NEWS SECTION.

# THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1905—FOUR SECTIONS—THIRTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

## PUSH IRISH GOODS

**Industrial Development Association Plans Campaign to Sell Island Manufactures.**

LEICESTER MAKES MONEY IN BUSINESS

**Gas, Water and Electric Plants Pay Surplus Into the Treasury.**

PLANTS TO BE EXTENDED AND DEVELOPED

**Municipal Ownership Has Passed Experimental Stage and is Approved.**

IRISH LABORERS ARE BECOMING ACTIVE

**Desire to Have Government Give Them Same Advantages as Are Accorded from Tenants in Land Acts.**

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The Industrial Development association of Dublin is planning an "All-Ireland movement." Mr. R. A. Anderson at the last meeting had read a letter which he received from Miss Agnes Young, Beverley Park, Stradbally, asking for information regarding some of the industries of Queen's county and if they could be included in the catalogue the association is preparing of Irish manufacturers.

"We have," Miss Young states, "some important industries now in this county which we wish to make better known, e. g., the Abbeylaix carpet and rugs started by Lord de Vesci, the Stradbally carving class and others. The letter goes on:

Have any steps been taken in the direction of Irish name cards for advertisements for use in shops? I find it a great pity that in all our local shops, in the big and small towns, all of them are hung and windows decorated with big cards advertising foreign goods. Even when there are Irish goods in the shops and the people are making feeble attempts to sell them these cards are catching the purchaser's eye and advising him to buy or ask for foreign stuff. I have spoken about this several times and the answer is, "If we knew where to get Irish cards we would be glad to display them in windows and shops." Can you give any advice in this matter? I'd give a lot of names of business houses in our neighboring towns who would use them if they could get them, and probably lay in a stock of goods also. I am delighted to see that your association is taking steps to show up spurious Irish goods. A certain English firm even is using "shamrock" decorated boxes, and I wonder where Leinster candies are made. If you could make your handbook or manufacturers' list include "all Ireland" it would be a great thing, or even the three provinces, as the Cork association provides pretty well for Munster.

The council agreed that some effort should be made to adopt the suggestion of Miss Young and have all Ireland organized in the industrial movement, and instructed the secretary to answer Miss Young accordingly. The secretary had made the announcement that the question of organizing the whole of Ireland would be settled at the industrial conference in Cork in November.

**Municipal Plants Pay.**

Leicester is one of the towns which the opponents of municipal trading leave out of their list when they speak or write of the advantages of private enterprise in the big businesses of cities. The half yearly reports of the gas, electric light and water departments of Leicester have just been issued. From these it appears that the net profit on the gas undertaking for the last half year, after paying interest, is $150,000. Out of this has been paid the half year's amount of sinking fund, $36,000, leaving a balance of $114,000. Of this $25,000 is to be carried over for the relief of the rates. Last year this department contributed $300,000 in relief of rates. The electric lighting work shows a net profit, after paying interest of $50,000, of which $17,000 has to be set aside for the sinking fund. The water committee's net profit, after paying interest and sinking fund charges, is $37,500. This, as in the immediately previous years, will be carried to the special fund of the Derwent valley scheme, this being a huge undertaking for the provision of water for Leicester, Sheffield, Nottingham and Derby. The Freeman's Journal, commenting upon these figures editorially, says that it must be difficult for the anti-municipalizers to digest facts of this kind.

**Irish Laborers Active.**

The great meeting at Kilrush, recently organized jointly by the United Irish league and the Land and Labor association, is said to be the answer of the last named body to those ingenious attempts that have recently been made to make the association the foundation stone of another fabric of faction. It is claimed that Mr. Wyndham had a supreme opportunity of benefiting the laborers. He had only to accept the old demand of the Irish party presented to the chancellor of the exchequer in 1885, in the name of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, and embody it in his bill, and it is alleged giant strides would have been made towards the settlement of the laborers' question. The demand is regarded as being simplicity itself, viz., that the same financial terms should be given for the working of the laborers' acts as for the working of the land purchase acts. A clause of three lines in his bill, it is asserted, would have given the county and district councils the benefit of the land stock, the discount and the bonus. It would have needed only a few hundred thousand more a year to have provided for the working of both acts. But the land conference gave no heed to the question. It merely suggested an amendment of the law that had already been on the statute book for several years and had been proved worthless. Mr. Wyndham missed a second opportunity when he first introduced a bill believed by the Irish members to be worthless, and then withdrew it because it had been amended in accordance with the unanimous desire of all the Irish members who were not place holders, irrespective of party. He not merely missed the opportunity, but he is accused of breaking the solemn pledges which he made when he was inducing the Irish party to allot the worthless clauses of the laborers' section of the land purchase act to go through. But now the laborers' associations are being solemnly invited to avenge Mr. Wyndham on the heads of the Irish party that exposed the nature of the bill. Mr. O'Shee, M. P., the central secretary of the Land and Labor association, spoke right out in meeting in denunciation of this shabby attempt to involve a cause upon which all Ireland is agreed in factious proceedings.

**Plans to Unite Irish.**

Upon the broader national aspects of the controversy Mr. Devlin had many interesting things to say. If any Irish nationalist has a better policy for the advancement of the national cause than that to which the Irish party and the national organization are devoting themselves, the constitution of the party and the organization give

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## TELLS STORY OF THE MEETING

**Leader of Trouble on Kniaz Potemkine Talks of Plot on Ship.**

PARIS, Oct. 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There are several very interesting points about the account of the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine which the ringleader Matouchenko has written for the benefit of Russian friends here. Matouchenko, after having spent a few days at Costanza, made his way to Geneva, and then paid a brief visit to Switzerland, where he settled in a "charming locality," the exact location of which has not been revealed. The "famous sailor" desires to keep the retreat which he has chosen a profound secret. But in his letters he declares that the mutiny was not spontaneous, but that it had long been premeditated. The whole plan had long been arranged several months previously at a meeting of the revolutionary section at Sevastopol. It had been agreed that when the squadron started on its spring cruise and was making for Tendroosk, a signal should be given from a particular ship. The sailors would seize their carbines and to the cry of "Long live liberty," would proceed to the officers' quarters, kill the bad ones and put the good ones on the shore. Then the entire squadron would sail to Odessa, where it would demand the transformation of the regular army into a national militia, the institution of a popular government and the release of all of the political prisoners at Odessa. Thus it would go from port to port, in the Black sea, but all of these projects were thwarted by the incident which led to the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine.

Then comes the story of the trouble about the soup. Matouchenko lays all of the blame on the officers. The men were contenting themselves with bread and water when the captain came up and insisted. When the order followed for those who were ready to eat the soup to leave the ranks only a few petty officers complied, and the sailors were maddened when they heard that twenty of their number were to be shot. They ran off for their carbines and soon the cry of "Long live liberty" resounded. There was a terrible and decisive moment. It was a question of life or death for the sailors or the officers. Vokoulentchouk had been seen loading his carbine, and a comrade who had been doing the same thing ran after Neoupokoief and fired at him. Neoupokoief fell with his skull fractured and the man threw his body overboard and took up his carbine.

Having ran behind the turret he perceived Guillarovski with a carbine in his hand and Vokoulentshouk weltering in his blood. It was Guillarovski who had killed our very dear comrade. Guillarovski was then shot and his body thrown into the sea.

## CHINESE COOLIE SCANDAL

**British Politics May Be Affected by Action of Miners in the Transvaal.**

LONDON, Oct. 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The Chinese labor scandal has now reached proportions which defy all of Mr. Lyttleton's art of concealment or mitigation. The Daily Mail has been publishing special dispatches from Johannesburg under the significant title of "Chinchuses on the Rand." The Chinchuses are the brigand bands which roam over Manchuria murdering and looting whenever they are able. The Chinese laborers are now deserting in large numbers from the mines, and have created a reign of terror in the Transvaal. To them robbery, outrage and murder come as second nature, and in fact they are quite unable to see anything reprehensible in such crimes. Bands ranging from four or five to twenty are scattered around the country, and the Boer farmers dare not leave their houses and their families unprotected even to follow their avocations on the farms.

Great credit is due to the Morning Leader for the courage and the determination with which it has devoted its columns to exposing the horrors of Chinese slavery. Since the ordinance came into operation most of the English papers have been compelled to rely upon the regular news gathering agencies but the Morning Leader's Johannesburg correspondent, Mr. F. C. Boland, has kept his readers regularly informed regarding the horrible results of the introduction of Chinese slavery. It would be a libel on the Chinese to regard these coolies as average representatives of the Chinese race. They are the sweepings of the Chinese prisons, the criminal classes who have been recruited to work in the mines. Every day brings forth some fresh atrocity hands, either in the compounds or in the veldt. The Daily Mail correspondent suggests that the men were inveigled into the services of the Rand mine owners by false pretenses. They were not informed that gold mining in the Transvaal is carried on a thousand feet under the surface, and they object to work under such conditions; hence the desertions, which have become a menace to the security of life and property.

## SOCIALISTS OF ITALY ACTIVE

**Government Has Made Several Arrests, but Others Succeed in Getting Away.**

ROME, Oct. 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Some months ago the minister for war had good reason to believe that a strong group of Socialists were plotting to introduce an anti-military propaganda into the barracks, but inquiry proved that no great damage had been done and only at Turin a few soldiers were punished.

Now an official telegram reports from Turin that the police have discovered a plot among the socialists, with branches at Rome, Milan and Paris, and they have arrested six, well known agitators, having found letters proving the existence of an extensive scheme to introduce socialist propaganda among the soldiers. The most dangerous of the six succeeded in escaping after his arrest.

## PONTIFF TALKS TO ATHLETES

**Takes Personal Interest in Bicycle Competition and Talks to the Participants.**

ROME, Oct. 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An interesting incident demonstrating the democratic character of the pope is reported in connection with the sporting events held in the Vatican grounds under the presidency of the pope.

After the cycle racing was over his holiness addressed the competitors, saying that strength in body meant also strength in faith. The holy father had taken the greatest personal interest in the bicycle competitions and after the races were over, to several who gathered around him, he remarked: "I wish there had been bicycles when I was a boy, for I had to walk barefooted seven miles every day in order to go to school, and the weather was often very inclement."

## EUROPE IS AGITATED

**Disclosures at Paris Still Have Disquieting Influence Upon Governments.**

THEIR PROBABLE EFFECT CANNOT BE TOLD

**Some Think Peace is Assured and Others Fear War May Come.**

DELCASSE BLAMED FOR DISCLOSURES

**Alleged that He Alone Knew Facts Made Public in France.**

PRINCE VON BUELOW TALKS OF AFFAIR

**German Chancellor Says Too Much Has Been Made of Feeling Between the Germans and the French.**

PARIS, Oct. 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—It is difficult even at this late date to accurately judge of the full effect of the disclosures in the field of diplomacy made recently by the newspapers of Paris. Some there are who think that the disclosures make for peace—others insist that the disclosures make for war. One thing appears certain—the reputation of M. Delcasse has been injured. This is not because M. Delcasse does not occupy the better position from one point of view as a result of the disclosures. It is because the belief is general that M. Delcasse himself must have given the information for the sensations to the newspapers and even in Paris there is a disposition to inquire as to whether this was really wise; but it is universally admitted on the continent that only M. Delcasse could have been in possession of the information.

It was the Matin that was responsible for the first publication of these articles, believed to have been inspired, if not from the pen of M. Delcasse direct, and the articles in the Matin were started originally as a sort of an aftermath of the remarkable interviews with Prince von Buelow published first in the Temps.

The article in the Matin began with the publication of an expose of the secret history of the crisis between France and Germany in the spring of the present year. Though the fact disclosed, or rather a portion of the facts, have been known to the various chancelleries of Europe, they have not until the publication of these articles been brought to the attention of the general public.

The Matin articles open with the voyage of Emperor William to Tangier, pointing out the untruthfulness of the German allegation that danger to vital German interests compelled the German government to take vigorous action in Morocco. As a matter of fact, the emperor hesitated greatly as to whether he should land at all. When he arrived the French naval officer, Captain Goutter, paid him a visit on board the Hamburg and found him deadly pale. His first words were: "The sea is very high today. I am afraid that the weather will prevent me from landing." Yet the sea was not high and there was no difficulty in landing. Nevertheless, the kaiser used the same language to others. And thus at the very last moment did he apparently recall and show uncertainty as to his plans. The German interests were apparently so unimportant in his eyes that he was ready to sacrifice them sooner than endure a light inconvenience.

**Germany Manufactured Sentiment.**

He landed, however, after these hesitations, which may have been due to the fact that he expected war to follow—one of the greatest wars that has visited Europe—and at once his action was attributed to a personal dislike of M. Delcasse.

In scathing terms the Matin told how the whole force of German diplomacy, open and secret, was mobilized at Paris to cowe and terrify France. Prince Henchel von Donnersmarck gave dinners at Durand's and at Ritz's to French politicians and ministers. Baron Bleichroder, the great German financier, went to and fro. Subaltern German agents made their way into French newspaper offices. And all of these agents proclaimed with one accord the good faith of Germany, its friendliness to France, its detestation of M. Delcasse, with, in the background, a tone of menace in their language.

They told how M. Delcasse had refused to stop at Berlin on his journey to Russia to see Emperor William, when they know that M. Delcasse had not gone via Berlin. They pretended that he had procured the insertion in the Matin of an article attacking Prince Henry of Prussia, when M. Delcasse had really strongly objected to the article. They pretended that he had shown himself arrogant and haughty to Prince Radolin, when really Prince Radolin, on receiving orders from the German government to show the extremest possible politeness to the French minister, had remarked that he did not know what to do, for each time that he saw M. Delcasse M. Delcasse had surpassed him in courtesy. They pretended that M. Delcasse had not communicated the Anglo-French convention to Germany, yet they knew that on March 24, 1904, he had fully explained its provisions to Prince Radolin and that his explanation had been consigned to writing.

**Panic in French Cabinet.**

As the result of these tactics the French cabinet was seized with a veritable panic. One of the ministers declared, "We are not ready. Delcasse will have the country invaded." M. Rouvier was as much alarmed as any one. To a friend he declared, "I do not understand why our relations with Germany are so bad. Our present position is ridiculous and dangerous. We are like two persons living in the same house; when they meet one another on the stairs they do not greet one another, but cut each other. It must end in blows. As we have to live together it would be better to come to some understanding."

Alone M. Delcasse understood the true measure of these manuevers. What France was asked to do was to break with England and to become the ally of Germany, and that the alliance would be the final ratification of the dismemberment of France in 1871.

The Chamber, however, was terrified. In its eyes the resignation of M. Delcasse was a national necessity. Failing it the Germans would be at Chalons in four days. Everything was disorganized, the forts on the eastern line of defenses had not been reinforced with concrete; a large number of the French batteries had not received the quick-firing guns. It was resignation for M. Delcasse or war and disaster for France.

The Matin's disclosure of the fact that the boasted artillery of the French army had not been completely rearmed has come like a thunderbolt on the public. It is one more count against the men without patriotism and without sense of duty who have thrown the French army into confusion and who are accused of having left

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## BANKRUPTCY LAW IN EGYPT

**Natives Find Easy Way to Get Rich at the Expense of Their Creditors.**

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 28.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—Any one who has followed closely the laws enacted during recent years in Egypt cannot fail to notice in them the lack of business foresight. There is one law at least which never fails to give rise to grave complaints on all sides, which since its birth has been the cause of great dissatisfaction. This is the now famous law on the "Concordat Preventif." The measure appears to have taken its origin from the French law of March 4, 1889 on the "Liquidation Judiciaire" and imperfect as this law has been pronounced to be, the Egyptian law on the Concordat Preventif is very much worse. One marked consequence of the law is that the number of failures has decreased and a number of persons admitted to the benefit of the "Concordat Preventif" has been steadily on the increase.

To the Egyptian legislatures it seemed that the time had come to admit that in Egypt there were merchants and traders who, through misfortunes altogether independent of any fault of theirs, had fallen into commercial trouble. But the legislator apparently lost sight of the fact that at least half of these worthy merchants whose ways of trading and of ideas of commercial order were but little known to him. It was not realized that the social opobrium from which the "concordant preventif" was intended to save the unfortunate and innocent traders was of no great moment to the native merchant; bankruptcy, indeed, has not the same moral and social consequences, even to a European in Egypt, that it has in other countries. Thus the reason which led to the enactment of the French law on the "liquidation judiciaire" did not seem to exist in Egypt, and in fact what Egypt required was more stringent and severe laws dealing with failure and bankruptcies, and not a law which afforded a wider field than existed before to unscrupulous merchants and their creditors for fraudulent measures to the detriment of honest traders.

The results of the bankruptcy law in Egypt indicates that the law has become the most convenient means whereby a man may enrich himself. Many circumstances combine to show the absence of good faith on the part of the debtor which, however, falls short of fraudulent bankruptcy.

## PRISONER BLAMES NATIVES

**Young Turks Said to Be Responsible for the Trouble in Constantinople.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Your correspondent was allowed to have a talk with the Armenian Arakel, the concierge of the Austrian hospital, where a large store of melinite, explosive powders, electric apparatus and machines for the fabrication of bombs was found. The unfortunate Arakel made a complete confession of his complicity in a formidable plan to blow up, not the hospital, as was reported in the beginning, but the factories of the gas reservoirs and the German and Austrian embassies. He said that, though all is thrown upon the Armenians, yet the revolutionary efforts of the Osmanlis of Young Turkey are more formidable.

The dynamite which was found at the Hotel Krocker, near the British embassy, was destined to blow up the latter soon after the return of the latter from his summer residence. This was planned, however, not by Armenians, but by Moslems belonging to the revolutionary party of Young Turkey.

The prisons being over-filled at the present time, and the process of judgment being exceedingly slow the authorities are anxious to make room for new prisoners as quickly as possible, and speedy execution by hanging, wholesale, without proper investigation seems to the Turkish officials the easiest method of obtaining this end. Your correspondent is informed that this wholesale hanging is performed in the prison courts and in the dead of night in order to cause as little excitement as possible.

## FIREWORKS FOR ROYAL PARTY

**Blazes on Ships Will Mark Arrival of British Visitors in India.**

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The prince and princess of Wales will reach the shores of India amid a blaze of fireworks.

At Bombay where they land, and at Rangoon and Madras, where they afterwards arrive in the renown, the sight of land will be the signal for an extraordinary pyrotechnic display on board the ship. Thousands of rockets will be fired into the air, waterfalls of silver lights will illuminate the deck, and as the vessel carrying the royal travelers enters the harbor fire portraits of the prince and princess will greet their Indian admirers.

Vast quantities of fireworks have already been shipped to India by Messrs. James Pain on board the Terrible.

"We shall have our own men on board the royal battleship," said Mr. P. Pain in a letter of explanation, "and fireworks will be let off from the four accompanying cruisers, the Hyacinth, the Fox, Perseus and Prosperine.

"Portraits in fire of the prince and princess, measuring 1,000 square feet, and the Star of India, in true colors, measuring 500 square feet, will be the main feature of display on the Renown."

During the royal visit to Calcutta there will be given on the Maidan a display of fireworks such as has never before been seen in the Indian empire. Fireworks will be specially chosen so as to be visible by all of the surrounding districts, and huge floating mottoes of flame.

## FIXING NIGERIA'S BOUNDARIES

**Officers Will Be Sent to Mark Line After It Has Been Determined.**

LONDON, Oct. 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The first meeting of the joint commission charged with the duty of fixing the new Anglo-French frontier in Nigeria in accordance with the terms of the convention of April, 1904, has just been held.

By the convention concessions were made to France to enable that country to obtain a practical route from their possessions on the Niger to Zinder and Lake Chad. Hitherto French caravans from the Niger going eastward had either to cross British territory or traverse the Sahara. The commission will consist of three members from each country. As the new frontier is clearly indicated in the convention of last year, it is not expected that any difficulty will arise in tracing it on the map. It will be necessary, subsequently, to mark the frontier on the spot. For this purpose officers may be sent from Europe, but it is probable that this work will be entrusted to officials already in Nigeria.

## FROM BAD TO WORSE

**Czar's Domain in State of Turmoil from the Baltic to the Caucasus.**

CHIEFS OF STATE HESITATE TO ACT

**Revolutionists Grow Bolder with Vacillation of the Government.**

ST. PETERSBURG IN STATE OF SIEGE

**Thousands of Troops on Guard, but Orders of Trepoff Are Not Obeyed.**

NEW GOVERNMENT IS NOT PROCLAIMED

**Czar Balks at Witte's Demand for Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly and Person, but Will Ultimately Yield.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—Day after day passes without the promulgation of Russia's new governmental organization, a responsible ministerial cabinet to bring order out of the present administrative chaos. Count Witte, to whom all factions look to assume the premiership, has spent almost the entire time of the past two days at Peterhof wrestling with the emperor, insisting upon conditions in connection with his appointment, which his majesty was unwilling to grant. Upon his return to St. Petersburg tonight Count Witte announced that the cabinet project, which has been lying signed for three days on the emperor's table, would not be promulgated tomorrow, intimating thereby that his program, which is known to include a species of constitution involving the granting of "four liberties, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press and freedom of the person—had not been accepted."

It is felt here that the delay cannot long be protracted and that it is only a question of hours when the emperor confides the fortunes of the dynasty and the government to Count Witte's hands.

**From Bad to Worse.**

Meanwhile the situation is passing from bad to worse with matters at the summit in a state of unstable equilibrium. The chiefs of state are at a loss how to act, and the government is growing bolder and more insistent in the demands made in their speeches.

It is true there has been no disorders in St. Petersburg and that General Trepoff, Russia's other strong man, has taken every measure to put down an uprising in its incipiency, but he had not felt sure enough of his position to act boldly with regard to the revolutionary meetings at the university and has contented himself with issuing warnings which, not having been enforced, are taken by the agitators as evidence of lack of backbone.

**Another Meeting in University.**

As before Friday's giant meeting at the university, it was again announced that any further meeting would not be permitted there, but the college portals were again opened tonight and the hospitality of the university was extended to a group of lawyers and other professional men, one of whose orators, referring to the Russian folk legend that the world is supported on the backs of three whales, said that the autocracy rested on three cetacea—money, the army and the loyalty of the people, but that Russia is now bankrupt and the moral sympathy of the people alienated and that the army alone remains true, and this he predicted would not be for long. Another speaker openly preached terrorism and advocated "making an example" of a number of high personages.

Count Witte's ally in the stupendous task he is about to undertake will be General Trepoff, who, though all his life has been spent as an instrument for repression and though he twice has escaped attempts to execute the terrorists' sentence of death, has come to realize that the old order of things is changing and giving place to a new, and is now a genuine convert to the policy of giving the people a share in the government. Should Witte and Trepoff now fail the best opinion is that nothing will save the present government from complete ruin. Many shrewd observers believe that Witte comes too late.

**City in State of Siege.**

The condition in St. Petersburg is that of a city under siege, with an uprising threatened from within and its scanty store of provisions being rapidly exhausted. The garrison, however, is overwhelmingly large. General Trepoff has 90,000 troops under his command, which are distributed in every section of the city. There is scarcely a block without its military patrol. Infantry and cavalry are quartered in courtyards all over town, the barracks are crowded and the watch fires of the soldiers who are bivouacking in the streets light up the thoroughfares where electricity has been extinguished. Nevsky Prospect, the city's main avenue, which last night was in darkness, tonight presents a weird appearance. A powerful searchlight mounted at the Admiralty illuminates the center of the avenue with a blinding light, leaving the sidewalks in darkness. Drivers in the roadway, dazzled by the glare, were unable to see where they were going and the throngs in obscurity on the sidewalks were in but a little better plight. There was constant confusion, which was augmented during the evening by an attempt of the Cossacks and gendarmes to clear the sidewalks.

Two hundred thousand men are idle. Workmen's meetings held throughout the city today unanimously favored continuing the strike. The lawyers during the afternoon stopped all the business of the courts.

**Strike General in Moscow.**

The situation at Moscow parallels that in St. Petersburg. The same paralysis has seized Russia's second city. The strike is general. The people are defying all prohibitions and are swarming to the universities and other meeting places. A provisional government has already been organized and is waiting to exercise its powers. The university is barricaded against the troops. The populations of other towns are growing more violent and reports of disorders are arriving in increasing numbers, but the attempts of the strike leaders to hold the people in hand thus far have been generally successful. Troops are in full possession in many places in the interior and the inhabitants are panic stricken. There is no relaxation to the railroad strike, which has spread even to central Asia, where the Trans-Caspian-Orenburg and Tashkend lines are tied up. The strike on the Trans-Siberian railroad is interfering with the return of troops from the far east. The

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## THE BEE BULLETIN.

**Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in East. Snow in West Portion Sunday; Slightly Warmer in Northwest Portion. Monday Fair.**

**NEWS SECTION—Ten Pages.**
1 Pushing Forward Irish Goods.
European Governments Stirred Up.
Russia Faces Serious Crisis.
Morton Monument is Unveiled.
2 Washington Hears from President.
Big Shortage in Bank's Funds.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
Moving Chicago's Big Postoffice.
4 Tribute Paid to J. Sterling Morton.
5 Possibilities of Western Nebraska.
Republican Ticket Looks Good.
Big New Home for the Y. W. C. A.
6 Past Week in Omaha Society.
Thompson-Belden in New Quarters
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9 Affairs at South Omaha.
News from Iowa's Capital.

**EDITORIAL SECTION—Eight Pages.**
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Court Bars Democrat Candidates.
Thomas Gets a Life Sentence.
2 Editorial.
3 Shaw Beaten in a Horse Trade.
Passing of Sage of Medicine Lodge.
4 Want Ads.
5 Want Ads.
6 Want Ads.
7 Financial and Commercial.
8 Two Old Army Friends Meet.

**HALF-TONE SECTION—Eight Pages.**
1 Around the World with Bryan.
2 Sherlock Holmes Story.
3 Plays and Players.
Music and Musicians' Notes.
4 What Foot Ball Costs.
Father of Buster Brown.
Tersely Told Tales.
Curious Capers of Cupid.
5 Reforming Slum Children.
Present Situation of Panama.
Prattle of the Youngsters.
6 For and About Women.
Hints on Latest Fashions.
7 Grist of Sporting Gossip.
In the Field of Electricity.

**COLOR SECTION—Four Pages.**
1 Buster Brown's Hallowe'en.
2 Do Animals See Ghosts?
From Near and Far.
3 The Millionaires—Short Story.
Vengeance is Mine.
A Trifle—Poem.
4 Bevy of Footlight Beauties.

**Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:**

| Hour. | Deg. | Hour. | Deg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 a. m. | 32 | 1 p. m. | 36 |
| 6 a. m. | 31 | 2 p. m. | 36 |
| 7 a. m. | 30 | 3 p. m. | 37 |
| 8 a. m. | 30 | 4 p. m. | 37 |
| 9 a. m. | 30 | 5 p. m. | 37 |
| 10 a. m. | 31 | 6 p. m. | 37 |
| 11 a. m. | 34 | 7 p. m. | 37 |
| 12 m. | 34 | | |

**FOOT BALL SCORES.**

**Nebraska, 102; Creighton, 0.**
**Pennsylvania, 6; Carlisle Indians, 0.**
**Harvard, 10; Brown, 0.**
**Princeton, 12; Columbia, 0.**
**Swathmore, 6; Naval Cadets, 0.**
**Yale, 20; West Point, 0.**
**Michigan, 48; Drake, 0.**
**Des Moines College, 17; Coe, 0.**
**Cornell, 55; Haverford, 0.**
**Wisconsin, 17; Alumni, 0.**
**Chicago, 31; Northwestern, 0.**
**Minnesota, 46; Lawrence, 0.**
**Purdue, 11; Indiana, 11.**
**Iowa, 41; Normal, 5.**
**Colorado, 15; Kansas, 0.**
**Beloit, 41; Ripon, 5.**
**Hamilton, 21; Trinity, 17.**
**Fremont, 27; Valley, 0.**
**Doane, 33; Hastings, 0.**
**Washington, 35; Illinois College, 0.**
**Hastings, 22; Grand Island, 0.**
**Wisner, 11; Norfolk, 0.**
**Ida Grove, 42; Sioux City, 0.**
**North Platte, 12; Aurora, 0.**
**Harlan, 0; Council Bluffs, 0.**
**Rose Poly., 22; Illinois Normal, 0.**
**Wooster, 18; Ohio Wesleyan, 11.**
**California, 10; Oregon Agri., 0.**
**Illinois, 50; Chicago Physicians, 0.**
**Vanderbilt, 33; Texas, 0.**
**Simpson, 23; Cornell, 4.**

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP ROW

**Chicago League Expels Seven Members of Executive Committee, All of Whom Are Prominent.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—At a meeting of the Municipal Ownership league of this city last night seven members of the executive committee were expelled upon the ostensible ground that they had been absent from two or more successive meetings of the committee. The members expelled were: Clarence S. Darrow, special traction attorney for the city; Joseph Medill Patterson, commissioner of public works; Henry M. Ashton, special gas attorney for the city; John C. Harding, member of the Board of Education; Joseph A. O'Donnell, West park commissioner; Leopold Saltiel, representing the Turner societies; E. M. Noekells, secretary of the Federation of Labor.

Mayor Edward W. Dunne, when informed of the removal of a number of his friends from the executive committee of the Municipal Ownership league said: "If there is any fight between the Illinois Public Ownership league and the Municipal Ownership league I have not been asked to take sides in it. I have not formally affiliated with any municipal ownership league."

## "PLENTY OF ROOM," SAYS HILL

**Great Northern Magnate Says He Will Be Glad to See St. Paul Build to the Coast.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, who has returned from a trip through the northwest, says the west is greatly agitated over the exposures made in the insurance investigation. Mr. Hill says that confidence has been shaken by the methods of high finance, and that "the result may be some stringent legislation."

He was inclined to believe the report that the Pacific road is backed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, as former Manager Williams of that road has gone with the new company. Mr. Hill further said: "We would be glad to see the St. Paul build to the Pacific, we will welcome it, there is plenty of room."

**Movements of Ocean Vessels Oct. 28.**

At New York—Sailed: Patricia, for Hamburg; Minneapolis, for London; St. Paul, for Southampton; Finland, for Antwerp; Princess Irene, for Naples; Astoria, for Glasgow; Umbria, for Liverpool. Arrived: Blucher, from Hamburg; New York, from Southampton.

At Southampton—Arrived: Philadelphia, from New York. Sailed: St. Louis, for New York.

At Havre—Sailed: La Bretagne, for New York. Arrived: Sardinian, from Montreal.

At Leghorn—Arrived: Perugia, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Bohemian, from Boston; Campania, from New York; Cevic, from New York. Sailed: Etruria, for New York.

At Genoa—Arrived: Koenigen Louise, from New York.

At Boulogne—Arrived: Potsdam, from New York.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Kroonland, for New York.

At Hong Kong—Arrived: Dakota, from Seattle.

At Moville—Arrived: Caledonia, from New York; Tunisian, from Montreal

## FATHER OF ARBOR DAY

**Statue of J. Sterling Morton is Unveiled at Nebraska City.**

GROVER CLEVELAND PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

**Glowing Tribute to Life and Work of Distinguished Nebraskan.**

CABINET ASSOCIATES FOLLOW CHIEF

**All Praise the Steadfastness and Loyalty of His Character.**

FIRST ADDRESS IS BY GOVERNOR MICKEY

**Other Speakers Are Hilary A. Herbert, David R. Francis, Adlai Stevenson and Dr. George L. Miller.**

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—"Just the attitude in which I have seen him stand many and many a time. It is natural, indeed."

These were the words of Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States, as he stood and studiously gazed at the magnificent bronze statue of J. Sterling Morton, one of the distinguished members of his last cabinet, which was unveiled in Morton park within a quarter of a mile of Arbor Lodge, the Nebraska City home of the founder of Arbor day.

The statue shows Nebraska's great man standing, leaning slightly on a large, coarse cane, in his left hand, his hat swinging carelessly from his side in his right hand.

In the affections and esteem of Mr. Cleveland Mr. Morton, living, held lofty station; dead, he dwells warmly ensconced in the heart of his former chieftain. It gave no surprise, then, when Mr. Cleveland stood speechless, with eyes riveted on the monument as if held by the spell of love and memory while he reflected upon the life and work of his distinguished friend and colleague.

Marred only by an unusually cool and penetrating atmosphere and a murky sky, this, the culmination of the Arbor Day Memorial association's purpose and plan was fraught with eminent success. Dignified by the presence of a former chief executive of the nation and some of the men who aided him at the helm, it became an event of national significance and certainly the crowning achievement in the annals of Otoe's capital.

**Ten Thousand Attend.**

Fully 10,000 people, it was estimated, endured the rigor of the elements for three hours and more while this last laurel leaf was placed on the honored brow of Morton's memory. The beautiful park which the late statesman donated to his home city, magnificent with the handiwork of nature and beautiful from the touch he gave it in the planting of trees, hedges, mapping out driveways, parking, terraces, was filled with people from various parts of the state, as well as those from other states. It was said to be the most representative body of Nebraskans ever assembled on one occasion.

To receive and entertain their fellow statesmen and the noted men of the nation, Nebraska City simply outdid what any city of its size might be supposed to do. Every person in the town seemed to be bent on making the occasion a happy and memorable one.

**Personnel of Noted Party.**

The former president and his party arrived at 9:30 in the morning over the Burlington road from Chicago. In this party were Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Former Vice President and Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Former Secretary of the Interior David R. Francis, Former Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency under Cleveland, and Mrs. Eckels, Dr. Bryant, the Cleveland family physician; Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, R. R. Blacker of Manistee, E. L. Merritt of Springfield, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Evans of Washington, John D. Higgins of New York, W. S. Eddy of Saginaw, E. A. Lambeth of Indianapolis, J. G. K. McClure of Lake Forest, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. McCullough of Lake Forest, Robert A. Grier of Peoria, Charles H. Deere of Moline, E. P. Ripley, president Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Harris, Michael Cudahy, G. B. Shaw, George B. Harris, president Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; C. H. Canby, A. J. Harding, H. B. Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Goddard, Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, E. A. Potter, L. A. Howland, L. F. Moore, H. B. Ford, D. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Morton, W. L. Gregson, Joy Morton, Sterling Morton, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Morton, Miss Helen Morton, Miss Jane Morton, Master Joy Morton, D. Peterkin, Miss Pauline Morton, Miss Canby.

**At Once to Arbor Lodge.**

The distinguished party went at once in carriages to Arbor Lodge, the Morton home, where they became the guests of the three brothers, Paul, Joy and Mark. In the forenoon the ex-president put in the time resting. He was in good spirits and his physician, Dr. Bryant, said his general condition was good, that he felt well and enjoyed his trip west. But it was not the same huge, ponderous man of action who once ruled the destinies of this nation. Age has not failed to deal with him. He is much lighter in weight, the lines of his face are more distinct and his step, though light for a man of 70, has lost much of that aggressive firmness. Yet he looked like Grover Cleveland, and when he spoke he seemed more like Grover Cleveland. His voice has retained, to a remarkable degree, much of its youthful volume and strength. His words are uttered with characteristic force and decision and he grew eloquent as an orator at many stages of his address.

The ex-president was eagerly sought out and viewed by all, but the envied cynosure of every eye was his beautiful and gracious wife. Mrs. Cleveland is a distinct type of admirable womanhood. She charms alike by her manner, simple and cordial, as by her appearance. Pretty in face and form, her countenance denoting a strength of character seldom seen. She is above the medium height for women, but of nicest poise in figure. Softened perhaps by the touch of matronhood, her maidenly charms are yet irresistably apparent. She was dressed in a beautiful gown of blue.

Immediately after luncheon and prior to the exercises a public, informal reception was held at the Morton home. Here the dignitaries assembled and met the prominent men and women of Nebraska.

No word or syllable of a single speaker suggested politics. All the orators paid

(Continued on Fourth Page.)