NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

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PLAN FOR AN EMPIRE

British Leaders Discuss Closer Relations Between Colonies of the Crown.

SOUTH AMERICAN FINDS SOME FAULT

In Reply Told that Matter of Form is Not Fixed.

NO ATTEMPT TO CONTROL LOCAL POLITICS

Imperial Council Would Be but Permanent Form of Conference.

LIBERAL LEADERS ARE IN CONFERENCE

While Joseph Chamberlain Seems to Lose Popularity in Birmingham He Still Has Strong Support in Kingdom.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Next to the subject matter of the general elections, always interesting, perhaps the most important proposition before the British public is the question of the calling of a colonial conference. A hundred, perhaps a thousand, different ideas have been advanced as to the best method of bringing together the various sections of the British empire. The latest suggestion is the formation of a council of the empire. A series of resolutions recommending the establishment of such a body and its equipment with something like a permanent secretariat was adopted at a meeting of the council of the British Empire league held last July.

Among other colonial statesmen to whom a copy of the resolutions was transmitted was Mr. John X. Merriman, the well known politician at the Cape. Mr. Merriman is hardly a professed imperialist. He has been given the credit of aiming at the encouragement of a South African rather than a British patriotism; at the independence of the subcontinent rather than its incorporation in a unified empire. It was not expected that he would take a very keen interest in the proposals of the British Empire league. However, Mr. Merriman replied to the instructions sent him in an extremely instructive letter, going into a great deal of critical detail. Mr. Freeman Murray, the secretary of the league, says that he does not consider Mr. Merriman's objection insuperable, but they serve a useful purpose in submitting to discussion certain misgivings which float through minds both colonial and domestic—misgivings which when analyzed often appear to rest on misunderstandings of facts. His first comment is in relation to the use of the word "empire." Mr. Merriman thinks that the word "empire," while appropriate enough to the "somewhat undefined relation that has hitherto so happily existed between England and the self-governing communities of English-speaking men," cannot properly be applied to the self-governing communities themselves, and should not be applied at all to a closer constitutional structure such as the advocates of imperial unity appear to be aming at.

Suggests New Name.

His own suggestion is that the term "commonwealth" should be employed instead. To this the secretary of the British Empire league replies that the name has already been appropriated by federal Australia. On behalf of Mr. Merriman's contention, however, it is asserted that the Australian commonwealth is not likely to interpose any objection to the use of the word in a larger sense. On the other hand, the charge is made that the word "empire" has been used to denote in the past a large variety of political combinations to which the British empire bears no resemblance whatever. The idea is advanced that simply because the word "empire" has been used in a despotic sense in the past ages, and is still used in a despotic sense in some sections of the world today, that does not necessarily condemn its present democratic use.

A more serious argument of Mr. Merriman's is that directed against any policy which would give control over the colonies or the power of advising them to an imperial council sitting in London without giving it a similar power of control and advice over the mother country. Those interested in the formation of a council of the empire assert that nothing of the kind is contemplated. It is claimed that the colonies should be as fully and powerfully represented as they are now in the periodical colonial conferences, and that the council would be, in fact, nothing but the erection of those conferences into a permanent system. The element of continuity would be secured by a secretariat such as is proposed in the resolutions of the British Empire league. It is proposed to provide the imperial defense committee with a permanent guarantee of expert advice, and with the collection of all the necessary data on which to base its decisions. A secretariat to the imperial council would undoubtedly be ancillary in the same way and, it is claimed, there would not be the slightest opportunity of its usurping other functions or doing anything but what was required of it by the council. The reciprocal control exerted by Great Britain and the colonies, it is claimed, need not of necessity offer any insurmountable difficulties in practice.

Premiers May Be Unnecessary.

One of Mr. Merriman's chief sources of anxiety is that the scheme of representing the colonies by their premiers does not work with perfect satisfaction now and that in all probability it would be still less satisfactory if the constitution of the council should give more far-reaching importance to the question. On behalf of the project it is urged that this is a mere matter of detail. If the presence of a colonial premier at a conference or council is found to prejudice the domestic course of politics in his colony, or to weaken his own position through absence, it might be quite practicable to substitute another spokesman who would be equally representative, but less indispensable at home. For instance, there does not appear to be any reason why each colony or group of colonies represented should not have a minister especially charged with the consideration of imperial affairs. The representation of India is, as the British Empire league pointed out, absolutely necessary, if either the defense or the commercial relations of the empire are to be adequately discussed, yet it does not appear likely that the viceroy of India would be able to ever attend a session of the imperial council.

It does not follow that the self-governing colonies will incur any loss of political status from the joint representation proposed. No sort of interference with the domestic affairs of the various members of the empire would be attempted by the council. Colonies with the most various grades of franchise and autonomy might

(Continued on Third Page.)

WITTE NOT FULLY TRUSTED

Russian Journalist Draws Parallel Between Him and Other Agents of the Czar.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—One of the most interesting interviews upon the situation in Russia is that obtained with M. Roubanovitch, the manager of the Tribune Russe. He declared that the revolutionary movement would be maintained. The present condition of affairs was but a short stage in the course of events. "No doubt the railway strikes will cease," declared M. Roubanovitch. "The approach of winter, the destitution and women's tears, as well as the apparent concessions made to the popular demands, will cause the workmen to return to their dens. But this lull will hardly last long, and the coming revival will probably be provoked by a peasant movement. The socialist, revolutionary and democratic parties feel no confidence. Count Witte's policy is an artful one. He would like to bring about a split in the opposition camp and to convince the moderates that the socialists, whom he treats as anarchists, are their enemies. The intestine struggle by which the liberal forces would thus be exhausted—the moderates against the democrats and revolutionists—would enable Count Witte to restore order and at least partially to destroy the revolutionary organization while reducing the pretensions of the radicals.

"Count Witte is one of that series of statesmen pursuing two objects who are called to power in Russia at critical moments. When it becomes necessary to grant liberties the czars from Nicholas I downward have employed either men with liberal ideas—soft-spoken men who make promises, but do not keep them, and who are as cunning as foxes, like Sviatopolk-Mirski—or energetic men ready to resort to repression and terrible as wolves, like Plehve or Ignatieff. Witte combines these two qualities. He resembles at the same time the fox and the wolf. His present dictatorship recalls the dictature de coeur of Louis Melikoff, who was summoned to power in 1881 by Alexander III after the assassination of Emperor Alexander II. Witte is more dangerous than Trepoff for the Russian liberal ideas."

NOTE OF WARNING SOUNDED

George R. Sims Says Government Must Not Try to Employ Idle Men.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. George R. Sims has sounded a note of warning against the latest measures taken for the relief for the unemployed. Interviewed upon the subject of state aid he said:

The demands of the unemployed may up to a certain point be received with respectful sympathy. The sufferings and sorrows of the honest poor are very real, and it will be an early day for the country when a party, by making political capital out of industrial distress, divides the masses and the classes into hostile armies.

But, while we freely admit that there are thousands of honest workers who can find no work for their honest hands to do, we must in common fairness, if we insist that the state shall step in and make the work, insist also that the state shall not come to the rescue of [illegible] alone. If the workless artisan is to be supplied with a task by the state, why should the clerk out of employment be left to starve?

The question of the "superior income" does not arise in the clerk's case. A tramcar washer is paid as much as many clerks and many schoolmasters get. In some instances the tramcar washers are paid more than educated workers get, even when employed by the county councils and the borough councils, who insist on a minimum rate of wage of 30 shillings a week for road sweepers.

Let us go farther. If the unemployed artisan and clerk are to be provided with work by the state, why not the curate and the actor, and the journalist, and the musician and the artist? In all these callings there are married men with families who, owing to bad times, are out of employment. Why should not the state help these also?

A clerk without food feels the same hunger pang as a bricklayer. A journalist without a job has the same difficulty in making both ends meet as a laborer without labor. A poor actor out of employment for six months feels the pinch of poverty as keenly as an unemployed dock hand. Therein lies the great difficulty of the state—supplying work to the workless. It must, in common fairness, supply it to all who are in need without distinction of class. And I fail to see how this can be done.

FRENCH WOMEN FOR CANADA

Telephone Company Representative Would Send Idle Women to the Northwestern Provinces.

PARIS, November 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. N. D. Neill, the president of the Lorimer Automatic Telephone company, is prepared to make an extraordinary offer to the French postoffice in order to solve the difficulty of providing occupation for the telephone girls should the French government decide to transform its telephone service and introduce automatic telephones. Mr. Neill, who is a Canadian, is engaged in fitting up a model automatic exchange in the Passage Vivienne.

"Sooner or later," said Mr. Neill, "the automatic system will be adopted in all the large cities, and the telephone girl will be abolished. To compensate these young women for the loss of their occupation I have thought out a plan. Should the French government decide to adopt the system I will open an office in Paris and equip and send out to Canada at least 2,000 young women who are now engaged in the telephone service.

"There are thousands of men in the northwest who have put by sufficient money to put up a house and who are anxious to find wives. Well, we are prepared to pay all of the expenses of every young woman who would like to go out to Canada. We will agree to pay her board and lodging and supply her with pocket money for six months and do everything in the world to find for her a suitable husband."

LARGEST BRITISH LOCOMOTIVE

Immense Engine Built for Use in Argentina Taxes Capacity of Railroad.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There has just been completed by Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co., limited, of Burlington, the largest locomotive ever built in England. It had to be taken to pieces preparatory to leaving Darlington for Liverpool, where it will be at once shipped to Argentina for use on the Great Western railway there.

Several of the parts—notably the tender—were of such a size that, though they were loaded on specially constructed railway vehicles, the adjoining line was fouled. The locomotive had therefore to be conveyed by special train and it was necessary for both sets of rails from Darlington to Liverpool to be reserved for the train which had to travel at a speed of less than twenty miles per hour.

LAW AIDS LANDLORDS

Tenantry is Not Pleased with Operation of the Land Act.

BOARDS SAID TO FAVOR THE MIDDLEMEN

Possessors Fail to Receive Treatment They Think Their Due.

SMALL TOWNS ARE MAINLY AFFECTED

Congested District's Board Will Not Reply to Appeals.

AMENDMENT TO LAW MAY BE NECESSARY

To Add to Distress of Tenants Prices of Cattle Are Lower Than They Were in Spring.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—In one direction at least has the land act moved swiftly and smoothly forward without a hitch and the government has shown every disposition to lubricate its progress. It has been quite successful in securing extravagant prices, with the bonus superadded, for the landlords of Ireland. In this direction its efficiency has been greater and its speed more rapid than the most sanguine anticipations. The government cannot find money fast enough for the numerous landlord hands held out to grab it, but on the other hand in what were regarded as its main objects—the reinstatement of the evicted tenants and the redistribution of vacant grass lands—the act has miserably failed in the opinion of the Irish people themselves.

It is claimed that Mr. Wyndham's secret instructions tied the hands of the Estates commissioners, who were anxious to discharge the functions imposed upon them by the legislature. It appears that there is yet another department of the land act in which the alleged paralyzing influence of the castle is felt. Among the most valuable of the provisions of the land act was the power to include town holdings in the estate and sell to the occupying tenants. A special case for the exercise of these powers was to be found among the occupying tenants of the town of Ballaghadereen in the county of Mayo. The estate has been purchased by the Congested Districts board, which occupies the position of ground landlord to the town. The occupying tenants are anxious to purchase their holdings under the act. The delays and evasions that have occurred in what would seem a simple matter enough were discussed at recent meetings of the Town Tenants' association. The occupying tenants who declared their willingness to buy were put off from day to day by the board and meanwhile the middlemen prepared to evict the occupying tenants that they might themselves secure the advantage of purchase. Then the Town Tenants' association took the matter up and set all of the facts before the board, calling attention to the decision of Judge Meredith that the land act contemplated purchase by the occupying tenants, and not by the middlemen. To this letter and other letters similar in import so far no further reply has been received than a bare acknowledgment of its receipt.

John Dillon Acts.

At the meeting of the Town Tenants' association a very important letter dealing with the entire subject with reference to Ballaghadereen was read from Mr. John Dillon, M. P. Mr. Dillon gave further particulars of the efforts of the Ballaghadereen tenants to secure justice. He himself, as a member for the division, headed a deputation to the Congested Districts board, but no definite action or answer has yet been secured. Mr. Dillon is still hopeful of a recognition by the Congested Districts board of the unquestionable claim of the occupying tenants, but he urges on the Town Tenants' association the necessity of vigorous agitation in securing the town tenants' rights in the case of properties yet to be sold when the estate includes a village or small town.

It is not easy to exaggerate the importance of the issue here raised. The issue, it is claimed, calls for an early and positive decision which will leave the way clear for the amendment of the act to give effect to its manifest intention. It is claimed that the act is clearly in favor of the tenants.

Judge Meredith's decision of the tenants on the Boyle estate governs the general interpretation in favor of the occupying tenants. It is claimed that at least two of the members of the Congested Districts board enjoy the absolute confidence of the people of Ireland. On the other hand, it is asserted that the majority of the members of the board are under the direct influence of the castle. Inasmuch as it is asserted that the decay and depopulation in Ireland has fallen heavier on the small towns than on the rural regions, remedies are being sought in all directions, and it is claimed that the remedy is to make the occupying tenant owner on reasonable terms.

Cattle Prices Low.

One thing that has caused considerable disappointment in Ireland this year is the fact that the fairs have been exceedingly bad for prices of cattle. For instance, at the fairs of Balinlough, Croghan and Elphin, just held, farmers could not get what they paid in April and May for bullocks and heifers and in consequence many of the farmers fear that they will not be able to meet their payments of rent. In fact, were it not for the little assistance the tenantry are getting through the sale of pigs many would be in a sad plight.

The chairman of the Irish party opened a bazar in aid of St. Patrick's schools in company with the bishop of Hexhan and Newcastle at Sunderland recently and incidentally opened the Irish campaign in Ireland. Before opening the bazar Mr. Redmond was presented with an address representative of the opinions of forty branches of the United Irish league in the north of England. The work done by these branches is measured by a statement of Mr. Owen Kiernan that the northern branches of the organization have this year added 6,000 Irish names to the British electoral roll. Mr. Redmond in his address made emphatic the point that if this force acts as one man at the word of command no political party can afford to ignore it; if, on the other hand, it is divided it ceases to be of value.

The schools of St. Patrick, Sunderland, belong to one of the oldest of the Irish parishes of England. They were founded and maintained by the poorest of the exiles. Mr. Redmond in his address in reply insisted that the Catholic school question in England is closely linked with the whole Irish question.

Dowie Reaches New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—John Alexander Dowie, leader of the Zionists, and party, who have been in Mexico inspecting the offerings for a proposed Zion colony, arrived here today on the steamer Seneca.

COMMISSION USES WHITEWASH

Congo Government Board Finds Much to Commend and Little to Criticize.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The commission charged by the Congo government to inquire into the atrocities which have taken place in the Congo Free State has just presented a long-deferred report.

It deals with investigations lasting five months, during which several hundred witnesses were examined. A glowing account is given of the results secured by the administration. The commissioners state that in territories which twenty-five years ago were plunged into a state of barbarity, decimated by raids of Arab traders, bestrewn with slave markets, security reigns at the present time, the slave trade his disappeared, cannibalism is concealed, human sacrifices become rare, towns are founded, railways are constructed to the very heart of the equatorial forest and eighty steamers run up and down the Congo.

Examining the question of forced labor, the commissioners say that native labor is indispensable for the development of the country, and that, moreover, the natives, having few needs, have no inclination for work. It is, therefore, only by making an obligation of labor that it is possible to bring the native to give regular labor, and the state can only compel the population to work by making a tax on labor. The obligation to work is one of the most effective agents for the transformation of the native population, who otherwise would continue to live in a primitive state.

It is admitted that certain taxes are onerous and reforms are suggested. While the india rubber tax has not in itself anything onerous, it is rendered heavy by the obligation on the picker to go to that part of the forest, which is sometimes very far distant, where the india rubber trees are found. The commission suggests that the india rubber tax should be made collective and that the times for the payment should be at longer intervals.

Blame is attached to the detention of women hostages, a practice forbidden a long time by the state. The long period of detention is criticized.

Native foremen used by the trading companies have abused the authority which has been conferred on them. Their assistants have provoked numerous sanguinary conflicts with the natives and the commission demands that the state, which has already prohibited the placing in the villages of soldiers belonging to the public forces, should put an end to the system of sentinels which it has found to exist, replace them, as far as possible, by the chief of the village himself, and withdraw the permits for carrying arms.

It is demanded that a law should designate clearly what authorities can order punitive operations and determine in what conditions such measures shall be taken and in what form it should take place. It is pointed out that, notwithstanding formal prohibition on the part of the administration, commercial agents have sent military expeditions into the villages.

Several cases of mutilation have been pointed out by the commission. It has been found that the mutilation of dead bodies is [illegible] native custom. The claim is made that the mutilation, such as is alleged to exist, was not performed by the whites and was not performed at the instigation of the whites. The stories are alleged to have had their origin in incidents connected with the native customs of mutilating dead bodies and practicing mutilation as a punishment, all of the offenses, however, being laid to the blacks by the report.

TOBACCO CROP FOUND SHORT

British Manufacturers Alarmed at Report of a Representative Who Visits America.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The statement made by Thomas Gallagher, the head of the Belfast tobacco firm who has just returned from a visit to the American tobacco belt, that the crop is short of the average indicates a crisis which threatens the existence of many of the independent manufacturers of this country.

"The public will scarcely credit the extent to which the trust has now monopolized the tobacco trade of this country," said the principal of one of the largest independent firms in London in an interview this week. "It is a fact, however, that about 70 per cent of the trade is already in their hands. On top of the competition now comes the news of the shortage in the American crop, which will raise the price of raw material very considerably. The trusts, with their large capital, are able to keep stock sufficient for several years, and consequently a rise in price one year does not affect them greatly, but for the smaller manufacturer, who is compelled to buy from year to year, the increase is a very serious matter."

E. S. Wheaton, editor of "Tobacco," the principal organ of the trade, says he does not think an ordinary American shortage will affect the retail price of tobacco to the consumer.

"It takes a considerable rise in the price of raw material," he said, "before the consumer is affected. When the chancellor of the exchequer has proposed to add 2 pence a pound to the duty, it has always been strenuously opposed on the ground that it would not justify an incerase in the price to the consumer, and consequently the burden would fal lentirely upon the importer."

ENGLISH BISHOP IN CRUSADE

Strongly Opposes Decay of Nation as Shown in Decreasing Birth Rate.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The bishop of Salisbury has commenced a crusade against divorce and the falling birth rate. He claims that the number of marriages, while increasing, show that the number of children born in wedlock is decreasing. He quotes President Roosevelt in his attacks upon race suicide and declares that there is a real lack of desire to carry out that sacred trust in human life which God has committed to parents as their chief power for good. He deprecates the idea of treating marriage as a failure and the marriage state generally as being a disappointment, and says that he regrets the influence of improper novels and stage plays.

The bishop said that he really did not know but that the English novels were worse than the French. He added that the disregard of the marriage tie was a certain symptom of decay in a nation. He thought that if the newspapers would only make an agreement to keep out reports of suicides and cases of misconduct for a year they would do a great deal of good, as one-half the mischief in the world was caused by weak-minded people desiring to imitate others.

PORTE WILL BE SHOWN

Sultan Still Refuses to Yield to Demand of Powers.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION TO PROCEED

Ambassadors Conclude that Further Show of Force is Necessary.

FLEET LEAVES PIRAEUS AT NOON

Torpedo Boats Remain Behind to Keep Communication Open.

MUSSULMANS SHOWING NO EXCITEMENT

German Foreign Office Emphatically Denies that Germany is to Blame for the Attitude of the Sultan.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The international fleet assembled at Piraeus for the purpose of making a naval demonstration against Turkey in support of the demands of the powers for the financial control of Macedonia, sailed at noon today under sealed orders. British and French torpedo boats were left behind to keep up communication with the fleet.

It was learned at the Foreign office today that Austria and Russia, in behalf of the powers, have addressed a strong note to Bulgaria, Servia and Greece warning them that the powers in the naval demonstration against Turkey should not be made a pretext for revolutionary movements on the part of these countries against Turkey.

It is now definitely determined that the objective of the demonstration will be the Island of Mitylene, where the customs will be seized, but the international fleet will not act within twenty-four hours and probably not within forty-eight hours.

In the meantime the porte and the ambassadors continue their discussions with some prospect that Turkey will yield before the fleet acts.

Turks Unable to Resist.

Information reaching official quarters leads to confidence that the Turkish resistance to the powers will not go to the extent of military or naval measures of defense. An official who passed the Dardanelles during the last few days said today that Turkey's few available warships at the Golden Horn were worthless hulks. Moreover, the official view is that the sultan will not permit the firing of a shot which might precipitate war. Turkish land operations, said the official, are equally unlikely.

The island of Mytilene has a garrison of several hundred troops, but the French officials say these were withdrawn to a remote part of the island when the French landing occurred in 1901, owing to the sultan's desire to avoid the possibility of an armed conflict. The present seizure of the Mytilene customs is expected to be executed with a similar absence of armed resistance.

The Temps this afternoon printed a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the palace was deeply agitated by the firmness of the powers, leading to indications that the negative response of the porte would be reconsidered.

Ambassadors Call for Fleet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 25.—The ambassadors of the powers at a conference, just held, decided to proceed with the naval demonstration as the best reply to the porte's note.

There is absolutely no sign among the Mussulmans of Constantinople that they are in the least way disturbed concerning the question of the financial condition of Macedonia. The vast majority are not aware that such a question exists. The aspect of the city is perfectly normal and there appears to be no chance of an anti-Christian movement unless the word is given from high quarters.

It is persistently reported, but not yet confirmed, that the grand vizer, Ferid Pasha, has been dismissed and replaced by Abidin Pasha, governor general of the archipelago. As the acceptance of the demands of the powers requires scapegoats there is a disposition in some quarters to credit the report as being the percusor of the abandonment by the porte of its present attitude.

Following the precedent which he set when the Russian fleet made a demonstration off the coast of Iniada in 1902, the sultan has charged Vice Admiral Husni Pasha, who left Constantinople November 23 on a special steamer for the Dardanelles, among other duties, to welcome the international fleet with presents of fruit, candies and cigarettes.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Foreign office emphatically denies that Turkey's attitude is due to German influences. So far from this being true it is said that the sultan is actually angry at Germany because the Foreign office has repeatedly advised him to accept the powers' demands.

Austria Watches Others.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—Austria will continue to take part in the international action against Turkey so long as the powers act unanimously. But if any power desires to withdraw and does withdraw Austria will also withdraw.

Austria is not moving troops toward the southern frontier, despite reports to the contrary. The statement that it contemplates a movement on Salonica is categorically denied.

There is practically no doubt that the note of Russia and Austria to the Balkan states warning them not to interpret the naval demonstration as a good opportunity to harrass Turkey will have the desired effect. Russia initiated this action with Austria in behalf of the powers. Warships will not be sent to Salonica.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Nov. 25.

At New York—Arrived: New York, from Southampton; Vallaniza, from Hamburg. Sailed: Mesaba, for London; St. Paul, for Plymouth; Finland, for Antwerp; Caronia, for Liverpool; Italia, for Naples; Perugia, for Naples; Batavia, for Hamburg; Cambrian, for Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Cymric, for Boston.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Campania, from New York. Sailed: Umbria, for New York.

At Cherbourg—Arrived: Moltke, from New York.

At Manila—Tremont, from Tacoma.

At London—Arrived: Menominee, from Philadelphia; Pomeranian, from Montreal.

At Genoa—Arrived: Koenig Albert, from New York.

At Bremen—Sailed: Chemnitz, for New York.

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

At Marseilles—Arrived: Neustria, from New York.

At Leghorn—Sailed: Citta di Messina, for New York.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Kroonland, for New York.

At Halifax—Arrived: Sicilian, from Liverpool.

At Plymouth—Arrived: Philadelphia, from New York.

At Havre—Sailed: LaGascogne, for New York.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Mongolian, for Boston.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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From Near and Far.
3 Mystery of the Feather.
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FOOT BALL SCORES.

Nebraska, 43; Doane, 5.
Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
Michigan, 75; Oberlin, 0.
Pennsylvania, 23; Columbia, 0.
Swarthmore, 50; Wesleyan, 6.
Dartmouth, 24; Brown, 0.
Lafayette, 53; Lehigh, 0.
Washington University, 23; Rolla School of Mines, 6.
Minnesota, 72; Northwestern, 6.
West Point, 17; Syracuse, 0.
Haskell Indians, 0; Kansas City Athletes, 0.
Beloit, 42; Knox, 5.
Naval Cadets, 12; Virginia Polytechnic, 6.
Carlisle, 11; Washington and Jefferson, 0.
Morningside, 0; Iowa Normal, 0.
Wisner H. S., 28; Wayne H. S., 0.

ALLEGED MURDERER IN WEST

John Hammond, Wanted in New York, Believed to Be on Pacific Coast.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—A message received by the Albany police tonight leads them to believe that John Hammond, the alleged murderer of his wife, whose body was found in a trunk in their rooms Thursday evening, is now on the Pacific coast. At first the search for Hammond was being vigorously pushed in Montreal and the vicinity. This morning it became known that in company with Arthur Strong, his young cousin, who joined him at Rouse's Point, he had gone west over the Canadian Pacific and south to Tucson, Ariz. This evening Chief of Police Hyatt received a telegram from City Marshal J. S. Hopley of Tucson informing him that Hammond and Strong had taken a Southern Pacific train from there on the night of the 22d. They had tickets for Portland, Ore., which were exchangeable at San Francisco.

Descriptions of Hammond have been sent to all the cities on the Pacific coast.

WILL REBUILD ROCK ISLAND

Grades Will Be Reduced to Minimum and Heavier Tracks Constructed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The management of the Rock Island railroad has decided to practically rebuild the entire system with a view to securing minimum grades on every division. John B. Berry, chief engineer of the road, has been entrusted with the work and he will soon furnish a report to President Winchell showing in detail the work necessary to be done.

When Mr. Berry and Mr. Burt reconstructed the Union Pacific the work resulted in doubling the trainloads that are now hauled over that system, and it is this same object the Rock Island road has in view. President Winchell hopes to be able to raise the average trainload to 350 tons. If this is done it will result in a saving of several millions of dollars annually in operating expenses.

The average trainload at present on the Rock Island is 228 tons. It is expected the work of rebuilding the system will occupy several years.

DOUGHERTY IS STILL IN JAIL

Peoria Banker-Educator Will Not Begin Indeterminate Sentence Until Next Week.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 25.—Newton C. Dougherty, the ex-banker, who was given an indeterminate sentence from one to fourteen years in Joliet here yesterday, will not be taken away until the latter part of next week. The first day in the penitentiary must be spent in solitary confinement.

Dougherty arose fresh and cheerful this morning. His appetite is better than it has been. He seems to be anxious to leave for Joliet.

HAVE NO CLAIM AGAINST CHINA

Presbyterian Mission Board Will Not Ask Damages for Killing of Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Presbyterian Board of Missions has decided to refrain from lodging any claim against the Chinese government for indemnity on account of the killing of the five missionaries at Lienchow about a month ago and has so informed Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister here. The decision is said to be rather exceptional in the history of such cases.

ANDREWS MAY LEAVE

Rumor He Has Been Offered Presidency of Chicago University.

REFUSES TO AFFIRM OR DENY THE STORY

Indications Which Point to Probability of Story Being True.

HAS FRIENDSHIP OF YOUNG ROCKEFELLER

One of Trustees of Oil Magnate's College Aid Donations.

ALSO BELONGS TO BAPTIST CHURCH

Circumstances All Tend to Convince University Circles the Chancellor Has Some Proffer Under Consideration.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Nov. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Today a report gained currency that E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, had been asked to take the presidency of the Chicago university, to succeed Dr. Harper, who is now on his death bed. Chancellor Andrews, when seen this evening, absolutely refused to discuss the matter in any form whatever.

Those who lend credence to the rumor say that the chancellor has demonstrated in his recent speeches on the subject of large fortunes that his views are not inimical to those of the founder of the institution. It is also pointed out that he has been made one of the members of the board which has direction of the large Rockefeller funds for the assistance of educational institutions, and has the friendship of the younger Rockefeller, who will within a few years have the direction of the immense fortune of the founder of the institution.

Chancellor Andrews is a Baptist. He has an international reputation as an educator and has demonstrated a high order of ability as a college executive. The friends of the university fear that the chancellor's refusal to discuss the matter or to deny the story that he has been called indicate that he has the matter under consideration. The recent attacks on him in the fusion press might play a part in his decision, men prominent in university circles say.

He refused to say whether he has received any kind of a proposition or otherwise. At one time he refused an offer of a larger salary to go to Wisconsin.

WRECK ON MISSOURI PACIFIC

Fifteen Persons Injured in Head-on Collision Between Passenger and Switching Trains.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—Fifteen persons were injured and many others shaken up in a wreck tonight caused by a collision, head-on, between Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 5, which left Pueblo, Colo., at 7 o'clock last night, due here at 5:30 p. m., and a switching train on a curve near Leeds, Mo., a station five miles east of this city.

The injured:

Baggageman H. Wilson, St. Louis; slight.
Engineer Richard Dunn, Kansas City; slight.
F. B. Devendorf, Watertown, N. Y.; lip cut.
Llewlyn Halloway, Ossawatomie, Kan.; knee injured.
Mrs. John Lindberg, Durango, Colo., bound for Sweden; cut in lip.
Miss Ella Sharp, Holden, Mo.; slight.
Miss Elizabeth Coke, Elmira, N. Y.; lip cut, several teeth knocked out.
D. H. Scott, Carroll, Ia.; back sprained.
J. W. Lyons, Carroll, Ia.; right leg and hand bruised, nose cut.
Thomas Letvin, Denver; lip severely cut.
Samuel Ballis, Denver; neck strained.
George Potts, Denver; mouth and lip cut.
Mrs. Lottie Jenkins, Holden, Mo.; left side and left shoulder bruised.
Miss Sadie B. Martin, Kansas City, Kan.; high school teacher; slight.
J. R. Swartzell, Caldwell, Kan.; knee and head bruised.

Engineer Dunn of the passenger train saw the switch engine with its long line of boxcars in time to reduce the speed of his train to fifteen miles an hour when the two engines met. Both engines were wrecked and a half dozen freight cars were derailed, but none of the passenger coaches left the track. A relief train left this city for the scene of the wreck at 9:30 o'clock, but it will not return until tomorrow morning, when the injured will be brought here. The track is littered with the wreckage and all Missouri Pacific trains are being detoured over the tracks of other roads.

VANDERBILTS PLAN MERGER

Proposition for Forming Holding Company for Forty Railroad Lines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The World tomorrow will say: Wall street heard yesterday from a source it believes to be reliable that while the visit of J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Holister and other prominent financiers to the country house of William K. Vanderbilt last Thursday night was intended to be purely a social affair, the assembled financiers discussed informally as to the formation as soon as financial conditions warrant of a holding company to take over all the so-called Vanderbilt properties including New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, Boston & Albany, Big Four and all the subsidiary lines, to the number of about forty.

The purpose is to render the properties more compact and cohesive and to remove all possibility of unfriendly interests buying large holdings in the stock market and threatening the Vanderbilt control.

The details of the holding company have not been finished, but at the conference, it is said, it was agreed that the early spring will be a favorable time for enumerating them.

WATTERSON NOT A CANDIDATE

Veteran Journalist Says He Will Not Accept Nomination for Governorship or Any Other Office.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25.—The Courier-Journal will publish the following statement Sunday morning from the pen of Mr. Henry Watterson:

The Courier-Journal wishes to state by authority and absolutely and for all time that Henry Watterson would not accept a nomination for governor of Kentucky or any other office, even in the event that it were unanimously tendered him and was equivalent to an election. If he had ever desired office he would have sought it thirty years ago, when an official career possessed some meaning and objective point and was open to him. As a matter of fact, office and officialism, in all their forms have always been odious to him. He hopes and expects to die, as he has lived, a journalist, and nothing but a journalist, with whatever that implies of honorable aspiration, and personal and intellectual freedom.