

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1905—FOUR PAGES—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

FAMINE GRIPS SPAIN

Present Condition Worst Ever Experienced in the History of the Kingdom.

STARVING PEOPLE ROAM THE COUNTRY

Farms Are Racked by Men and Women Who Take Animals.

WEALTHIER FAMILIES GO TO CITIES

Despite Police Famine People Force Their Way Into Towns.

PUBLIC WORKS TO RELIEVE DISTRESS

Minister of Finance Levies Tax to Start Work, but Money is Slow in Coming to Treasury.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The famine in Spain is believed to be the worst in the history of the kingdom.

Telegrams are arriving from all parts of Andalusia giving most alarming accounts of the disorders arising from the famine.

Great excitement has followed the dispatch of troops to Orense, where anarchy is reported to prevail.

Starving men and women are roaming over the country sacking the farms and carrying off sheep and cattle.

The wealthier families are flocking into Seville and Cordova for protection.

Edith Ulyers and Carmen the prisoners are crowded in spite of the efforts of the police new bands of hungry peasants have forced their way into Malaga.

The minister of finance has accorded a credit of \$5,000,000 for public works in Andalusia to relieve the distress of the peasants, but money is slow in coming.

Meanwhile immense throngs of emaciated men and women are encamped in the open around all of the towns, and at Orense a crowd of 4,000 strong threatens to storm the houses of the rich.

At Seville, where the prisoners are, accompanied by deputies of the province, have visited the prefect of Seville, demanding protection.

Nearly all of the sheep are disappearing and are being openly sold upon the streets at a penny a pound, for the thieves declare that they are glad to get to prison, where they will have something to eat.

Troops are being sent to every town, but the prefect hesitates to issue rigorous orders in view of the desperate condition of the peasants.

The minister of agriculture has issued an appeal to managers of railways and other industrial concerns in Andalusia urging them to give as much work as possible to the starving population.

He will ask for still further government credits to relieve the distress.

RIOTS AT MALAGA.

A telegram from Malaga states that riots are occurring at Teté, where the employees of landowners have suspended the assistance they have been giving to the inhabitants.

According to one estimate there are 200,000 men out of work in Andalusia alone and \$10,000,000 would be required to relieve the terrible situation caused by the famine.

Blame is laid upon the government, which for centuries has neglected the agricultural inhabitants of the provinces. The intense drought this year has brought things to a crisis.

Meanwhile an attempt is being made to relieve the distress by an abundant distribution of victuals. The archbishop of Seville has opened a public subscription list.

Reports from Arcos state that the workless inhabitants have reached such a state of debility that they are unable to manufacture the bread which is charitably sent to them. As far as possible they are being kept alive with beef tea and wine.

Three thousand people belonging to the villages below the Almorox mountains, in the province of Alcala, have made a piteous appeal to the government for food. The local treasuries are exhausted and no more assistance can be given by the authorities.

The town of Trebulena is in a state of riot owing to the suspension of a highway having been discontinued and hundreds of men thrown out of work.

In Buzianza, near Cordova, the principal square is filled all day with starving people, who lie in the sun and look like living skeletons. The town council is at the end of its resources and is unable to do more for its employees. No grant has yet been made on this particular place by the government.

In many places both cows and goats are failing to give milk for want of food.

Throughout the former fertile valley of Andalusia children are living on the bones and the fruit of the wild cat. The jails are crowded with persons who have committed no offenses, but who have given themselves up to the police on the pretense of having committed a crime in order to get shelter and food. Hunger is a daily occurrence. It is impossible to maintain order because of the government's inaction. It is reported that some soup kitchens have finally been opened in the worst stricken villages.

Death in Many Places.

Due to this extreme condition is due to the fact that not a drop of rain has fallen in many of the provinces since March. There has been no work for the laboring peasant because of the extreme drought. It is feared that the winter months during the coming season will be periods of great suffering from lack of work and food.

The peasant of the interior plateau living upon the rocks defies hardships. He scorns the voluptuousness of the mild, soft regions below. They go about their work as though centuries of toil weighed heavily upon them. Even the beautiful black-haired Andalusian girls wear a melancholy expression that seems unnatural upon their oval faces.

It is said that the country of Spain is especially well adapted to the growing of wheat. If the government would only irrigate the land in the wheat growing regions it would not be necessary to buy wheat from beyond the borders. In 1903 there was comparatively no rain. The recent bread riots are the results of the drought. Irrigation would not be difficult for the rivers, swollen by the melting of the snows from the mountain ranges, flow full banked throughout the dry season. The drought deprives the laborers of the opportunity to earn even the small wages to which they are accustomed—less than 50 cents a day.

The suffering of the Spanish peasantry was never greater than it is today, though

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN DISTRESS

Wounded Men Returning from War Are Forced to Beg on Streets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There is a great and growing indignation in St. Petersburg over the deplorable indifference shown by the Russian government towards those of the wounded and crippled soldiers who have already returned from the east.

In nearly every street one sees soldiers who are unable to walk, both limbs missing. Others stretch out their hands in piteous appeals for alms. Some wear on their breasts the cross of St. George, which is only given in a case of great personal bravery. Undoubtedly all of these unhappy cripples have a right to be fed by the state and to receive a small pension. Ask them why they beg and the answer is invariably the old story of wholesale peculations among the officials.

Some of the instances related by these soldiers are horrifying in the extreme. Wounded to lay months in the hospitals, and they have then been compelled to suffer incredible privations on the long journey home, even the money appropriated for their food having been stolen by the officials. For weeks they have been obliged to die of water and a little bread given by piet at stations along the line of the Siberian railway. When they arrived at their native villages they reported themselves to the local authorities and claimed the pensions promised to them. But after the first instalments, and sometimes even before the first instalments, no money was forthcoming and the wounded soldiers, unable to work, have dragged themselves into St. Petersburg, there to expose their wounds to the few who become more general than they come here believing that "The Little Father" would see justice done to them. But the multitude of officials employed in the distribution of pensions kept them back with promises in true Russian fashion, and when they became more pressing sent them away with a few shillings. If they returned after that they were roughly turned out of the offices.

Now that a bad crop is in view, now that taxes cannot be paid, the pensions of all of the soldiers are likely to be held back to make up the deficits.

POST CARDS FLOOD THE MAILS

French Postoffice Finds Itself Unable to Properly Handle the Little Mementoes.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Public complaints are loud against the postoffice here, which is accused of curtailing a valuable postal service by undermanning its service and consequently overworking its men, with the result that masses of correspondence are delayed and that it is sometimes advisable when you have a pressing letter for an address in France to send it by air mail rather than to trust it to the post. That there is some just ground for criticism is proved by the postmaster general's intention, announced at the last cabinet council, of applying to Parliament for additional supplies in order to increase his staff very considerably. On the other hand, there is something to be said on the side of the postoffice. The picture card rage in particular threatens to become a social danger.

The following case is said to be typical during the summer season. From a microscopically small resort close to Boulogne with a few hundred permanent inhabitants, actually 30,000 picture post cards were sent out in thirty days. The local postmistress was at her wit's end, and local half-penny stamps were sold for the demand for postage for the cards ceased. Boulogne could not spare her postmistress any stamps, and consequently postage stamps of a higher denomination were used. What the daily mail of picture cards from places like Boulogne itself must be one can hardly imagine. Madame Hoyer, the cantiniere who won \$200,000 in the lottery, herself is keeping the local postoffice where she resides busy. Her average of letters, nearly all of them picture cards, is about 2,000 per day. Most of them are insufficiently stamped. It is needless to say that the cantiniere declines to pay the additional postage and the love letters fall into the hands of some fourth-class postal clerk.

PEASANTS MAY BE IN CONTROL

Will Have Strong Representation and Possibly Majority of New Russian Duma.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A careful study of the new electoral system discloses that the peasants are morally certain to return 150 of the 415 members of the Duma from the fifty-one provinces hitherto included in the plan, and are likely to have 25. This result would be regarded as not unnatural in a country so largely agricultural if it were not feared that the police and other officials of the government will dictate the elections.

It is notorious that the cantonal chiefs have arbitrary power over the cantons which hold the primary elections. They may impose fines and sentences of arrest without appeal. The minister of interior has published a circular purporting to curtail the powers of the village autocrats, and the nationalist press explains that this is to prevent them from interfering with the national elections. One can sincerely hope that the government will give the scheme a fair chance, though the more liberal of the Russians acknowledge that pitfalls in the way of constitutional development in Russia are necessarily numerous at best.

GROWTH OF GAELIC TONGUE

Speaker at League Meeting Says Officials Try to Control Study in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Speaking at the "Oireachtas," or festival of the Gaelic league, Dr. Douglas Hyde, president of the league, said that the Irish language was now being taught in 1,300 schools throughout Ireland. The country was using its language, publishing its literature, reviving its music and bringing back its games.

The British treasury, working through the commissioners of national education, was attacking the Irish language, not for the sake of a miserable \$200,000 a year, but to insert a wedge between the Irish people and Irish education. He warned the people of Ireland that if they allowed the treasury clerks to decide what was to be taught in Ireland they would be betraying the cause of their country. The minute of \$60,000 of the Gaelic leaguers he called on the national board, on the school managers and on the nation to resist, by every means in their power, this attempt to remove Irish education from Irish control and to bring Ireland more than ever under the heel of English officials.

PEACE IN PENINSULA

Now in Agreement Upon Amicable Terms of Separation.

BRIEF OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

It States That Negotiations Will Soon Be Brought to Definite Results.

COMPROMISE ON SUBJECT OF FORTS

Mutual Concessions to Avoid Wounding Sensibilities of Either Nation.

CONFERENCE WILL MEET AGAIN TODAY

Rumor that Powers Were to Intervene Due to Offer of Good Offices by Three Nations.

KARLSBAD, Sept. 16.—The first official announcement indicating that the delegates of Norway and Sweden were approaching an understanding in their effort to establish a modus vivendi for the countries as separate governments was given out tonight at the close of the joint session of the delegates. This announcement reads:

The probabilities are that in the near future the negotiations can be brought to a definite result. This somewhat cryptic announcement is accepted as indicating that the negotiations have finally reached a stage where agreement in sight is possible. It is not yet known what the concessions will be, but it is generally believed that the matter will be brought to a close by mutual concessions to avoid wounding the sensibilities of either nation.

At this hour delegates decline to throw further light on the discussions, which will be resumed tomorrow. It is taken for granted, however, that a compromise has been reached on the subject of fortifications, which has been the crux of the situation from the start, and that the main questions will be arbitrated.

Mutual Concessions Made.

It is stated here that considerable influence was brought to bear on both sides looking to concessions by which the wounding of the sensibilities of the people of either nation might be avoided, and an entente between the Scandinavian people secured. Owing to the absence of the delegates and the carelessness with which informed persons on both sides guard the secrets of the conference it would be unwise to speculate on the concessions which led to the decision which caused the announcement. It is expected the exact terms have been drawn up and approved by both sides. The indefiniteness of the official announcement, coupled with the resumption of the sessions of the delegates tomorrow, led to the inference that only the broad terms on which Sweden will consent to a dissolution of the union were settled. Both sides up to this morning appeared firm in their demands regarding the fortresses and there is good reason to suppose that mutual concessions were made.

Premiers' Conference.

Prior to the assembling of the conference, a few minutes before 9 o'clock tonight, Premiers Lundberg and Michelson, respectively of Sweden and Norway were in conference alone. The lateness of the hour of the meeting was due to the fact that the result of the conference from the delegates, but a better feeling prevails, and it is expected that the next few days will see an amicable ending of the conference.

The report that the powers had made representation to Sweden was based on the fact that Great Britain, France and Germany offered their services if they became necessary.

Intense Relief at Both Capitals.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16.—The tidings from Karlsbad were received here with general satisfaction and a relief to the strain of the last few days.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 16.—The official communication issued at Karlsbad was received here at 10:45 tonight, and was immediately spread on bulletin boards to be read by the crowds waiting quietly but eagerly in the vicinity of the newspaper offices. The communication is interpreted as confirming the optimistic reports published this morning and it has resulted in a feeling of intense relief.

MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY

Leather Follows Tendency of Cattle and Hogs and Complaints Become Stronger.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The meat famine in Germany is exciting the entire country. "Open the frontier to Russian pork" is the cry now being raised by all classes, but above all by the laborers, whose staple article of food is beef. The price has already risen more than 40 per cent, making its purchase by the poorer classes almost impossible.

The man chiefly responsible for the existing prohibitive prices is Herr von Podbielski, the Prussian minister of agriculture. He is the most unpopular man in all Germany nowadays. He it was who proposed that the frontier should remain closed to foreign meats, though all of the other members of the Prussian cabinet favored changes in this particular.

Beef is today much higher in price owing to last year's drought, which caused a reduction in the number of cattle. As meat is so dear consumers are naturally looking for some substitutes, such as fish and poultry, and the increased demand has caused the price of these commodities to rise, too. Even horse meat is affected and is now about a penny a pound dearer.

Germany is, therefore, practically facing a famine, though Herr von Podbielski calls it merely a period of high prices. The probability is that these high prices will spread to other necessities. The shoemakers, for example, and other trades using leather are already complaining of the high prices for leather, resulting from the scarcity of hides. Indignation meetings are being held over the whole of Germany and are attended by all classes. Even the fish protest, for the perception that the obtuseness of the minister of agriculture is bound to help in swelling the ranks of the social democratic party to a very large extent.

CHOLERA CASES IN PRUSSIA

Marionwerder Makes Worst Report from Infected District for Past Twenty-Four Hours.

MARIONWERDER, West Prussia, Sept. 16.—Four new cases of cholera and one death has been reported in this district.

BRESLAU, Prussia, Sept. 16.—One fresh case of cholera has occurred in this district.

DIECHAU, Prussia, Sept. 16.—One new case of cholera and one death have occurred in this district.

PRIMARY ELECTION TUESDAY.

A primary election to nominate candidates for county offices on both democratic and republican tickets will take place next Tuesday, September 19.

The election will be conducted by regular election officers and a registration of voters for the November election will be had at the same time and places.

The polling places which have been designated in each voting district will be opened as follows: In Omaha, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. In South Omaha, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. In country precincts, 12 noon to 9 p. m.

Separate official ballots for republicans and democrats will be furnished at each voting place, each duly registered voter being entitled to a republican or democratic ballot, according as he declared his party affiliations as republican or democratic at the last registration.

The names on the official ballot under the respective headings will be rotated in their order, so that each name will appear at the top on successive ballots in turn. This will require special care by the part of the voters and the reading of each name before making the X mark. Voters who cannot read may have their tickets marked according to their directions by the election officers.

The candidates receiving a plurality of the votes cast by those affiliating with the same political party will be the nominees of their respective parties for the offices to which they are aspiring.

BREAK IN THE TYPOTHETAE

Chicago Union Printers Say Members of Master's Organization Have Signed Seize.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Desertions from the ranks of the Chicago Typothetae in its first fight against the establishment of the eight-hour day in book and job offices were reported today by the union. It was stated that several members of the master printers' organization have signed the union agreement providing for a shorter workday January 1, 1906.

A report compiled by strike leaders tonight shows that a large number of local printers have agreed to grant the union demands. Included in this list, it is declared, are firms that have heretofore employed non-union printers exclusively. The signatures of twelve additional concerns were secured to the union agreement today, and no more strikes were called. It is said by union officials that the eight-hour day has already been established for 1,400 union printers in book and job offices throughout the city. Firms employing 700 printers are still to be heard from.

In the face of these claims by the union officials that the fight has just begun, and that the smaller printers who have signed the union agreement will eventually be governed by the principles which prevail in the Typothetae.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—Four additional local printing houses today signed the eight-hour working day contract, according to information furnished at the adjournment of the Chicago Typothetae. This brings the total of firms complying with the demands of the printers to ninety-nine, and it is estimated that tonight there are only about 180 men idle on account of the strike.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Brandon Printing Company, which holds both the state legislative and departmental printing contracts, today signed the eight-hour day with the striking employees.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 16.—One hundred and thirty printers walked out today in conformity with the eight-hour movement. The proprietors of five offices have agreed with the men.

SUICIDE OF PRIDGAL SON

Georgia Young Man Who Wastes His Allowance in Rioteous Living Hangs Himself at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The body of the suicide who ended his life by hanging at Mamaroneck, near this city, was positively identified today as that of a young man who had represented himself to be William A. King, the son of a wealthy cotton mill owner of Augusta, Ga. The identification was made by Mrs. George E. Jardine, at whose home young King stopped for shelter last Monday during the height of a severe storm.

The identification was confirmed by Mrs. Jardine's son, Young King had told Jardine that he was penniless, having spent all of the allowance from his father. He had been warned by the latter that if he over-lived his income he would have to shift for himself until the next installment was due. King said he had met a number of women while stopping in New York and had squandered his money on them.

It was at first reported the suicide was Paul Kelly, motorman of the elevated railroad train, which was wrecked recently with a loss of twelve lives.

CONFERENCE OVER FEVER

Governors of Twelve States Sign Call for Meeting in November.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—Report of yellow fever situation to 5 p. m. Saturday: New cases, 12; Deaths, 15; Total, 27; Under treatment, 31; Cases discharged, 173.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 16.—A call for a conference of southern representatives to be held in this city in November to discuss among other things, the best methods of dealing with yellow fever, was issued today. It was signed by twelve governors and the officials of chambers of commerce of several cities.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Four more of the people who came here yesterday from Tallulah and New Providence, La., to escape the yellow fever were taken to the hospital today, having developed symptoms of yellow fever.

Successful Raid on Dutch.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.—An official dispatch reports a successful raid made by the pretender, Soenabalt, of the Timor archipelago, who recently invaded Dutch territory, killed thirty-three persons and carried off sixty-two captives.

ARMISTICE IN EFFECT

Pickets Retire from Neutral Zone and Outposts Fly White Flag.

FEELING OF RELIEF AMONG NATIVES

General Hope that China Will Send Strong Man to Take Charge.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN JAPANESE CABINET

Resignation of Minister of Interior is Accepted by the Emperor.

BARON YUIOURA SUCCEEDS TO OFFICE

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Will Perform Duties of Second Office in Addition to His Own.

GODZUYADANI, Manchuria, Sept. 16.—An order by General Linvitch putting into effect the stipulations of the armistice arranged by Generals Ovanovski and Fukushima has been prepared and distributed to the army. The order directs the immediate cessation of hostilities; the retirement of pickets from the neutral zone and the establishment of a post of communication. It forbids all other communication between the armies.

Natives Welcome Peace.

GUNSHI, PASH, Sept. 16.—As a result of the armistice, which is effective today, the outposts of the main positions on both sides will move back about two-thirds of a mile and hereafter will display white flags.

There is now one fast train daily on the railway. There has been a considerable advance in the value of both native and Russian money. The natives welcome peace and hope the Peking government will send a strong man, like Yuan Shai Kai, to Manchuria to re-establish native control and to prevent anarchy during the evacuation of the Russian and Japanese armies. The people fear the outlaws, who, in large numbers, are armed with Russian and Japanese rifles.

A report of the Red Cross administration shows that altogether 30,000 beds and twenty trains were supplied and \$1,000,000 were expended during the war. Minor Red Cross organizations are already leaving for home, and with the consummation of peace the entire society will be relieved, the convalescent hospitals being left.

Change in Japanese Cabinet.

TOKIO, Sept. 16.—The resignation of Viscount Yoshikawa as minister of the interior has been accepted. Baron Yuioura, minister of agriculture and commerce, succeeds Viscount Yoshikawa as minister of the interior, while retaining his original post.

Taft at Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 16.—Secretary of War William H. Taft has arrived here and today received visits from distinguished citizens, including a large number of local Japanese and foreign residents. All is quiet here.

Aid for Japanese Prisoners.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—The Japanese embassy has received from the American legation at Berlin \$20,000 to be devoted to the relief of Japanese prisoners now at Medvid, province of Novgorod. Charge d'Affaires Eddy will do to Medvid next week to make arrangements for the distribution of the money. The prisoners will be released as soon as the signed peace treaties are signed by the Japanese.

Japanese Official Talks of Riots.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—An official report received here today from a treaty riot in Tokio was today received by the Japanese legation. On the basis of this report, Mr. Hoki, charge d'affaires of Japan, said today:

My advice from Tokio do not attempt to take the system of begging and the riotous acts of the Japanese prisoners, who sought to prevent a political mass meeting in Tokio, and the feeling of hostility toward foreigners in general, or Americans in particular, entered into the spirit of the mob.

Of course, there are many Japanese who are disappointed in terms of the peace treaty and of the natural feeling of country deprecate the riotous action and regret the injurious impression created by some people to regard them as an indication of a feeling of hostility on the part of the Japanese toward the United States. I am authorized to say that notwithstanding the riotous acts of the Japanese, the Japanese legation on the basis of this report, Mr. Hoki, charge d'affaires of Japan, said today:

The immediate prevention of the riotous acts was the action of the police who sought to prevent a political mass meeting in Tokio, and the feeling of hostility toward foreigners in general, or Americans in particular, entered into the spirit of the mob.

Of course, there are many Japanese who are disappointed in terms of the peace treaty and of the natural feeling of country deprecate the riotous action and regret the injurious impression created by some people to regard them as an indication of a feeling of hostility on the part of the Japanese toward the United States. I am authorized to say that notwithstanding the riotous acts of the Japanese, the Japanese legation on the basis of this report, Mr. Hoki, charge d'affaires of Japan, said today:

The immediate prevention of the riotous acts was the action of the police who sought to prevent a political mass meeting in Tokio, and the feeling of hostility toward foreigners in general, or Americans in particular, entered into the spirit of the mob.

Of course, there are many Japanese who are disappointed in terms of the peace treaty and of the natural feeling of country deprecate the riotous action and regret the injurious impression created by some people to regard them as an indication of a feeling of hostility on the part of the Japanese toward the United States. I am authorized to say that notwithstanding the riotous acts of the Japanese, the Japanese legation on the basis of this report, Mr. Hoki, charge d'affaires of Japan, said today:

The immediate prevention of the riotous acts was the action of the police who sought to prevent a political mass meeting in Tokio, and the feeling of hostility toward foreigners in general, or Americans in particular, entered into the spirit of the mob.

DOUBT THE POWER OF WITTE

Jewish Paper at St. Petersburg Says He Cannot Help the Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The well known Jewish daily, Der Forward, notes a number of exceptions to the promise of Jewish financiers in America who visited Portmouth, N. H., during the peace conference to interest M. Witte in their co-religionists. Der Forward says, among other things:

In spite of the fact that you live in free America and we have only begun to enjoy of freedom in the course of the last few months, you can tell us that we are not persons whom it is necessary to take under protection. Thousands of Jews long ago took to the system of begging and they do not wish that other people should do so in the old way on their behalf. We have taken of the yellow flag, we are sick of begging of high percentages, and we ask our American co-religionists to abstain from doing so in our name. We demand our rights, but we do not beg any more.

What we demand M. Witte knows full well. He was president of the committee of ministers and his capacity he has read hundreds of communications in which the Jewish population have told him every detail of their misery. He is a Jew himself, and he has informed him much plainer and better than it is possible for Americans. It is necessary to demand and warn, not beg, and who can demand can only do this ourselves; others, even our nearest kin, cannot take this from us. Whether M. Witte has the good will to satisfy our demands we do not know, but even with the best will he has not the power, for here it is not a matter of personal wish, but of a change of a whole system. Those who have the power to alter this system do not desire to do it. We do not beg any more, and we protest against others taking that course in our name.

Coronas to Entertain Americans.

SEBASTIA, Sept. 15.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, Major General Corbin and Rear Admiral Train and party are expected to arrive here Tuesday next. The emperor is preparing to welcome them with high honors. The travelers will remain a few days in Corea, whence they will go to Japan by way of Fushan.

THE BEE BULLETIN

Forecast for Nebraska—Showers Sunday and Monday; Cooler Monday in West Portion.

1 Spain in the Grip of Famine. 2 Peace in Scandinavia Peninsula. Armistice in Effect in Far East. 3 Kaw River Again on the Rampage. 4 Prices for Beautifying the City. 5 Sporting Events of the Day. 6 Past Week in Omaha Society. 7 Colors of Horse Show in Evidence. 7 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.

EDITORIAL SECTION—EIGHT PAGES. 1 Some Features of School Work. 2 Editorial. 3 Gossip Among Politicians. 4 Condition of Omaha's Trade. 7 Financial and Commercial.

HALFTONE SECTION. 1 Exploits of Sherlock Holmes. 3 Plays, Players and the Playhouses. 4 Some Contestants in Golf Tourney. Nebraska's Fight for Mrs. Adams. 5 King of the Flower Patrons. 6 American Book Cases Enterprises. 6 in the Domain of Woman. 7 Sporting Gossip of the Week. 8 Progress in Electrical Field.

COLOR SECTION—EIGHT PAGES. 1 Buster Brown and the Auto. 2 Living on a Million a Year. From Near and Far. 3 Case of Seeming Resurrection. 4 Make Yourself Tall or Short. 5 American Book Cases Enterprises. 6 in the Domain of Woman. 7 Sporting Gossip of the Week. 8 Progress in Electrical Field.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA YESTERDAY.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data points for various hours and temperatures.