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COMBINE IS FEARED

New Zealand Government Asked to Bar Goods of American Harvester Concern.

LOCAL MANUFACTURERS MAKE APPEAL

Say Yankee "Trust" Threatens to Drive united. Serious amendments were required Them Out of Business.

AMERICAN WORKMEN ARE THE CHEAPEST

Improved Mackinery is Responsible for

Low Cost of Work. PATTERNS OF MACHINES ARE COPIED

Alleged "Trus " Makes Implements Known to Antipodean Trade and Sells Them Cheaper Than

the Inventors.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 18 .- (Special e American Harvester combination in erally. Members of the local parliament and the premier have been interviewed by representatives of the New Zealand manufacturers, who, after fully considering the prohibit the combine from operating in this colony. At the same time they explained that they did not wish such prohibition to prevent local firms from importing the goods of the combine. It was stated that the combine had been in existence for only five years, but it was only within the last year that it entered into active competition with colonial firms. Formerly the colonial firms had imported "trust" goods when they wanted them, and

no firm had any serious cause for com-It was suggested to members of Parlia ent that the implement industry would be saved to the colony if the combine were subjected to the prohibition mentioned. Unless some decided steps were taken the local industry would be wiped out and then price it liked for its machines, so that for a while eventually they would be the cated it, and exploited Argentina, the resuit being that today it was selling in South America for \$700 the harvester that was selling in Australia-where there was still some competition-for \$400.

The manufacturers contend that unless some drastic measures are taken against the combination the same situation will be created in this colony.

American Workmen Chenpest, Another grievance of the local manu facturers is that whereas "trust" implenents come in duty free, there is a duty parts and on raw material imported for manufacturing purposes. The combine, it appears, has also taken a New Zealand harrow, the product of New Zealand brafas and anterprise, and had it copied The New Zealand firms acknowledge that they have no legal protection against this, though the colonial code of

business morality gives each firm protection against its fellow firms? The Australian manufacturers also point ut that America scores particularly in reaurd to labor, the American artisan working with the best machines on piece work, that his output is much greater and much cheaper than that of the colonial workman, who receives a fixed wage and who works just as he pleases.

Simply put, the position is that the Nev Zealand manufacturer cannot meet the empetition of the combinations of Amerca. It is claimed that the "trust" has a apital of \$125,000,000 and that it will be able annihilate the colonful firms within four or five years, or st all events reduce their establishments to the level of repairing

When the question of prohibiting the combination from operating in New Zealand was put to the premier he asked the deputation if they wanted a commercial war with America. Mr. Sedon, confronted with a general election and probably some on from the farmers, did not seem disposed to take any action either by way of prohibition or the imposition of a prohibitive tariff. All he would do was to advise the manufacturers to confer with repesentatives of the farmers and endeavor to prove to them that in the long run it would be best for them to patronize the ocal manufacturer.

"Trust" Representative Talks. Mr. Bywater, the local representative of the Champion binders and that the reason from Manchuria. of the amaignmation was a desire to reduce the cost of management. There was now precautions to guard him against accident one office and one staff, so that a great during the journey over the Russian rallsaving in expenses had been effected, with way. During the stay in Warsaw the the result that the "trust" was able to sell prince remained at the governor general's machines cheaper than formerly. Instead residence, which he left secretly, under wishing to squeeze out the local men. the "trust," he said, had shown a desire to stage of his homeward journey. encourage them by giving orders for the manufacture of certain machinery locally. Soldiers with fixed bayonets guarded the The work, however, was faulty and it was doors and sides of each car of the train

these machines made in Australia or maintain that the local industries will be of the engineer regiment stationed in Warkilled by the "trust," whereas if it is pro- saw. The royal train was preceded by a bibited in New Zealand the number of mechanics in the implement manufacturing industry will, in a few years, be increased by 150 or 200 per cent. In 1904 the number of implements manufactured in the colony was between 80,000 and 90,000. The number imported reached 125,000. A great deal of empital has been made out of the socalled natural profection that New Zenanders enjoy against manufacturers in America owing to the question of freight out this is a pure myth, the freights from America, owing to shipping competition enabling the Americans to send a drill from New York to any one of the four centers in New Zealand for \$10, whereas the freight between two New Zealand been provisionally buried in the Central towns, such as Lyttleton and New Ply-

outh, is exactly double that figure. Canadian Cries "Wolt." vice president and general manager of the Massey Harris Implement company of ment as to what will happen in New Zeaand if the "trust" is allowed to operate. "The American harvester trust," he stated will adopt such measures as it finds necessary to secure the New Zealand trade. It will strangle this trade for a surety. now sells binders here at from \$200 to \$225

(Continued on Third Page.)

Irish Lender Says Question in Passing

Through Strange Stage In England.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Mr. John Redmond, M. P., addressing a United Irish league meeting at Loughrea in County Galway, said that Ireand was united and determined to remain to the land not to settle the Irish land question. The real land question was the uneconomic holding and the grass lands, and as to that in the west the act had LIBERALS MAY BE GETTING TOGETHER been a failure. Compulsory powers were wanted to settle the question. Dublin castle had issued regulations making it impossible to work the important clauses of the act, and Mr. Wyndham, who had issued those regulations before he left office, in the form of confidential letters, was re-

sponsible for that.

Mr. Redmond went on to say that the nome rule question was at that moment passing through a strange and interesting stage in England. They had recently been told by several English politicians of both parties that the home rule question was dead, or at least of so little urgency and importance that it could safely be put on blegram to The Bee.)-The operations of the shelf with lost causes and exploded fallacies. Strange if home rule was really New Zealand continue to attract the at- dead that these men were never fired of tention of public men and the public gen- speaking and writing about it. The truth to loom once more, larger and larger on House of Commons at least once more as the political horizon. There were some liberal politicians who believed or who prematter, decided to ask the government to tended to believe that the recent action of dent belief that the appeal to the country, the Irish parliamentary party in supporting liberal candidates in English elections whose declarations on home rule were timid and doubtful, meant that the Irish party were about to acquiesce in the shelv-

ing of home rule. He now respectfully told these gentlemen that they were living in a fools' paradise. It was the settled policy of the Irish party at this moment to do everything they could to discredit and weaken and defeat the present government, and to hasten the date of a general election, but those who magined that that meant that either at the general election itself of the next Parliament they would tolerate the betrayal of Ireland by the liberal party would meet with a rude awakening. He, himself, was not uneasy about the future of the question of national self-government. Given a united the combine would be able to charge any Irish party and a united country behind it no liberal government would attempt while farmers might get cheap muchines to ignore Ireland's demands. Today as never before, freland's demands for nome sufferers. The combination had taken an rule had behind them the sentiment of Australian harvester to America, dupli- the world. If they took a vote today on the British Empire home rule would be carried by an overwhelming majority. The immediate prospects of the home rule

TRIP PLANNED TO FAR NORTH Young Dane Would Make Survey of Some Recently Discovered Land and Water.

cause depended on the Irish themselves.

LONDON, Nov. 18 .- (Special Cablegram o The Bee.)-Captain Emar Mikhelam, a young Dane, who in spite of his years is no novice in Polar exploration, has arrived in London for the purpose of maturing his plans for a new expedition of Alpeovery in

He does not propose to look for the North pole. He thinks that this is being rather overdone at present, and he doubts whether any one will ever reach it with the existing means of transit and communication. He is of the opinion, too, that if the pole is reached nothing but water

The objects of his expedition are to ascertain whether there is land to the north of Beaufort sea, to examine thoroughly the shores of the country already known in the Arctic regions and to carry out a close investigation of the habits. methods of life and legends of the Eskimo tribe at Cape Bathurst. The other members of the expedition will

be Mr. Ernest Leffingwell, the American geologist: Mr. Ditwysen, a Danish artist and naturalist, and probably a student of history and folk lore.

Captain Mikhelam proposes to start from Edmonton on the Saskatchewan early next April and go down the Athbasca, Slave and Mackenzie rivers to the ocean. He will then make for Cape Bathurst and thence to Banksland.

The search for the unknown land will begin in March, 1907, and the expedition will return to San Francisco the following Oc-

CLOSE GUARD FOR GERMAN Cousin of Kaiser Protected from People on Trip Through Rus-

BERLIN, Nov. 18 - (Special Cablegram to the combination in New Zealand, explained The Bee. 1-The German emperor's cousin. the "trust" handled the Osborn, the Prince Frederick Leopold, had some strange Ocering, the McCormick, the Plano and adventuces at Warsaw on his way home

slan Poland.

The Russian authorities took the greatest cover of darkness, to start on the final

He was smuggled into a special train. not expeditiously done and the result was and the station itself was protected by a that the combine would now have to get large force of troops. Every carriage window in the train was carefully shuttered and barricaded. All lights were prohibited. In answer to this the local manufacturers. The train was driven by officers and men pilot train filled with infantry until the German frontier was reached. Soldiers extended in unbroken lines on either side of the railway from Warsaw to the frontier.

FIRE INTERRUPTS FUNERAL Body of Late Mexican Minister to

Austria Has Narrow Escape

from Flames. VIENNA, Nov. 15 .- (Special Cablegram to his remains, it was planned, were to lay in

While in the apartment in black a fire has subscribed to Mr. Chamberlain's policy broke out owing to the imperfect insulation of an electric wire. The whole place was soon in flames, the coffin took fire and all wreaths were burned. It was only Canada, has made a very emphatic state- with great difficulty that the body was correct." This suggestion is regarded as rescued from the flames and placed on an showing that young Mr. Bowles is a chip automobile which was standing near the in the conflagration and many artistic Balfour will juggle with this very plain treasures and antiquities of great value were destroyed. Such a panic arose in the ouse that a woman threw herself from the fourth story into the street below. Saveral firemen were severely burned.

REDMOND ON HOME RULE POLITICS IN BRITAIN

Both Parties Somewhat at Sea P & ing Some Impertant Public M

THUNDERER" WANTS AN STANDING

Desires to Know Whe erals Stand on Home R estion.

Lerd Rossbery Re'ers to Campbell-Baunerman as Dear Friend.

MORLEY LIKELY TO FROVE TROUBLESOME Makes Attack on Management of Home, Colonial. War and Indian Offices and Raises Cry of

Militarism.

LONDON, Nov. 18 - (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Parliament has been prorogued again, as is usual at this time of the year unless a general election is immediately pending. It is therefore practically certain that Mr. Balfour will meet the its leader and the head of the government, meanwhile the opposition purses a confiwhen it comes, will result in a great radical reaction. It is possible that this may be so, for on every occasion since the adoption of household suffrage the pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme, save when its progress was arrested by some unforseen obstacle. In 1885 the natural law was at work so far as the older constituencies were concerned, and for the first time in history the cities and boroughs of England yielded a conservative majority. The newly enfranchised county voters, however, checked the swing of the pendulum and gave Mr. Gladstone a majority which ended with the constitutional crisis created

at the time of the home rule discussions. Meanwhile the London Times declares that not once, but twice, has the radical party staked its very existence on its Irish policy. 'The Thunderer' this year is causing the liberal leaders considerable trouble by insisting that those who are invited to upset the present government should not be kept in ignorance of the policy of the liberal party at the time of the general election. "Mr. Redmond." the Times insists, "is not alone in asking the leaders of the liberal party to declare whether the flag of home rule is still nalled to the mast, or whether it is to be surreptitiously

hauled down in the dusk of a general elec-

Liberals Get Together, On the other hand, there appears to be "getting together" of the liberals. The conservatives do not like it because Lord Rose bery calls Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman ITALIANS his "dear old friend." John Morley says that there has been a steady and persistent attempt to depose the House of Commous from its august position as a high deliberate assembly; and, according to Mr. Morley, legislation is not the only thing—
Heave, is administration. He asserts that
The Bec.)—The Corrière Della Sera house ernment departments. The War office was a perfect chaos, "Go to the Colonial office," continued Mr. Morley. "They have made a nice mess of it. The secretary of state does not appear to know the facts and has never made a serious attempt to defend the Chinese labor ordinances. Then take the Indian office. One will find there that through the action of the secretary of state the viceroy has been chased out of power by the soldler, and the secretary of state has sanctioned the operation." But Mr. Morley added, he thought that ever since the days when Charles I had tost his head it had been agreed that the civil power should prevail over the military

Meanwhile Mr. Lloyd-George is declaring at Kirkealdy that the government is Mr Balfour. "The rest are a sort of a filling n," he says. "They are what is called in the drapery trade a collection of remnants -the best things left to choose from after the season of unionism has finished. Every tory candidate is a little Balfour. Mr. Balfour is not a man, but a mannerism-a new cult which is a danger to the state."

Foreign Policy Suits All. Upon matters of foreign policy there does Italian ministry. not appear to be the divergence of opinions to be found in connection with matters of safely rely on the support of the unionist party.

safe to denounce him, although he threatpower to work out the "wise opportunism" "efficiency" as a mere catchword, not a principle. Anyone who does not believe that when Lord Rosebery called for effi- in defending the cause of peace." clency he uttered the last note of patrioti statesmanship is in their eyes accursed. The Westminster Gazette, which so coquettishly declared itself the other day as being "teased by Lord Rosebery's threats of detachment" struggles heroically to rescue "efficiency" from the catchword category, but its argument is quite unconvincing, and the painful fact remains that Mr. Morley's appeal for principles as opposed to catchwords has grievously fluttered the

Roseberyite dovecote. The condition of mystification to which Mr. Balfour has reduced the supporters of the unionist party as to his convictions, if justrated by the case of West Norwood. candidate and he describes himself as a regular day and night shifts of workmen. follower of Mr. Balfour in favor of the The Been)-Some days ago the Mexican casion should arise and the drawing closer sible. minister to Austria. Don J. Zenii, died, and of the bonds that unite the colonies and the mother country. The tariff reformers are state at the legation, and he should have dissatisfied with this declaration of policy berlain has claimed without repudiation.

Mr. Bowles Insistent. Mr. Bowles controverts this interpretation of Mr. Balfour's views and says: "Let us unite in asking him which of us is off the old block and everyone is now wait-The whole building was involved ing with intense curiosity to see how Mr. question when it is put up to him. Someone has said that the confidence of the unionist press in unionist ministers is

(Continued on Third Page.)

DALAI LAMA IS NOW AFRAID Return to Tibet Not Desired by Those Who Were Priends of

Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 18 - (Special Cablegram The Bee.)-News has reached England of a well known eastern traveler and scientist who left in May, 1802 on an expedition into Tibet. This centleman remained for some time in Lines, the capital of the country, where he learned much that has happened since the departure of

the British. He discovered that a Rassian caravan had arrived at Lhaus and brought many rich presents for the abhots of the monasteries with a view of remining their po-litical influence, which but divindled away during the British occupation of Tibet. The Dalai Lama. who ded from Lines

on the approach of the Eiglish, went into the Kokonor district and remained there, unable to make up his mind as to whether he should seek protection in Russian or Chinese territory. His hesitation was due to the news of the Russian defeats at the hands of the Japanese in September, 1904. and he decided to write to the emperor of China to ask if it were true that Russia. his great friend, had been overthrown by the Japanese.

He received a reply to the effect that it was so and that Russia would not trouble rom the Chinesa to go to Peking and have an audience with the emperor before re-

Lhasa are longing for the return of their ruler the great high priests and abbots in the Potala palace and monusteries are not in favor of the return of the Dalai Lama because they see in this the final downfall of Russian influence and that their ruler has returned to favor with the Chinese emperor and that the days of rich gifts and money from the Russian government are ended. As a matter of fact they pre-dict an outbreak of lostilities when the Dalai Lama returna.

The Dalai Lama has been informed of all that has happened in the country and in Lhasa during his absence and in consequence is afraid to return just yet. In fact, taking into consid eration that he will certainly not venture to move during the winter, the winters being very severe, he can hardly reach his palace at the Potsia before next July or August and so things must remain in a disturbed state for

The Chumbi valley is in a flourishing con dition under the beneficial rule of the British and the crops this season have been exceptionally heavy. The inhabitants are industrious and peaceful and roads, telegraphs, buildings, sto, are being erected in all directions. The towns of Gyangtse and Phariu are centers of much trade and the nparison with the remainder of Tibet is flourishing and peace-ful. A great trade has been established to the benefit of the revenue of India.

TAKING Question Raised on Effect of Triple Alliance in Case of War.

started a discussion, which is still echoing and re-echoing through the Italian and continental newspapers, regarding Italy and the triple alliance. The Milan paper inquired: "What would be the position of Italy in the case of a conflict-almost daily would be our post?"

been an actual possibility of this risk in the past and that it has not been altogether conjured away for the future. Also, that is reason to believe that France would have joined on the side of Great Britain and Great Britain on the side of France in a conflict between either of them and Germany." It is impossible, then, it thinks, not to presume that the questions it asks itself have not already been put to the Italian government by the governments of France and Great Britain.

The official answer may be supposed to be that advanced by the Agenzia Italiana. whose guarded evasion of the main point at issue surely reflects the ideas of the

"Italy is bound by a political alliance of many years' standing, which is still far domestic policy. This was clearly indicated from its termination. This is the answer in the address of Victor Cavendish when he to the Milanese journal," says the Agenzia remarked at Derby: "I am glad the gov- Italiana. "We do not follow a double line ernment's foreign policy meets with the of policy. The Fortis cabinet, which has approval of the liberal party. If the lib- so often declared its desire to obey the erals conduct their own policy on similar dictates of the greatest loyalty, cannot be lines when they get into power they may suspected of uncertainty, of hesitation, or, what is worse, of actual reluctance when it is a matter of carrying out the compacts As for Mr. Moriey, he is proving a sore of an alliance. Hence, the answer to the trial to the "Liberal leaguers." They ap- question of the Corrière is plain. The triple near to think that it would not be quite alliance will be the guarantee of peace, and with its own influence and harmony ens to become a serious obstable to the will be in a position to eliminate those fulfillment of their scheme for getting into dangers which are foreseen by the authoritative journal of Milan. If, unhappily for policy. He has actually ticketed the word Europe, this end cannot be attained, Italy will accomplish its duty with the same constancy and firmness which it has shown

KRUPP'S GUN WORKS BUSY Firm Will Increase Facilities for Making Large Guns in Germany.

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 18 -(Special Cable gram to The Bee.)-Krupp's famous gun works at Essen are abnormally busy at present, the firm having more orders than they can undertake. They are engaging as many competent

men as they can, and in the big gun deany, on the fiscal problem is amusingly il- partment are working on three days of the week throughout the whole twenty-four The son of Mr. Gibson Bowles is the tory hours. In other departments there are Orders for war material have increased British government being armed with so enormously that the directors intend to powers of retaliation by Parliament if oc- erect new gun works as speedily as pos-

FRENCH HAVE DEADLY GUN and claim that Mr. Balfour, as Mr. Cham- Weighs But Fifty Pounds and Can Be Easily Carried and Worked.

PARIS, Nov. 18 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-The French war office is about to adopt a remarkable new machine gun which will automatically fire 606 shots per minute. The gun, which is in thirty-two parts and weighs fifty pounds, is composed of a single barrel screwed into a breech box, which contains the mechanism

Its destructive power is believed to be greater than that of any similar weapon and it is also claimed that no other is so easy to carry and work.

Secretary of War is Guest at Banquet of St. Louis Commercial Club.

DESCRIBES CONDITIONS ON THE ISTHMUS

Gigantic Task of Commission in Conquering Filth and Disease.

PURE WATER SUPPLY FIRST PROVIDED

Action Has Already Resulted in Greatly Reducing Death Rate.

ORGANIZATION WORK AND CONSTRUCTION

Expenditures Ip to December 1 Will Amount to \$60,000,000-Rebuilding of Panama Rail-

ronds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.-Secretary of War William H. Taft was the guest of onor at the monthly banquet tonight the St. Louis Commercial club. He ar-Tibet any more. The Dalai Lama then rived early in the evening from Wasingmoved to Urga, where he received orders ton and was met at the Union station by a delegation from the Cocemercial club and escorted to the residence of Charles Nagel, Although the majority of the citizens of tertained until tomorrow evening, when he departs for Kansas City to deliver an address there on Monday night.

The banquet tonight was held at the St. Louis club and covers were laid for 100. When Secretary Tast arrived he was accorded an ovation. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated with the American colors and silk flags, while the table was plentifully graced with roses.

President Charles Nagel presided and made a brief speech introducing Secretary Taft, who spoke on the subject, "The Pan-

ama Canal. Secretary Taft's Speech. Secretary Taft went into the history of the operations of the United States government in connection with the canal at considerable length. He detailed the or ganization of the first commission, the apportionment of work among members of the executive committee and finally gave again his version of the Wallace episode. This latter explanation was incidental, and did not vary from what was made public at the time Engineer Wallace severed his connection with the canal. The experimental work of excavation, done by Engineer Wallace on the Culebra cut, and on which his support of a sea level canal is based, was pronounced of doubtful value, because of the fact that it was done under conditions not likely to prevail in actual working conditions, owing to the length of haul that will be necessitated by the proper disposition of the soil. By the first of Decem ber, says Secretary Taft, the United States government will have expended \$60,000,000 n its efforts to acquire an isthmian canal. This includes the payment to Panama for the canal strip, the payment to the French

Canal company for its rights and property and the money expended in preparatory work. How part of this was put out is told in the secretary's description of the

battle with the fevers of the isthm

Fight against Fever.

Conditions as affecting health in the

canal strip and what has been done to better them are graphically described by Secretary Taft in the following language predicted—between Great Britain and Germany, which would probably result in a European conflagration? What ought to be or could be our line of action? Where would be our post?"

Referring to the amount of preparatory work needed, it has already been noted that there were left standing along the canal some 2,175 structures erected by the French. With the rapid decay that follows neglect in the tropics, most of these structures were in such tumbledown condition. "Recent circumstances and revelations as to be uninhabitable. They had to be reprove." says the Corriere, "that there has paired, and they had to be repaired with material brought from the United States.

The amount of timber actually ordered and The amount of timber actually ordered and needed for the repairing and construction of the houses is upward of 32,00,000 feet. The difficulty in promptly accuring the shipping of this will suggest itself to those who know of the incidental decays in practical transportation, either from Gregon of the Atlantic coast to Panama. Until lately there has been much delay in persuading competent carpenters from the Uni States in sufficient numbers to come to isthmus. The towns of Panama and Co States in sufficient numbers to come to the isthmus. The towns of Panama and Colon, and the sixteen towns and villages lying between them along the line of the cand and the railroad, all must be furnished with water. Panama as a settlement is one of the oldest towns in America, and yet for about 260 years during the dry season there has been no means of furnishing water to the Panamanians except from obsterns, puddles and receptacles for water often covered with green scum and as productive of disease as is possible to imagine.

The first thing that the first commession did, and to them is the credit due, was to make arrangements for the construction of a water supply for Panama. Engineer Wallace and his assistants devised the plans, took a reservoir which had been Walface and his assistants devised the plans, took a reservoir which had been partiy constructed by the French some seleven miles from Panama, built the dom twenty feet higher and ran the water pires to Panama, and then laid the mains into Panama, so that on the Fourth of July, 1995, the watercocks in the city of Penama were opened and the people were permitted to drink pure water. This reservoir furnishes water also to the towns between it and Panama on the Pacific sine; but another reservoir for Culeora, another one for Empire, another one for Empire. one for Empire, another one for has Omep and others for Colon are being anstructed together with water pipe systems to all o them. Sewers are now being constructed and others for Colon are being "anstructed, together with water pipe systems in all of them. Sewers are now being constructed in Panama, and about 50 per cent of them have been completed. In order to make Panama really healthful the commission has decided it to be necessary to pave the streets, which for centuries have been dirty—muddy in rainy weather, dusty in dry weather, and full of disease I all weathers. The whole isthmus stricture Panama to Colon when our compassion went there first was grown up with underbrush, with weeds, and with all that jungle that a tropical soil and weather unrestrained rejoice in Now, from point to point, as the population increases, as the work is elaborated, the jungle is being cut down, the hills are being snavel in a under the tremendous work of the santiary department pools are being decired swamps the tremendous work of the santtary de-partment pools are being daired swamps relieved of water, and is every way the stagmant water surfaces and the propagat-ting ground for the deadly mosquito are be-ing reduced. When one things of a strap forty-seven miles long and half a male wide in the center of the tropps, with marshy swamps and water accumulating everywhere, the task of reducing the stra-mant water surface so as to between the nant water surface so as to prevent the But it must be and can be done Warfare on Mosquitoes.

The mosquito is the worst enemy in the propagation of disease in the West Indies and American tropics that man has. One variety in the isthmus carries the germ of the deadly yellow fever, and another variety carries the germ of malaria, while a third infects its victims with the loathman of the second company of cleaning the second company of the sec variety carries the germ of malaria, while a third infects its victims with the loathsome disease of elephantiasis. Petroleum prevents the gene ation of morguitoes. A yellow fever mosquito lives only about ninety days. The custom of the yellow fever mosquito is not to depart far from the pigce of its birth. It is not ordinarily born in the open. Its fellow who carries the malaria germ is born in the stangand on the hills and in the valleys, but the yellow fever mosquito is ordinarily to be found in the fergotten corners of the celiars and dark rooms of tropical houses, in neglected utensils. In cisterns, puddles of water within the back yards or in the closets of the residents. While with petroleum and with drainage a large part of the surface which generates the malaria mesquito may be reduced, the yellow fover mosquitoes must be attacked in houses by fumigation, either with sulphur or pyrethrum. At one time it was thought sufficient in the town of Panama when a continued on Second Page.) (Continued on Second Page.)

NEWS SECTION-Ten Pages.

Forecast for Nebraska-Pair Sanday and Monday.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Fear American Harvester Combine British Politicians All at Sea. Taft Talks About the Canal. Grent Strike in Russin Ended. 2 Phillips Considers Rebute Case.

4 Baxter to Go After Grain Trust. Big Union Pacific Improvements. Some Facts About National Guard 5 Women and the City Milk Supply

3 News from All Parts of Nebraska

Affairs at South Omaha. Juvenile Court Judge Has No Snap. 6 Past Week in Omaha Society.

7 Council Bluffs and Iowa News Contractors and Carpenters Clash. Happenings to Omaha Suburbs. 9 Cornhuskers Drubbed by Gophers Yale is Victor Over Princeton Miscellaneous Sporting Events.

EDITORIAL SECTION-Eight Pages. 1 Bruning on County Planners. Root's Position on the Unions.

2 Editorial. 3 Disposing of Retuse of a City.

Big Investments in Buildengs. Condition of Omaha's Trade. 4 Want Advertisements. 5 Want Advertisements.

6 Want Advertisements.

HALF-TONE SECTION-Eight Pages. 1 Bryan Letters Postponed.

7 Financial and Commercial.

2 Tersely Told Tales. Little Stories for Little Folks. Hints on Latest Fashious. 3 Plays and Players. Music and Musical Notes.

Kindergarten for Metormen. Diamond Wedding in Omnha. New Swedish Hospital. St. Mary's Congregational Paster. Gossip About Noted People.

5 New Zealand's Odd Institutions. Canada's Transcontintal Road. For and About Women. Unique Treatment for Walls. 7 Grist of Sporting Gossip.

8 Field of Electricity. Curious Capers of Cupid. Quaint Features of Life. COLOR SECTION-Four Pages. 1 Buster Brown and Tige.

2 Trolley Riding for Health.

From Near and Far.

3 Maggie's Little Romance. Beder, the Toymaker. Servants Became Duchesses. Mixed Marriages in Japan.

How Humanity Cares for Babies. Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: Hour, Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m..... 38 1 p. m..... 49 2 p. m..... B. m 37 3 p. m 50 S a. m 36 4 p. m..... 47 5 p. m..... 46 n. m 28 6 p. m..... 45 7 p. m..... 44 10 a. m 42 11 n. m. 44 12 m...... 47

FOOT BALL SCORES.

Minnesota, 35; Nebraska, 0. Council Bluffs H. S., 17; Omaha

Iowa, 44; Drake, 0. Yale, 23; Princeton, 4. Pennsylvania, 42; Villanova, 0 Carlisle, 34; Cincinnati, 5. Michigan, 12; Wisconsin, 0. West Point, 31; Trinity, 0. Brown, 50; Vermont, 0. Chicago, 44; Illinois, 0. Amberst, 17; Williams, 0. St. Louis Enfversity 32; Kentucky, 0.

Washington University, 14; Misouri. 10. Naval Cadets, 22; Virginia, 0. Harvard, 6: Dartmouth, 6 Columbia, 12; Cornell., 6. Omaha Commercials, 6: Ft. Crook, 5. Yale Freshmen, 16; Harvard Fresh-

Boyles, 0; Alumnt, 0. Creighton Juniors, 39; Council Bluffs, 0. Deaf Mutes, 28; Walnut Hill, 0.

Nebraska City H. S., 6; South Omaha Norfolk H. S. G. Wiener Geneva H. S., 23; Sutton H. S., O. Notre Dame, 22; Bennett Indiana, 40; Wabash, 0

Wisconsin Freshmen, 10; Chicago reahmen, 0. Depauw, 11; Butler College, 6. Knox, 10: Lake Forest, 5. Northwestern, 37; Michigan Agriultural, 11. Lincoln H. S., 22; Kansas City

GWYNNER PAYS SOME CLAIMS President of Defunct Enterprise Bank Sees that Some Depositors Do Not Lose.

Harlan H. S., 35; Atlantic, o

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18 .- A personal friend f Frederick Gwynner, sr., president of the defunct Enterprise National bank of Alegheny, who desires his name withheld, said today:

"Since the Enterprise bank failed President Gwynner has voluntarily paid out of his own fortune \$177,000 to depositors who cannot afford to lose their money. Mr. Christian zeal toward the restoration of Gwynner is still paying money to needy depositors and the amount is steadily increasing. Since the bank falled he has worried greatly about the money lost by depositors and is almost ashamed to leave his home, although he is in no way responsible for the bank's condition."

WOE FOR GREENE AND GAYNOR Indictments Returned Charging Them with Receiving Money Embez-

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 18.-Two additional indictments charging embezziement issued prohibiting government employes and receiving the money of the United from participating in organizations actively States that was alleged to have been em- opposing the government. It points out bezzled by ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter were returned by the federal grand jury to- the part of the government employes is night against Benjamin D. Green. John F. not subversive of their liberties, but is Gaynor, William F. Gaynor and Michael A.

sled by Captain Carter.

The two former indictments against the prisoners were for conspiracy to defraud political activity on the part of officials is the United States and for presenting false inhibited and recalls the fact that less accounts. They were covered by the ex- than a fortnight ago the French chamber tradition charge designed in the treaty as 'participation in fraud by an agent.'

Movements of Ocean Vessels Nov. 18. At New York-Sailed: Campania, for Liverpool; Minnetonka, for London; Zee-land, for Antwerp: Caledonia, for Glasgow; Italia, for Marzeillea. At Havre-Salled: La Lorraine, for New York. At Plymouth-Arrived: St. Lorie At Queenstown-Arrived: Etruria, from

RUSSIAN STRIKE ENDS

Workmen's Council at Three O'clock This

Morning Calls Off Suspension. RAILROAD MEN ALSO RETURN TO WORK

Manifeste Issued Says They Saved Lives of 1,600 Mutineers is Cronstadt.

RUMOR OF ANOTHER IMPERIAL MANIFESTO

Report Says Local Eunicipal Government is to Be Given Poland.

RALLY TO SUPPORT OF COUNT WITTE

Zematvo Congress Will Be Urged to Unite Forces Against Political Strike and Help the Government.

BULLETIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.-It is reported that another manifesto, promising a general gematyo and local municipal government to Poland, may be issued shortly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.-8:35 a. m .-The workmen's council at 3 o'clock this morning decided to call off the industrial strike Monday at noon, claiming that a great victory had been achieved and that the lives of 1,600 Cronstadt mutineers have

been saved. A manifesto has been issued by the workmen's council declaring that the governnent was compelled to yield to the workmen's demand with regard to the Cronstadt mutineers. It invites the working classes of all Russia to sustain the protest of the St. Petersburg proletariat against

martial law, capital punishment and uprisings of the "Black Hundred." Railroad Strike Ends. The railroad strike was today formally declared off, beginning at noon Monday. The railroad strike committee covered the abandonment of its position in the fol-

lowing proclamation:

The strike of the St. Petersburg railroad workmen has shown the government that the execution of the cruel measures. Ike the death penalty, will always meet the active resistance of the working classes. The strike has shown that our power is growing and if later the committee finds it necessary to offer the government decisive battle we will conquer.

Comrades, gird yourselves for the struggle: When it is necessary that all railroads in Russia be tied up we will strike immediately and will continue the struggle until the government fulfills all our political and economic demands.

Bally to Support of Witte. lowing proclamation:

Rally to Support of Witte. The sudden awakening of the conservative and liberal elements to the imperative neces sity for resisting to the utmost the tempt of the radicals and socialists who

are conducting the present strike, to obleaders into action and has started a healthy movement in favor of entirely cutting loose from the radical wing. M. Dmitri Shipoff and Guchkoff and other leaders of various groups, including the constitutional democrats. have gone to Moscow to urge the zemstvo congress assembling there to unite all the forces which desire to prevent anarchy in condemning the political strike and to join in supporting the government in its efforts to restore tranquillity and introduce the new regime. The government is able to take firmer stand because of this reaction in

public opinion. Czar Meets Clergy.

The emperor yesterday received at Tsarksoe Selo a deputation of clergy of the holy syned and joined with them in prayers for the restoration of peace and tranquillity of Russia, the appearement of class hatreds and the establishment of mutual relations of love and confidence between all the citizens of the empire. The ceremony was impressive. The archbishops, bishops and priests in the gorgeous clothof-gold vestments of the Russian church, headed by the Metropolitan Antonius, went in procession to the hall of the Alexander palace chanting prayers for the welfare of the emperor and the safety of the imperial The metropolitan in his address thanked his majesty in behalf of the clergy for the imperial reform manifesto, the great historical importance of which they recognized, and they prayed the Lord to give the country peace and to help all the faithful subjects of his majesty caimly and wisely to accept the bene granted them, and to turn their hearts to "he spirit of violence and riot, which was o. all liberty.

The metropolitan then formally blessed the emperor with a sacred lkon, which his majesty devoutly kissed and expressed him gratitude for the blessing. He said: "Together with you and the whole Russian nation I constantly pray the Lord to pacify the Russian people and send them piety and firm faith.

"I strongly desire all the clergy, especially the village priests, to exercise sincers peace among their congregations and to faithfully perform their duties." Witte Awaited Reaction.

Count Witte believed that such a reaction must come, but he wisely waited until public sentiment showed a disposition to support the government before initiating energetic measures. By his direction the prefect of police, General Dedulin, issued the proclamation yesterday instructing the tradesmen not to yield to the threats of the agitators and walking delegates. who ordered them to close their shops and promising the tradesmen police and military

protection. A government note was simultaneously that the restriction of political activity on imperative to the maintainance of discipline, calls attention to the fact that in free countries like the United States pernicions of deputies supported Premier Rouvier's decision not to permit the political organigation of state servants.

Against Postal Employes The note is directed particularly against the attempt to organize in Moscow the Italia, for Marseillea.

At Liverpool-Arrived: Cymric, from Boston, Salled: Lucania, for New York.

At Southamton-Salled: New York, for New York.

At Genoa-Arrived: Prinz Adalbert, from New York via Naples.

At Naples-Salled: Fuerst Bismarck, for strike fund. The stopping of the posts and telegraphs, it is pointed out, would endanger the life of the state, and every Plymouth-Arrived: St. Louis, from employe joining the organization referred to will instantly be dismissed. The employes of the government ratiroads are Glasgow-Sailed: Laurentian, for also threatened with dismissal if they join the strike. The break in the ranks of Cherbourg-Arrived: Southampton, the strikers in Poland and the sufusal of