

WILL STAND BY WITTE

Zemstvo Congress Practically Agrees to Support the Government.

RESOLUTION IS RECEIVED WITH APPLAUSE

After Long Debate It is Referred Back for Slight Modifications.

VOTE WILL BE TAKEN THIS MORNING

One Element Contends that Russia is Not Ready for Constitutional Assembly.

FULL TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

It Demands that First Domain Be Elected on Basis of Direct and Universal Suffrage.

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—A resolution outlining the proposed program of the zemstvo congress favoring the support of the government in its efforts to establish the liberties promised by the imperial manifesto of October 17, but asking for the transformation of the first domain into a constituent assembly, to be elected on the basis of direct and universal suffrage, which was introduced by the executive committee in the zemstvo congress today, was the subject of a prolonged debate in which nearly forty speakers participated, and at the end of a long evening session the resolution was referred back to the committee for the incorporation of any modifications made necessary by the criticism of it and it will be voted on tomorrow.

The resolution, which was adopted by a stand on the manifesto is called, and other moderates, concentrated their attack on the section of the resolution calling for a constitutional assembly for which M. Guchkoff, Count Hayden, Prince Eugene Troubetsky, Prof. Kovalevsky and others declared that Russia was not ready, but it is believed that any modification, if made, will be by the direction of the strengthening of the conditions which have been laid down for governmental acceptance.

Text of the Resolutions.

Considering that the imperial manifesto satisfies all of the demands voiced since the zemstvo congress of 1905, and that the liberties promised by the manifesto are indispensable to the tranquillization of the country, and that the realization of the complete solidarity with this constitutional basis, the responsibility for the realization of the manifesto is placed on the cabinet. The congress is convinced that the cabinet can count on the support of the zemstvo congress, and that the municipalities so long as it follows the path for the accomplishment of the liberties promised by the manifesto, every deviation will encounter decisive opposition.

The congress believes that the sole means of guaranteeing the authority of the government is the support of the people's representatives in the immediate promulgation of the manifesto, and that the first domain, the transformation of the first domain into a constituent assembly for the Russian empire and the organization of territorial reform.

Measures for the realization of the liberties granted by the manifesto are regarded as more important than the establishment of a fundamental basis for land and other reforms, and that every deviation in the domain of legislation.

The resolution concludes by enumerating various measures which it says must be carried out before the manifesto can be put into effect.

These include investigations into the recent occurrences in various parts of the country, the trial of local officials and police who became culpably involved in the disorders, the maintenance of public order, the proclamation of a general amnesty for political and religious offenses up to the date of the imperial manifesto and the abolition of capital punishment.

M. Guchkoff and Count Hayden opposed not only the demand for a constituent assembly, but also that for direct elections, for which they said Russia was not sufficiently developed.

M. Guchkoff, who is regarded as Count Witte's spokesman, defended martial law, saying that extraordinary measures were necessary in extreme cases. He was continually interrupted by a hostile group of socialists in the audience and the extremist delegates.

Prince Troubetsky rebuked the disturbers. He said he was opposed to martial law, and especially in Poland, but the socialists would not listen to him, and he went on to outline, especially if they were not to cooperate with the government of Count Witte is extremely distasteful to the which drew a letter to the congress saying the delegates had sold themselves to the government, but that the socialists would show them up to the people as traitors and would continue to prosecute the campaign for a democratic republic.

The socialists also created a scene in the congress of peasants which opened here today, and to which they demanded admittance with the right to vote. The congress refused to grant the right, and whereupon the peasants left a bus after drawing a letter to the congress saying the delegates had sold themselves to the government, but that the socialists would show them up to the people as traitors and would continue to prosecute the campaign for a democratic republic.

All Eyes on Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—All eyes continue to be directed on Moscow, where the struggle in the zemstvo congress on the question of supporting Premier Witte is continuing. Some of the most powerful men in the congress are urging the necessity for rallying the moderate sentiment of the government in favor of the manifesto, and the moderate element appears to make a split inevitable. Should a resolution to support the premier be carried it seems almost certain that it will be coupled with conditions. The idea of a constituent assembly seems to be abandoned.

The only direct proposition thus far before the congress is Prince Dolgoroukoff's plea for support of the government so long as it follows the principles of the imperial manifesto, but the action under the leadership of M. Robert insists that portions be given to men known to be in sympathy with the cause of freedom, universal suffrage and the immediate trial and punishment of all officials guilty of connection with the recent massacres. Prince Eugene Troubetsky's followers will be content with an advisory council for the cabinet.

TRIP THROUGH LABRADOR

Dillon Wallace Successfully Crosses the Barren Land Without Gun or Assistants.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 22.—Letters today from Dillon Wallace, the Labrador explorer and New York lawyer, contained the news that he has successfully crossed Labrador. Mr. Wallace is the first white man who has ever crossed Labrador without either guides or Indian assistants.

With Mr. Wallace was one companion named Easton. Letters said that both went well and had plenty of provisions when they reached the province of Quebec on October 16.

In 1901, Mr. Wallace went with Leonidas Hubbard's ill-fated expedition. Mr. Hubbard whose plan was to cross Labrador from the main coast and Mr. Wallace was rescuing party after he had fallen into a perilous part of Mr. Wallace's trip.

Although it is completed, he still has before him a most northerly point on the main coast of Labrador. Here the two will wait until the snow waterways are frozen over. Then they intend to start southward toward Quebec on the frozen rivers, traveling with dog sleds and snow shoes. Mr. Wallace said he expected to reach Quebec in April.

GENERAL BOOTH IN BERLIN

Head of the Salvation Army Advocates an International Peace League.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, who is traveling through Germany, addressed two big gatherings here today in the circus Ratsch. His special mention of the relations between Great Britain and Germany and said that the most influential men of Great Britain were of the opinion that the relations should always be as peaceful as they were at present.

"Can we not," said General Booth, "have a peace league with the heads of monarchies, presidents of republics, the churches and the press to advocate it, so that we shall be able to leave to the coming ages an example of the real fatherhood of God and the true brotherhood of man?"

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ITALIANS TO GO TO TEXAS

Immigration Agent of Italy Sees Possibilities for His Countrymen in Southwest.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Inspector Adolfo Rosso, the special representative of the Italian government for immigration, now in the United States, has sent the government an important report of an interview which he had with President Roosevelt November 9. The inspector says the president promised to do everything possible to bring Italian immigrants to the United States in the large towns and to cause them, instead, to be spread throughout the agricultural regions where they can best serve themselves and the United States.

PORTU REJECTS PROPOSALS

Sultan's Cabinet Refuses to Allow International Control of Macedonia Finances.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—The portu has rejected the proposals of the powers for the international control of the finances of Macedonia.

IMPORTANT WITNESS FOUND

Woman Who Nursed Susanna Geary is Discovered by Police of Boston.

BURTON'S CASE IS RUSHED

Rapid Progress Being Made in Trial of Kansas Senator.

JUDGE VANDEVENTER PUSHES THE WORK

Government Takes Short Cuts in Presentation of Testimony and Case May Go to Jury This Week.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Rapid progress has been made in the trial of United States Senator Burton of Kansas, charged with rendering services as an attorney before the Postoffice department at Washington in violation of the federal statutes, and it now appears probable the case will go to the jury not later than Saturday.

The government has taken several short cuts in its presentation of testimony and Judge Vandeventer has saved time by his sharp decisive rulings and his admissions to counsel to confine themselves strictly to the matters in dispute.

When court opened today Judge Vandeventer announced that he overruled the objection made by the government late yesterday to certain questions asked by counsel for the defense in the cross-examination of Witness Thomas H. Harlan, former attorney for the Rialto Grain and Securities company, who was placed on the stand by the prosecution.

At Senator Burton's former trial Harlan was a witness for the defense and the object of Attorney Lehmann's cross-examination was to bring out the testimony elicited from Mr. Harlan at the former trial, when a witness for the defense, Attorney Lehmann took up the letter written by Harlan to Senator Burton accepting the latter's proposition to act as attorney for the Rialto company for a salary of \$50 a month, which was introduced yesterday and questioned the witness regarding the events leading up to the writing of the letter.

This was the point on which the government based its objection.

Witness said he described to Senator Burton the difficulties in which the Rialto company was involved through the animosity of a former business partner of Major Dennis, president of the Rialto company, who the witness declared, had caused the institution of fifteen civil suits, twenty libel suits and the probability of about 200 other cases, and that it was probable that indictments might be returned by the federal grand jury against Major Dennis.

According to the witness the conversation then branched off on to railroads and he explained the Rialto company projected a "new securities department" and suggested that Burton could act as the head of this, being in a position, as the director in a railroad board and having other financial interests, to investigate thoroughly and keep in touch with the securities in which it was proposed to deal.

In recalling his conversation with Senator Harlan, Mr. Maguire said today that he said (meaning Senator Burton) "now you must remember I am a United States senator. I am not going to do anything inconsistent with my duty as a United States senator."

Question of Compensation.

"I assured Senator Burton that I did not want him under any circumstances to do anything inconsistent with his position as United States senator and I was just as positive in my statement as he was in his declaration, as far as that matter was concerned.

"Up to this time nothing had been said about compensation. He had not even indicated, to the best of my recollection, whether he would or would not become counsel.

"I brought up the question of compensation," explained Senator Burton today, "and I did not feel that I had any authority to close any contract, but I would take the whole thing into consideration and report it back to the company when I returned to St. Louis. Senator Burton said he would strike me as being reasonable, so much so that I did not dissent to it, all things considered. And he said: 'Of course, I don't want to get out of it at the end of one month. I don't want to go down there to St. Louis and try to get out of it at the end of one month, should there be an indictment, and have my salary cut off at the end of the first month.'

"So one of the other of us, I don't remember which one of us, suggested five months, and I suggested six months. After Mr. Harlan had been cross examined and then taken by the district attorney for a re-direct examination, the government placed Joseph P. Carr, formerly a clerk employed by the Rialto company, and William D. Mahoney, formerly a president of the same company, upon the stand.

Cash Paid to Burton.

Mr. Mahoney was placed on the stand and testified that on March 26, 1903, he had paid Senator Burton \$200 in currency, which he also testified that he told Senator Burton that as there were no further matters pending before the Postoffice department at Washington and that as congress had adjourned, and for the additional reason that it was necessary for the company to reduce expenses, that he (Mahoney) saw no reason for the continuance of employment of Burton. Mahoney further stated that upon the suggestion of Burton he destroyed two letters that Burton had written, Burton having said to him that should any of his letters fall into unfriendly hands Burton's motives might be misunderstood.

Mr. Mahoney identified a telegram from Senator Burton, which was read to the jury in reply to a dispatch from Mahoney telling Burton that it had been learned that two special inspectors had been appointed by the Postoffice department to investigate the Rialto company. Burton's reply follows:

"No complaint in the department against you. Will write full particulars by tonight's mail."

Witness said that the letter referred to was one of those destroyed at Burton's request on March 26, 1903.

In reply to a question by District Attorney Eyer, Mahoney said that he knew the Rialto company had no other business in Washington than that pending in the Postoffice department.

Fairbanks' New Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—U. S. President Fairbanks is to occupy during the present season the residence of Representative Morrell of Philadelphia, on the northwest corner of Seventeenth and K streets, opposite Farragut square. The house is one of the largest private residences in this city and was formerly the home of the late Senator Stanford of California.

ANOTHER CARRIER FOR LINCOLN

Readers Possible Five Deliveries Daily in the Business Portion of the City.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Burkett secured an additional carrier and an additional mail delivery for Lincoln, Neb. Two years ago while a member of the lower house Senator Burkett had the Postoffice department order five deliveries in the business district of Lincoln and Kansas mail carried upon Congressional routes, capable of accomplishing most anything that would give the Nebraska capital increased service.

Late in November the Postoffice department in going over the list of cities having free deliveries struck Lincoln from the list believing its business and its business interests did not warrant more than four deliveries. Business men began to protest in view of their inability to hire boxes in the postoffice on account of inadequate facilities and urgent requests were sent to Washington to have the conditions restored.

It took Senator Burkett some time today to convince Assistant Postmaster General DeGraw that he had made a mistake in discontinuing the fifth delivery in the business district of Lincoln. When DeGraw less happily declined to do so, Burkett ordered restoration of the old schedule.

Congressman Hinshaw has nominated postmaster at Osceola, Neb., Samuel G. Pheasant, vice H. H. Campbell, resigned to take the position of county judge, to which he was elected in November.

The application of R. A. Harvey, W. B. Lierick, S. H. Abbott, Mrs. W. B. Lierick, R. L. Clemens and L. J. Dunn to organize the First National bank of Ohiowa, Neb., with \$25,000 capital, has been approved by the controller of the currency.

Rural carriers appointed, Nebraska—Liberty, route 2, Bert C. Benson carrier, James M. Cunningham substitute, Iowa—Grinnell, route 3, Fred Nutting carrier, Will Nutting substitute.

Notes rural routes ordered established Friday. Extra delivery routes, route 4, population 40, houses 32, Pomeroy, Calhoun county, route 2, population 40, houses 102.

Bids were opened today for the steam heating plant for the Evanston (Wyo.) mine, building a decision today by United States Judge Thompson in a case brought by Proctor & Gamble against Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Pennsylvania, Big Four and Baltimore & Southwestern railroads.

Prior to the protest against freight rates filed by Proctor & Gamble with the Interstate Commerce commission, the railroads listed carloads of soap for the purpose of classification in the sixth class and lots of soap carried in the fourth. Next the railroads reduced the soap to the fifth class and lessened the rate to 20 percent less than that of the fourth class.

Upon the matter went to the Interstate Commerce commission. The commission held that the classification of carloads of soap was proper, but that the reductions of fractions of carloads was improper, and ordered the railroads to desist on that point. The railroads refused.

Subcommittee is at work

Consulting Engineers Drawing Rough Plan of Report to Submit to President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The subcommittee of three members, with General Davis as chairman, which was appointed from among the members of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Isthmian canal to draw up a rough plan for the report to President Roosevelt, will hold a session today. Tomorrow the full board will meet and consider some minor questions which have come up since it first reached its final conclusion last Saturday. The last meeting of the board will take place Friday.

One of the members of the subcommittee has a more or less formal aspect and that General Davis will make a short speech, thanking the members for their efforts and bidding the foreign delegates farewell.

Although the board has differed in its opinions, it can be stated that at all the meetings the utmost good fellowship prevailed.

No certain choice has yet been made of the member who will go to Europe in January to meet the European delegates for a final arrangement of the report. One of the very likely General Davis will be selected.

Scalpers may be arrested

Speculators Dealing in Foot Ball Tickets Are Causing Trouble at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Because of the numerous complaints received by the city authorities regarding the sale of spurious tickets, and the excessive prices demanded by speculators for straight tickets to the foot ball game to be played on Thanksgiving day between Michigan and Chicago, Mayor Dunne today directed that the police investigate the matter. There is an ordinance prohibiting speculation in tickets of admission to any place of amusement, and Chief of Police Collins at once issued orders that any person found speculating in foot ball tickets should be arrested.

One of the investigators in the law department visited the Palmer house, where he asked H. N. Waterfall, who held some tickets, to sell him several. Waterfall asked \$5 and \$10 for \$1.50, \$3 and \$5 tickets respectively. This fact was reported to Mayor Dunne who at once ordered that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Waterfall and he was taken into custody.

Other arrests will be made as rapidly as the police can locate the speculators.

MARSHALL FIELD, JR., DYING

Son of Chicago Dry Goods Merchant Accidentally Shoots Himself While Cleaning a Gun.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—While cleaning a gun today preparatory to going on a hunting expedition, Marshall Field, Jr., son of Marshall Field, the well known dry goods merchant of this city, accidentally shot himself and was taken to a hospital and will probably die before morning.

BRECKENRIDGE HITS HARD

President of State Bar Association Strikes at Existing Abuse.

PLAIN LANGUAGE IS UNSPARINGLY USED

Prof. George Elliott Howard Reads Paper on Abuses of Divorce Laws and Outlines Possible Remedy.

Judge E. Wakeley called the annual meeting of the Nebraska Bar association to order at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon in the Knights of Columbus lodge room in the Creighton College of Law building. Judge Letton, former president, was to perform the duties and introduce his successor, Ralph W. Breckenridge, but was detained at home.

When President Breckenridge rose to address the gathering the room was well filled with members of the local and state bar, and there were also present a score or more of interested women, mostly wives of members of the local association.

President Breckenridge's address held the closest attention of the audience throughout its delivery, while several points were highly applauded, especially a forcible and caustic criticism of the recently published volume containing the laws passed by the last legislature.

Prof. George Elliott Howard of the state university faculty, who followed Mr. Breckenridge, also presented a paper of the day, also had deeply interested listeners and won several rounds of applause.

President Breckenridge's Address.

The annual address of the president in here given in full:

Thirty years ago our present constitution was adopted. It was a constitution that did well enough for the eight-year-old infant commonwealth, however, and then few in number, were struggling against poverty and famine. But that constitution is as happily adapted to the needs of a growing population of prosperous citizens, at least in so far as it prescribes unalterable rules for the administration of law, as it was well adapted to the needs of a struggling infant.

The early settlers in Nebraska were, for the most part, young, vigorous, sturdy pioneers, whose chief interest was in developing the material resources of the land that in building up a system of law, they had in mind the welfare of the community as a whole, and not the interests of any individual.

Examples of Law Making.

The intellectual development of our people has kept pace with material advancement, but we have not, as a state, in either our law or its administration, kept abreast of our own people in their property, or with our sister states. The present of our law is a burden under a great burden of statute law which our judges are sworn to administer, that is, to apply the law as it is, without regard to its wisdom or its justice.

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Examples of Law Making.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Rain Thursday and in East Portion Friday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour	Deg.	Hour	Deg.
8 a. m.	39	1 p. m.	54
9 a. m.	39	2 p. m.	50
10 a. m.	39	3 p. m.	42
11 a. m.	40	4 p. m.	41
12 m.	42	5 p. m.	37
1 p. m.	43	6 p. m.	35
2 p. m.	43	7 p. m.	35
3 p. m.	43	8 p. m.	34

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE FUNDS

Superintendent Baker Reports \$330,470 Received and Expended During Year.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22.—At today's session of the Anti-Saloon League, Superintendent Baker presented his annual report. It showed that during the past year the league has received and expended in its work \$330,470, an increase of \$72,000 over the preceding year.

Dr. Baker, in an address, declared that the credit for the election in Ohio should be given to the American Anti-Saloon league. He said the Ohio vote was the most far reaching in points of influence and results of any yet undertaken by the league, inasmuch as it not only demonstrated the relative strength of the church and the saloon, but more than this, it forever disproved the theory often advanced that the church under a strain of party pressure would yield and content itself with perfunctory resolutions.

"Given a clear moral issue and wise leadership," Dr. Baker deduced, "the church will furnish the most fighting force that can be marshaled this side of the gates ajar."

CIVIL SERVICE RULES AMENDED

President Makes Changes in Sections Relative to Dismissal of Employees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The president has issued an executive order amending the civil service rules in substance to conform to his recent order relative to the dismissal of employees in the classified service without hearing by direction of the president or head of an executive department.

Another difference from the order of October 17 is the substitution for the phrase "such removal will be made without hearing" of the words "such removal may be made without notice to such officer or employee."

FIERCE FIGHT IN SALOON

One Man Killed and Several Injured in Battle in New York Public House.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—In a fight in the room of the New York Public House, one man was killed and several others are thought to have been wounded. Scores of shots were fired, but as far as is known to the police, only one man was killed. He is John Harrington, 23 years of age, whose lifeless body was found in Kelly's saloon on the floor below an hour after