cut off from the world, but those who wish may live so as to see no one except members of the brotherhood from Wednesday to Sunday evening.

The university authorities have refurnished the lower group apartments with almost monastic simplicity.

Women who accompany their husbands or brothers to the convention will have a taste of monastic life. For feminine use one of the "coed" dormitories has been set aside.

The purpose of this "retreat," as explained by officials of the brotherhood, is to intensify the feeling of universal brotherhood. John H. Small, secretary of the Chicago assembly, is receiving an unprecedented number of applications from delegates all over the country. It is expected there will be members of the brotherhood present from China, Hawaii and other distant lands.

OBJECT TO CONTRACT SYSTEM

Building Council Would Have Public Works Constructed Direct by the Government.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 13.—The International Building Trades Council revised its constitution today. The principal revision is in regard to public works. The body has taken a strong stand against the award of general contracts for municipal and state buildings and improvements. The constitution as revised makes the abolition of the contract system the principal objects of the council's endeavor. The establishment of a universal eight-hour day, the settlement of all disputes and affairs arising with the body itself without the interference of outside bodies are two other amendments adopted. Outside of these matters the new constitution, so far as prepared, makes no radical changes.

PRIMARY ELECTION FORUM

An important primary election will be held in this city and county next Tuesday to nominate candidates on all tickets.

That the voters may exercise their franchise intelligently requires them to be fully informed of the character and records of the men seeking their suffrage and of the issues or policies involved.

Only a few days remain for this campaign of education.

To help the voters weigh the claims of different candidates, The Bee will open its columns to a primary election forum.

The Bee herewith invites contributions from readers in the shape of short signed articles—not to exceed 300 words—telling why candidates should or should not be favored.

The articles must contain nothing libelous and real name of writer must be given, although it may be for good reason withheld from publication on request.

BARON KOMURA IMPROVING

His Physicians Unable to Agree as to Whether He Has Typhoid Fever or Not.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, who was reported today to be suffering from typhoid fever, although the consulting physicians are not a unit on this point, was said to be in a satisfactory condition. Baron Komura is at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, and his return to Japan has been indefinitely postponed, although most members of his suite will sail for home tomorrow, the date originally planned for the departure of the mission.

Many messages of inquiry as to Baron Komura's condition, including one from President Roosevelt, reached the hotel today. Flowers and cards have been left by many friends.

Tonight Mr. Sato, spokesman for the Japanese party, issued the following statement:

Doctors Delafield, Brewer and Pritchard saw Baron Komura in consultation again at 6 p. m. They announce the baron's condition to be favorable, no new symptoms having developed and the patient having passed a very comfortable day. They are unanimous in the opinion that the baron's condition indicates nothing alarming or serious at present.

Continuing, Mr. Sato said that the physicians were not sure that the baron had typhoid fever and that he might be suffering from complications from gall stones. Two nurses are in constant attendance.

Among those who called to inquire after Baron Komura tonight was Baron de Rosen, one of the Russian peace envoys. He had a short talk with Mr. Takahira.

Minister Takahira will go to Washington tomorrow on business. He will not return unless there is a serious turn in Baron Komura's condition.

A cablegram was received late in the day from Baroness Komura, inquiring as to her husband's condition. The Japanese were much pleased with the receipt of the cablegram, as dispatches had been received in this city reporting that Baroness Komura and her children had been murdered.

Jacob H. Schiff called upon Baron Komura today and being unable to see him, talked with Mr. Takahira instead. Mr. Sato, the Japanese party's spokesman, announced that the conference related to financial matters. It has been decided that part of the Japanese mission will return immediately to Japan as originally planned, while Mr. Takahira will remain in this country with Baron Komura.

In addition to Mr. Takahira, Mr. Sato and two secretaries will also remain in New York with Baron Komura.

PROFITS OF NEW YORK LIFE

Treasurer Randolph's Testimony Shows Very Satisfactory Results from Operations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Treasurer Edmund D. Randolph has concluded his testimony before the legislative investigating committee. It appears that the New York Life has been in about eighty syndicate operations, and that the profit for policy holders realized is $2,390,000. The company has not invested in or loaned upon stocks of any kind since 1899. It realized a profit from its stock holdings of $5,400,000. Treasurer Randolph testified that he had no syndicate relations himself of a personal character, and that his sole compensation was his salary. The stocks sold by the company since 1901 were those received as profits from syndicate operations, and were immediately sold in conformity with the company's by-laws.

WILLIAMSON'S THIRD TRIAL

School Teacher Testifies that He Agreed to Prove Up Claim and Sell it to Defendants.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 13.—Joel E. Calvin, a school teacher of Prineville, Ore., is the first new witness which the government has presented in the third trial of Congressman John N. Williamson, D. N. Gessner and Marion R. Biggs, on the charge of having conspired to defraud the government of a part of its public domain. Calvin testified that it was understood between him and Gessner that Calvin should locate and prove up a claim and then convey it to Williamson and Gessner.

The trial is proceeding slowly, the evidence being merely a repetition of that which was heard in the preceding trials.

LOSS OF LIFE IS LIGHTER

First Estimate of Number Killed on Japanese Battleship Reduced Nearly One-Half.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The bureau of naval intelligence today received advices by cable from the American naval attache at Tokio to the effect that the loss in killed and missing on the battleship Mikasa was 256. The wounded numbered 343. The cause of the accident cannot be ascertained until the Mikasa is floated. Admiral Togo was not on board at the time of the disaster.

FAMILY BURNS TO DEATH

Charles Low Wife and Baby Are Cremated in Their Home Near Derby Iowa.

CHARITON, Ia., Sept. 13.—Charles Low, wife and baby, residing near Derby, were burned to death in their home this forenoon. Low was starting a fire with kerosene when the can exploded and set the house on fire.

TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE

Commanders to Arrange for Neutral Zone in Manchuria and Corea.

MARITIME CAPTIVES NOT SUSPENDED

Reinforcements Now Enroute Shall Not Go North of Mukden or South of Harbin.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—5:35 p. m.—The Japanese legation this evening gave out the text of the Russo-Japanese armistice protocol as follows:

1. A certain distance as a zone of demarcation shall be fixed between the fronts of the armies of the two powers in Manchuria as well as in the region of the Tumen river, Corea.

2. The naval force of one of the belligerents shall not bombard territory belonging to or occupied by the other.

3. Maritime captures will not be suspended by the armistice.

4. During the term of the armistice new reinforcements shall not be dispatched to the theater of war. Those which are already on their way there shall not be dispatched north of Mukden on the part of the Japanese or south of Harbin on the part of Russia.

5. The commanders of the armies and the fleets of the two powers shall determine in common accord the conditions of the armistice in conformity with the provisions above enumerated.

6. The two governments shall order their commanders immediately after the signature of the treaty of peace to put the protocol into execution.

The protocol was signed by M. Witte, Baron Rosen, Baron Komura and M. Takahira.

Army Officers Meet.

MUKDEN, Sept. 13.—2 p. m.—General Fukushima, representing Field Marshal Oyama, and the Russian commissioners met at Shaboth, a station north of Chantung, at 10 o'clock this morning. It probably will take several days to arrange the details of the armistice which they are to prepare.

Chinese Rejoice at Peace.

LIDZIAPUDZ, Manchuria, Sept. 13.—Whatever may be the feelings of the Russian or Japanese soldiers regarding the conclusion of peace, one man welcomes it unreservedly and with beaming smiles. This is the Chinaman, on whose land the war was fought for nearly eighteen months. Today the roads around here are filled with happy, smiling Chinese, men and women, old and young, who in clumsy carts, loaded with their household goods, are proceeding in lines back to their old homes.

The Chinese greet the Russian soldiers with the one word, "peace," which is repeated over and over again.

Many of their homes have been devastated, but notwithstanding this they express their joy at getting back to peaceful and industrious occupations. Furthermore, the game of neutrality to each side which the Chinese have been obliged to play for so many months has been a hard one and peace has brought relief from this strain. It is no exaggeration to say that the Chinese are now the happiest people in Manchuria.

It is reported here that the Japanese have disbanded the Chinese bandit organization with which they operated during the war.

Nine Hundred Casualties in Tokio.

TOKIO, Sept. 13.—6 p. m.—According to the metropolitan police estimate of casualties during the recent rioting 388 constables, sixteen firemen and two soldiers were wounded. Among the mob and bystanders nine were killed and 487 were wounded.

Attack on Police at Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 13.—The meeting held at a theater yesterday to protest against the terms of the peace treaty was followed by an anti-police demonstration. Four police boxes were burned, thirty-seven policemen injured and two civilians severely hurt. Many arrests were made.

The police say that the meeting was the private speculation of a professional agitator who charged an admission fee. The promise that there would be popular speakers was unauthorized, according to the police, and the disappointed audience denounced the swindle and demanded the return of their money. The trouble finally developed into rowdyism outside the theater.

At 5 o'clock this morning two companies of troops from Tokio arrived. They have been posted as guards at all the consulates and other important points and quiet has been restored.

Protest from Underwriters.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The announcement that by the terms of the Russo-Japanese armistice protocol, maritime captures will not be suspended, created consternation at Lloyds today owing to the fact that some insurances had recently been effected at "peace" rates. It has been suggested that the underwriters hold a meeting and send a protest to the Japanese government.

SWEDEN ONLY DESIRES PEACE

Officials Disavow Desire to Oppose Arbitration Treaty with Norway at Proper Time.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 13.—Political officials disavow any desire on the part of Sweden to oppose the arbitration treaty demanded by Norway, but they point out that only the preliminary negotiations in regard to the form and contents of such a treaty can be discussed at present, as the conclusion of a treaty is impossible until Norway has accepted Sweden's conditions and the latter has recognized Norway as an independent sovereign state. The Swedish intentions, it is declared, are wholly pacific.

KARLSTAD, Sweden, Sept. 13.—The Norwegian and Swedish delegates appointed to discuss the dissolution of Norway and Sweden have all arrived here to resume the negotiations.

A two hours' session was held before lunch, when the delegates adjourned for the afternoon. The same secrecy was observed as to the course of the negotiations as at the previous meetings.

CHOLERA CASES INCREASING

Vice Chancellor of German Empire is Personally Visiting the Infected Districts.

BROMBERG, Sept. 13.—Four fresh cases of cholera have been reported from three places in this district.

POSEN, Prussia, Sept. 13.—Vice Chancellor Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, who is visiting the cholera infected provinces, has arrived here.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The official bulletin issued today announces that fifteen new cases of cholera and four deaths occurred between noon yesterday and noon today.

Of the fresh cases one each occurred in the districts of Flatow, Stuhm, Obernik, Czarnikau, Wirsitz and Bromberg, three in the Marienwerder district, four in the Graudenz district and two in the Schubin district. Four cases previously included in the reports of cholera turn out not to be cholera. The totals therefore to date are 179 cases and sixty-five deaths.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Showers Thursday and Cooler in West Portion. Friday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	59	1 p. m.	65
6 a. m.	59	2 p. m.	70
7 a. m.	60	3 p. m.	74
8 a. m.	60	4 p. m.	72
9 a. m.	61	5 p. m.	71
10 a. m.	61	6 p. m.	70
11 a. m.	62	7 p. m.	70
12 m.	63	8 p. m.	68
		9 p. m.	67

NASH'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN

McCornick of Salt Lake Succeeds Omaha Man as Director of Smelting Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The report of the American Smelting and Refining company for the year ending April 30 was made public today. It showed net earnings for the year of $8,888,811, an increase of $963,238 as compared with the preceding year. After payments of $216,815 for the employes' profit sharing fund, $1,063,063 for new construction and improvements and metal stock account and $6,000,000 for dividends, there was a surplus for the year of $1,618,911, a decrease of $347,825.

The dividend payments of $6,000,000 represented an increase of $1,250,000 over the payments for 1904. An increase of $2,302,270 in the company's investment account is explained to be due to the purchase of 25,000 shares of series "B," preferred stock, of the American Smelters' Securities company. The report sets forth also that the company has acquired 177,510 shares of the common stock of the American Smelters' Securities company, and the value of this stock is not shown in the investment account of the American Smelting and Refining company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining company in Jersey City today the retiring board of directors was re-elected with the exception that W. S. McCornick of Salt Lake City was elected in the place of Edmund W. Nash, deceased.

Mr. McCornick married a sister of Mrs. Ben Gallagher of Omaha, but he never was in business in Omaha and is not known here outside of a few friends.

HIGH PRAISE FOR DR. SALMON

Live Stock Boards Endorse Work of Former Head of Bureau of Animal Industry.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Sept. 13.—At the final session of the ninth annual meeting of the International association of Livestock Sanitary boards in this city today a resolution was adopted by which the association "fully recognizes the efficient service and benefit to the livestock industry accomplished by the federal bureau of animal industry under the able direction of Dr. D. E. Salmon as chief of the bureau from its organization to the present time and sincerely regrets that he has seen fit to tender his resignation."

The committee on line and open season regarding quarantine, the report of which has usually been adopted as a basis of regulation by the Department of Agriculture, recommended placing above the quarantine line Fisher, Scurry and Crane counties in Texas; Roger Mills and Washita counties in Oklahoma, and Surry, Alexander, Davie, Iredell and Rowan counties of North Carolina.

The following officers were elected:

Dr. M. M. Hankins of Texas, president; Dr. Tait Butler of North Carolina, vice-president; Dr. S. H. Ward of Minnesota, secretary-treasurer.

Springfield, Ill., was chosen as the meeting place for the convention in 1906.

CLOSING OF TAGGART CASE

Final Arguments Are Heard and Court Announces He Will Render Decision in Ten Days.

WOOSTER, O., Sept. 13.—The trial of the divorce suit brought by Captain Elmore F. Taggart against his wife, Grace Culver Taggart, which has been on here since August 2, was brought to a close today, the final summing up of the attorneys having been heard today.

The trial has been one of the most sensational ever heard in the Ohio courts, and has aroused widespread interest. A number of well-known army officers have been called as witnesses during the trial. The scenes of the alleged misconduct on the part of both Captain Taggart and his wife have covered a wide area, Captain and Mrs. Taggart having lived at different times at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Columbus, O.; Havana, Cuba, and in the Philippines, where the husband was in the service of his country.

The principal interest is centered in the awarding of the care of the two children, both boys, of Captain and Mrs. Taggart.

Judge Eason announced that he would render his decision in a week or ten days.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Contract Surgeon James S. Kennedy Ordered from Fort Grant to Omaha.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Contract Surgeon James S. Kennedy will upon the abandonment of Fort Grant, Ariz., proceed to Fort Omaha for duty.

Postmasters appointed: Iowa, Norwich, Page county, T. G. Gwynn, vice F. L. Johnson resigned. South Dakota, Tisio, Campbell county, Gustav E. Brorby, vice Peter Skartveat, resigned. Wyoming, Hazelton, Johnson county, Warren C. Crosby, vice Walter B. Kipp, resigned.

EXECUTION IN COLORADO

Joseph Johnson, Who Killed John F. Fox at Trinidad, is Hanged at Canyon City.

CANYON CITY, Colo., Sept. 13.—Joseph Johnson was hanged in the penitentiary here tonight for the murder at Trinidad last April of John F. Fox, former treasurer of Las Animas county. Johnson was angry with Fox because the latter objected to him being deputized to bring back from California a prisoner.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Sept. 13.

At New York—Arrived: Italia, from Naples; Lombardia, from Naples. Sailed: Californian, for San Diego; Majestic, for Liverpool; Potsdam, for Rotterdam; Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Ivernia, for Boston.

At Southampton—Sailed: Kron Prinz Wilhelm, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Caronia, from New York; Friesland, from Philadelphia; Oceanic, from New York.

At Hamburg—Sailed: Mora, for Seattle.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Parisian, for New York.

At Vancouver—Arrived: Empress of India, from Yokohama.

At Dover—Arrived: Pennsylvania, from New York.

EVE OF CONVENTION

Advance Guard of Delegates to Republican Gathering Reach Lincoln.

THREE LEADING CANDIDATES FOR JUDGE

Duffie, Ames and Letton Each Have a Substantial Following.

DAVIDSON, M'PHEELY, ABBOTT ALSO IN

Four Men on Hand Asking the Nomination for Regent.

MAIN PLANKS OF PLATFORM CERTAIN

Enough Instructed Delegates to Render Futile Efforts of Railroads to Block Anti-Pass Resolution.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—A fair attendance of advance agents of tomorrow's republican state convention is on hand, but not enough to indicate the exact distribution of forces between the different candidates. The field for supreme judge is occupied by three principal candidates and three lesser lights, and the latter admit that their only hopes lie in the self-elimination of the leaders. Judges Duffie, Ames and Letton will show up each with a substantial following.

Judge Duffie is holding out in his headquarters with quite a number of the Douglas delegation as volunteer workers, and feels much encouraged over the outlook. He is counting on the votes of the remaining counties in the judicial district along with Douglas and a scattering vote from other counties, particularly in the Third and Sixth districts. The backbone of the Ames strength is supposed to be in Lancaster and Gage counties, while Letton will draw heavily from the Fourth congressional district. Davidson of Johnson, McPheely of Kearney and Abbott of Hall are in the race, probably in the order named. So it must be admitted that Letton talk predominates in the lobbies.

For regent four candidates are soliciting support—Dr. Von Mansfelde of Ashland, L. M. Bates of Long Pine, Fred Abbott of Columbus, C. W. G. Lyford of Falls City and P. L. H. Cheney of Stockville. The selection of regents, however, will be undetermined until after the judgeship is settled.

The prospects are that Senator George Sheldon of Cass will be made permanent chairman. Lieutenant Governor McGilton, who will be the temporary presiding officer, says he will cheerfully make way for Sheldon in the permanent organization. If this arrangement is acceptable there will be no friction at this stage of the proceedings.

Outline of Platform.

As to the platform, it is not difficult to outline its probable contents. An unqualified endorsement of the Roosevelt policies, with special emphasis on anti-trust and railroad rate legislation, anti-pass plank, an endorsement of the state administration and possible pledging of candidates to the declarations. These are pretty sure, no matter who frames the resolutions. There are enough instructed delegates from different counties to make futile any attempt to block planks objectionable to the railroad political agents, and the chances are that the railroad contingent will take its medicine and try to look pleasant.

For state chairman W. P. Warner of Dakota county may be picked as a winner; in fact he is the only one with any following. Chairman Burgess would like to be vindicated with a second term, but no one is paying any attention to him.

Candidates Letton, Duffie, Davidson, Ames and McPheeley for supreme judge have each opened headquarters, tacked up signs in the Lindell hotel, and have exchanged calls. Late this evening not an avowed candidate for regent had reached the city.

Conspicuous in the hotel lobby was Ed. Bignell of the Burlington, Bob McGinnis of the Northwestern, W. H. Harrison, Frank Harrison and Robert J. Clancy of the Union Pacific and Postmaster Ed. Sizer, manager of Mr. Burgess. All of these professed to know nothing of what was to occur tomorrow, but each believed the situation was up in the air and would be settled in the convention.

There is considerable discussion as to the number of delegates who will attend the convention, it being presumed that the railroads have adopted the anti-pass platform in advance of any action that may be taken by the convention.

Burgess Still Undecided.

Hon. H. C. N. Burgess, chairman of the republican state committee, late this afternoon was still in "terrible doubt" as to whether he would be a candidate for re-election. Putting on the soft pedal he said to a reporter for The Bee, in answer to a query as to whether he was a candidate:

"Well, really I just haven't said a word yet. Don't you know I haven't told a living soul whether I would be a candidate or not. Just as soon as I have anything to say about this matter or to announce my intentions, I will see that The Bee gets the news."

Just then Manager Ed. Sizer tugged Burgess by the coat tail and the two went off into the private office of the state chairman, where it is presumed the process of making up a mind was resumed and that before the convention meets, this paramount issue will be definitely settled and the people will know whether Burgess is "to be or not to be."

Friends of Commissioner Duffe are urging his nomination because Omaha has not had a supreme judge since Judge Lake was on the bench in the early eighties. They have figured up that twenty-eight per cent of the business of the supreme court comes from Douglas county and for that reason Douglas county should be entitled to a place on the bench.

A prospective candidate for regent of the university is L. M. Bates, who arrived this morning. Mr. Bates was a candidate two years ago and lost out in the shuffle. He is editor of the Long Pine Journal and practices law to keep in touch with the simple life. A friend of his said this afternoon that with little urging he would be a candidate, with good prospects of success, inasmuch as with one exception the present regents reside in Lancaster or Douglas counties. The exception is Regent Calkins, who lives at Kearney. Incidentally friends of Bates have pointed out that with the exception of Teeters and Whitmore of Douglas all of the regents are employes of corporations. Allen of Lincoln is attorney for the traction company, Ernst of Omaha is employed by the Burlington, Rich of Omaha is attorney for the Union Pacific, Whitmore is a stockman and Teeters runs a wholesale jewelry store.

Sees Hope for Abbott.

Among the early arrivals today was W. H. Harrison, "general manager" of the senate two years ago. Senator Harrison is