Peculiarly a Home Paper
THE BEE

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Omaha's Model Newspaper
THE BEE

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REVOLT OF SAILORS

Mutineers at Sebastopol Are in Full Possession of Admiralty Point.

EXPECT AID FROM THE WARSHIPS

Troops that Joined Demonstration Saturday Desert the Revolutionists.

COMMANDER OF FORTRESS IS A CAPTIVE

Rear Admiral Shot During Attempt to Prevent Meeting.

UPRISING IS CAREFULLY PLANNED

Demonstration Engineered by Socialists Who Have Been Persistently Pushing Propaganda for Weeks.

SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 26.—Though the mutinous sailors have not yet submitted, but on the contrary have received promises of support from the crews of the battleship Panteleimon (formely the Kniaz Potemkine) and the cruiser Otchakoff, and though they are in complete possession of "Admiralty Point," where the barracks are located, there were no disorders today and the situation is regarded as much improved.

The mutineers have been deserted by the Brest regiment, which marched off under arms to a camp formed by loyal sailors, and sent a message to Vice Admiral Choukoin asking his pardon and saying they were ready to return to duty. The crews of all the ships except the Panteleimon and the Otchakoff refused to join the mutiny or to answer the signals of the sailors on shore. The men on the ships named have not yet risen. The authorities have posted artillery on the boulevard, which is the sole avenue of communication between the city and the stronghold of the mutineers, and on the Balaklava road, the only other egress from Admiralty Point. They have the mutineers completely hemmed in, but are awaiting the arrival of the troops from Simferopol before attempting to retake the barracks.

Small bodies of unarmed sailors, however, were allowed to enter the city today and they strolled about without being molested. The government buildings are guarded by troops.

The mutineers held a meeting today in the barracks, at which deputations from the Panteleimon and the Otchakoff were present.

Mutiny Perfectly Planned.

There is every evidence that the mutiny was deliberately and perfectly planned by the social revolutionaries, who have been pushing their propaganda with great energy since the St. Petersburg strike was organized to save the Cronstadt mutineers. Friday eight sailors at the barracks seized, disarmed and expelled their officers. They then assembled a great meeting. Rear Admiral Pisarevski, commander of the practice squadron, supported by a company from the Brest regiment, went to the meeting, and when it refused to disperse ordered the troops to fire. Instead of shooting the mutineers, however, two shots rang out and Captain Stein of the company fell dead and Rear Admiral Pisarevski received a ball in his shoulder. During the night the sailors, with the aid of the social democrat leaders, having learned a lesson from the less prudent mutineers at Cronstadt, elected officers and decided upon a program pledging themselves not to pillage, kill or drink vodka, but to take measures to prevent rowdyism.

Soldiers Join Sailors.

On Saturday they were joined by the workmen of the port and at 11 o'clock, in complete order, the sailors carrying the banner of St. George and the workmen red flags, marched to the barracks of the Brest regiment. The officers of the regiment threatened to fire upon the mutineers, but General Nepluefi, a colonel and five other officers, surrendered and were sent under escort to the marine prison. Being reinforced by the rank and file of the entire regiment the mutineers and workmen formed a procession composed of 10,000 men and marched through the city. At Novilisteff place the procession encountered several companies of the Bielstok regiment with a machine gun battery. The mutineers approached, their bands playing the national anthem, and the soldiers received the procession with full military honors, presenting arms and exchanging cheers. But the Bielstok men resisted the appeals of the mutineers to join them, and obeying the commands of Commander Schulman marched off toward the road leading to Balaklava. The battery, however, remained with the mutineers and participated in the meeting.

Government is Greatly Alarmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The successful mutiny of the sailors at Sebastopol, accompanied by the first open revolt of an entire regiment of troops, has created the greatest alarm in government circles and no attempt is made to disguise the seriousness of this latest crisis. The army is the last prop of the government. Mutiny is contagious and the epidemic of revolt which has attacked in turn practically all the units of the navy from Vladivostok to Cronstadt, it is now feared, is destined similarly to spread through the army.

Talk of a Dictator.

Count Witte called an extraordinary session of the cabinet today and another session was held tonight to consider the situation. Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, president of the council of national defense and commander of the imperial guard, was present and this fact caused a revival of the rumor that the grand duke might immediately be appointed dictator; but it can be taken for granted that this step has not been decided upon, as it is plain that a dictatorship at the present juncture would be sure to precipitate an immediate armed revolution. Nevertheless, Count Witte's government, if it continues its present policy, in the opinion of many students of the situation, will be powerless to cope with the increasing problems by which it is constantly confronted. The revolutionary tide subsides only to mount higher and the extreme elements, convinced that the government must fall, are raising theirdemands proportionately.

Moscow Strikers Rioting.

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—The strike here is spreading. Crowds of strikers are plundering factories, private houses and state liquor shops. The military is working the telephones. Crowds of striking workmen, many of them armed with revolvers, continue to pillage factories and stores and the houses of the better class. In several quarters of the city numerous persons have been wounded by shots from the crowds. The attempts of the police to restore order are ineffective. The cabmen and 4,000 domestic servants have joined the strike.

CHICKEN THIEVES GO TO PEN

Story of the Swift Downfall of a Prosperous Nebraska Farmer Who Moved to Town.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 26.—(Special.)—From the ownership of a valuable Nebraska farm to the occupancy of a cell in the Sioux Falls penitentiary is the bitter fate which has befallen Andrew Thone, a man of middle age, who, had he remained on the farm, would today have been a wealthy and respected citizen instead of a convicted felon.

Thone and his brother-in-law, M. R. Van Horn, were arrested a few days ago on a charge of having been implicated in wholesale thefts of chickens from hen-roosts in the outskirts of the city. In their case, justice moved exceedingly swift, for within three [illegible] of the time of their arrest they had [illegible] taken before a justice for their preliminary hearing, had appeared before Judge [illegible] of the state circuit court, and pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary in the third degree, were sentenced to terms of one year in the Sioux Falls penitentiary and had been placed behind the bars in that famous prison.

When they pleaded guilty they doubtless believed that owing to the apparently petty character of their crime they would escape with terms of thirty days or sixty days in the county jail. Now, however, that chicken stealing has been held to be burglary and a penitentiary offense, hen-roosts in future will be considered sacred by light-fingered persons who have a mania for possessing themselves of other people's property.

Last spring Thone was a well-to-do farmer in Nebraska. He married, and his wife, dissatisfied with life on the farm, induced him to sell out and remove to Sioux Falls, where her people lived. The farm was sold for $8,000 in cash. To his wife Thone gave $3,000 of this and with a portion of the remaining $5,000 he purchased a saloon in this city.

He knew nothing of the business, as is illustrated by the fact that he sold bottles of champagne for 25 cents each, thinking they contained beer. He also lost heavily by gambling. About two months ago, having lost all his money, he was compelled to abandon the saloon business, since which time and up to the time of getting into trouble with the authorities he worked at any kind of manual labor open to him. Not being able to earn enough in this way to support himself and family he resorted to chicken stealing, with the result that the next year of his life will be spent behind prison bars.

ISLAND OF MILLE DESTROYED

Entire Island is Stripped Bare and Looks Like a Sandy Desert.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Word has been received here of the destruction of the Island of Mille and the details show a harrowing experience with a hurricane in which 200 lives are now known to have been lost. The news was first brought to Sydney by steamer. Immense waves swept over the Island of Mille, completely changing its conformation. Two fathoms of water cover a large part of the island, including the station of an English trader, Captain Smith. Smith has lost everything, not a trace of his once extensive business being left. His son, who was in charge at the time, swam for twenty-three hours before he was able to make land again. Six other persons employed in the business with him were drowned.

An eyewitness says that just before sunset a gigantic wave from the southeast washed over the island like the breakers on a reef.

"As I watched," he said, "I saw houses being torn to pieces by the storm, the fragments being hurled far out to sea. The entire island is stripped absolutely bare and appears like a stretch of sandy desert."

ALLIED FLEET AT MITYLENE

Warships of the Powers Reach Destination Off Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—The fleet of the allied powers arrived at the island of Mitylene today.

A further sign of the yielding attitude at the Porte is that the foreign minister, Tewfik Pasha, on Saturday visited the British ambassador, Sir Nicholas R. O'Conor, and the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Baron von Calice, with the object of proposing a modification of the Macedonian reform scheme by which the financial delegates of the powers in Macedonia should be appointed by the Porte and designated as Ottoman financial councillors.

It is doubtful whether the powers will accept this modification, but the position is more hopeful, as this is the first time any visit has been made between the Porte and the ambassadors since October 27, when the Porte refused the request of the ambassadors for a collective audience with the sultan, with the exception of the German ambassador, Baron von Bieberstein, who on three occasions during this interval visited Tewfik Pasha. The last conference between the ambassador and the minister was held on Friday last and it was a prolonged one.

COLONY IS CALLED TO TIME

British Government Declares that Certain Legislation Against Chinese Must Be Repealed.

SYDNEY, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The prime minister of Western Australia has received a dispatch from the colonial office objecting to clauses in the factories act prohibiting on and after November, 1906, the employment in factories of any Chinese or other Asiatics. The dispatch demands the repeal of the clauses on the ground that they are repugnant to the feelings of Asiatic British subjects and to friendly nations.

A West Australian court has declared that the act was a most extraordinary piece of legislation. It is believed that it will shortly be modified by the West Australian government. The claim was made at the time of the passage of the act that its object was to prevent the many thousands of Asiatics now in other states of the federation from putting in an appearance in West Australia. There is little fear of immigration from outside Australia itself.

COLLISION IN SEA OF JAPAN

Steamer Fukura Runs Down the Ikuta Near Mutsure and Eleven Are Drowned.

TOKIO, Nov. 26.—5 p. m.—The steamer Ikuta, bound for the Liao Tung peninsula, collided with the steamer Fukura near Mutsure, not far from Shimonoseki, last night. The Ikuta, which was struck amidships, sank immediately. Most of those on board were saved. Eleven are missing.

JEW IN HISTORY AND LIFE

His Record Extolled and His Prospects Set Forth Optimistically.

PAST AS A GUARANTY OF THE FUTURE

Mass Meeting at Lyric Theater Listens to Addresses by Prominent Citizens on the Various Phases of the Topic.

Patriotic exercises in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States were held at the Lyric theater Sunday evening. The theater proper was not nearly large enough to hold the concourse which had turned out and an overflow meeting was held in another hall of the same building, at which over 900 were present, the same speakers addressing both meetings.

A splendid musical program was interspersed between the speakers of the evening and Miss Minna Meyer was forced to respond to an encore. A quintette composed of Sigsmund Landsberg, piano; Robert Cuscaden, first violin; I. Kaufman, second violin; R. Ebbinger, viola; S. Heyn, cello, and E. D. Patten, bass, played Mendelssohn's "Fingalshoehle" and "Spring Song" and Rubenstein's "Melody in F" and Meyerbeer's "Coronation March" in a manner which brought forth continued rounds of applause. Robert Cuscaden played Max Bruch's "Kol Nidra" with great effect and was recalled several times. Mrs. Samuel Katz played Gruenfeld's "Mazurka."

Welcome from Elgutter.

In his welcoming address Charles S. Elgutter said: "This is the first time that all of the Jews of Omaha have been gathered together, and we should all rejoice in that event. It shows all to be interested in Jewish affairs. The success of this meeting does not belong to any one man, but to the whole committee, and shows that when all work together success can be achieved." He continued:

"We have come together to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States. The date has been fixed by common consent at the year 1655, for the reason that the first ship was given in April of that year to twenty-three Spanish Jews, refugees from Brazil, to live and remain in the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, where now stands Castle Garden. From that humble beginning the Jewish population of the United States gradually increased, principally by later immigration, to number in 1905 more than a million and a quarter.

"We may, indeed, as Americans, be proud of the marvelous development which has taken place in the United States since the Jew first came.

"No Gibbs shall him in, no oppressive laws tied his hands as a breadwinner; no ukase, no edict paralyzed his energies from usefulness. Side by side with his neighbors, the Jew gained industrial and business efficiency, religious freedom and political equality; his life, his property, his liberty as sacred as theirs; every avenue open to him for the exercise of his energies, every opportunity to satisfy his ambition beckoning him forward. And he enjoys as he never before enjoyed in the world, the peace, the prosperity, the security and the self-respect that come to men who share in common the fruits of liberty.

As Pioneer and Patriot.

H. A. Wolf recited "The Gifts," and was followed by Izadore Ziegler, who spoke on "The Jew as a Pioneer." He said:

"We celebrate this occasion as loyal Americans citizens and Jews as it befitteth a Jew to assist in the upbuilding of this country. The Jews came when the land was inhabited by savages and is as much at home in America as is the Christian. Mr. Ziegler spoke of the pioneers who had come to Nebraska and especially those who had settled in Omaha, and added: "The Jew as a pioneer has played his part and played it well, and to the youth of today is given a glorious heritage, bequeathed to him, and he should see that the luster should never tarnish, but should brighten with each succeeding generation.

Simeon Bloom was assigned "The Jew as a Patriot." He said:

"We are all citizens first and then Jews next. Our allegiance, our devotion is due to this great republic first, before any other consideration. Some have referred to the Jew as being devoid of patriotism and someone has written a book to prove it, but I shall prove to you that he is a patriot of all patriots. A patriot must have moral and physical courage. As you lack moral courage you will lack physical courage. The moral courage of the Jew has been exhibited for the last 3,000 years, and yet he has come through unscathed. A Jew has always been a lover of liberty. He got his inspiration from the time of his bondage in Egypt. The contest for liberty has been along the highway of blood. In all American wars the Jew has demonstrated his valor. In spite of the fact that the claim is made that the Jew is a commercial man entirely, the records show that he responded most nobly to this nation's call to arms.

Martin Sugarman read Washington's letter to the Jews of Newport, written in 1790, in which the Father of His Country recognized the valor and worth of the Jews.

The Jew as a Citizen.

Edward Rosewater spoke of the Jew as a citizen. He said:

"At the time of the despising of the Jews, two thousand years ago, the proudest utterance of the time was 'I am a Roman.' Now it is 'I am an American.' We all prize it because it represents the highest ideal of human liberty. The most sacred relic of our independence is the Liberty Bell. It bears this inscription, 'Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.' This was not an original idea. It was a bugle call from Judea, issued three thousand years before. In the second book of Moses appears the same words. It was not a mere form, but represented the best ideal of the Jewish commune and was a proclamation of freedom to all the land. When the bell at Philadelphia rang out liberty it did not free those in bondage in certain states, and the proclamation was an empty sound. It required four years of war later, which brought forth many men of moral courage.

"At the Chicago convention which nominated Lincoln were a number of delegates of Jewish faith. They had arrayed themselves with the sons of freedom, and aided the others to bring about the changes we have witnessed. Proofs are to be found in the schools and universities that the Jewish people who are now coming to this country merit the right to be numbered with the best classes of citizenship. In some eastern colleges 50 per cent of the attendance is Jewish, and they rank high in all departments, while some of the faculty chairs are filled with Jews.

Who is the Great Man.

"Education is the foundation of good citizenship, and no great nation can preserve itself for any length of time without it. Who is the greatest man? He who loves peace and prefers it. Criminal statistics show a smaller per cent of Jews than any other nation. Thrift is essential for good citizenship. When many tramps roamed this country right after the civil war very few were Jews. Jews are not ashamed to work, for work is honorable. Many imagine all Jews are rich, but the fact is that many Jews are poor, but they have thrift and sobriety and an inclination to save, which is sure to land them on top.

"I often visit the Ghetto to see how they get along and I have always combatted the idea that they were undesirable citizens. There is good material there for the fu-

(Continued on Second Page.)

AUTOPSY ON BRANCH'S BODY

Witnesses Will Be Able to Give the Information Desired by the Courts.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—The body of Midshipman James R. Branch, jr., who died November 7 after a fist fight with Midshipman Minor W. Meriwether, whose trial by court-martial will be continued tomorrow, was disinterred today and an autopsy was held by a board of naval medical officers pursuant to orders from the secretary of the navy. The condition of the body was found such that those who made the autopsy will be able to answer questions that arose during the trial of Meriwether as to the condition of Branch's heart and other organs prior to the fight.

The board performing the autopsy was composed of Surgeon J. C. Byrnes, the ranking medical officer attached to the Naval academy, and Passed Assistant Surgeons W. R. Robb and R. E. Hoyt, also of the Naval academy medical staff. As requested by counsel for Midshipman Meriwether, Medical Director Howard Eames, fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic fleet, and Surgeon E. D. Gatewood were present, as was also Dr. L. W. Glazebrook, an expert in medical testimony who has acted officially in autopsies held in Washington, D. C., for some years. All those taking part in the autopsy were bound to secrecy as to their discoveries until their evidence is given to the court. Surgeon J. C. Byrnes, ranking officer of the autopsy board, however, made the statement that "the body was in condition to furnish such evidence as was desired."

The autopsy was conducted in a tent erected in the cemetery near the grave of young Branch, but some of the organs were taken to the naval hospital for more minute examination. The work of the medical men lasted until late this afternoon, and at its conclusion the body was reinterred. The grave and tent are in a hollow in that part of the naval cemetery furthest from the Naval academy, but near the new naval hospital building now in course of erection. Marines were on guard to keep from the vicinity all but those officials connected with the autopsy.

Meriwether's counsel have indicated that one of their lines of defense will rest upon a possible doubt as to Branch's death having resulted from injuries received in the fight with Meriwether. They have questioned witnesses as to other possible causes induced by organic weakness, and it was for the purpose of determining whether such weaknesses existed in Branch previous to the fight that the autopsy was held.

CUBANS WILL STAND PAT

Secretary of Interior Says Americans on Isle of Pines Must Obey Laws Like Other Foreigners.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—The Associated Press has been informed in the most positive terms that whatever develops in the Isle of Pines dispute, Cuba under no circumstances will ask the United States to intervene, not even to the extent of sending a gunboat to preserve order among the American citizens there. This statement was clearly and emphatically made by General Freyne Andrade, secretary of the interior, immediately after a conference this afternoon with President Palma, at which General Rodriguez, commander of the rural guards, was present. Asked whether the members of the government all adhered to this view, General Andrade replied:

Absolutely. The Cuban government will maintain order in its territory and will ask no assistance from anybody. The Americans here are considered to be foreigners, with the same status as that of any other foreigners. If they try to assume official functions we will put them in jail, and we believe that we can do it and at the same time uphold the honor of our sovereign government.

A special messenger of the government left Batabano today for the Isle of Pines in the gunboat Arana with instructions to return and report as soon as possible.

All that is known here is that a meeting of Americans on the island was held yesterday to confirm what had previously been done, this meeting being considered necessary in consequence of insufficient notice having been given by the Americans to nominate officers.

A report seems to have been spread among the Cubans at Nueva Gerona that this meeting will be prolific of trouble, which will culminate tomorrow when the Americans assume the offices in defiance of Cuban authority. This report, however, lacks confirmation.

PROTEST AGAINST MASSACRES

Five Thousand Persons Attend Mass Meeting in New York in Interest of Russian Jews.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—More than 5,000 persons tonight attended a meeting at the Grand Central Palace to protest against the massacres of Hebrews in Russia. The chair was taken by Dr. J. J. Magnus, who asked how it happened that with so many strong Hebrews before him they had not learned better the lessons of the 250 years of American freedom. "The call is to arms, for heroes.

"Are you ashamed of the Maccabees? They were our progenitors and were not afraid to sacrifice their lives for liberty. Men and women, American citizens, are you afraid?" he asked.

Addresses were made by Dr. Lyman Abbott and Justice Samuel Greenbaum, the latter saying:

Away with diplomacy. The Monroe doctrine of noninterference has received a severe wrench in the Russo-Japanese war. We have a president used to doing what he thinks is right in his own way, therefore I say it is time to act.

Resolutions were passed calling on the powers of the world, and especially the United States, to send protests to the Russian government.

The fund for the suffering Hebrews in Russia was increased by $50,253 today, making a total of $878,511 collected to date. Among the contributors to a collection taken up in Indianapolis, Ind., was Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, who it is announced by the committee in charge in New York sent $100.

HUNTERS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Two Men and One Woman Seriously Injured by Premature Discharge of Shotguns.

PAWNEE, O. T., Nov. 26.—Charles Lee and his cousin, Miss Lillian Reeves, were accidentally shot here this afternoon by the discharge of a shotgun while preparing to go hunting. Each is in a dangerous condition.

John Bowick was accidentally shot here today by one of a party of hunters. His condition is critical.

Marshall Field, Jr., Slightly Better.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—An official bulletin on the condition of Marshall Field, jr., issued at 9:15 tonight, indicates a slight improvement. Semi-solid nourishment has been retained. The pulse and temperature are normal.

PASTORAL AGAINST DIVORCE

Bishop Scannell Warns Catholics of the Position of the Church.

EXCOMMUNICATION MAY BE PENALTY

Members of the Church Not at Liberty to Assist at Remarriage of a Divorced Person if Other Party is Living.

In a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the Omaha diocese, read at all the masses in all the Catholic churches Sunday morning, Bishop Scannell again called special attention to the position of the church on the divorce question. According to the pastoral, as will be seen, not only must dissatisfied couples first submit their troubles to the church authorities before applying for divorce, but those who in any way assist at marriages of divorced persons will put themselves in a position where excommunication may be visited upon them. Following is the letter of the bishop:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Omaha: My Dear Brothers—I have, on several occasions in the past, called your attention to the nature of the sacrament of matrimony, to the duties which it imposes on the married couple, to the unity and indissolubility of the marriage bond and to the laws of the church which are intended to protect and secure the sacred character of that bond.

It is, however, becoming daily more and more evident that some of the children of the church are not as well informed regarding these things as they should be, and as a consequence they give expression to views and perform acts which would never commend themselves to any well informed and obedient child of the holy church.

Canon Law of the Church.

And as it is of the utmost importance to the church itself, as well as to civil society, that all divine and ecclesiastical ordinances regarding marriage should be accepted in a spirit of obedience and with great reverence by all the faithful, I regard it as incumbent on me just now to call your attention to some provisions of the canon law of the church regarding what is called divorce, which provisions are binding on all Catholics and cannot be disregarded without sin.

First, all Catholics are strictly forbidden to apply to the civil court for a legal separation or divorce, as it is usually called, without having first obtained permission from the bishop of the diocese to do so. The purpose of this law is to prevent hasty separations or separations that are not based on sufficient cause.

Secondly, any Catholic who, having obtained a divorce from the civil court attempts, during the lifetime of the divorced partner, to contract another marriage, is by the very fact excommunicated, and moreover, both parties to this second attempted marriage are rendered incapable of contracting a valid marriage with each other, even after the death of the divorced husband or wife.

In the third place, it is permitted to no Catholic, even a divorced one, to decide that a former marriage was invalid. This can be done only by the proper ecclesiastical authority and after the institution of a canonical process, and any Catholic who attempts a second marriage on the plea that in his or her private judgment the former marriage was invalid incurs the penalties mentioned above in the case of a divorced person who attempts a second marriage.

Must Not Assist Noncatholics.

Finally, while we Catholics are not responsible for the peculiar religious or social views of our noncatholic neighbors, or for any actions of theirs that may be based on views or opinions that we know to be unsound, we are not at liberty, nevertheless, to have a free and willful part in any act of theirs which we know to be a violation of the moral law. We can associate ourselves with them in the ordinary affairs of life, because in these affairs we and they can stand on the same platform and be guided by substantially the same principles of conduct. But we cannot cooperate with them in any act that we know to be unlawful, for free and willful cooperation in such an act is a sin. And the fact that they themselves may be in good faith and may not be conscious of any wrong-doing will not excuse us, since we know better. Our co-operation becomes unlawful when we help another directly to do wrong, when we counsel him to do it, when we praise him for having done it, or when we honor him because he has done it or is about to do it. All this is so obviously true that it cannot be honestly denied by any intelligent person. And if any persons should attempt to question it on the ground that the times have changed and that our modern social system demands a broader toleration than what would have been considered lawful in other times, let such persons remember that the moral law never becomes antiquated, that the words of Christ never pass away, and that the divine prohibition to put asunder those whom God has joined together is as binding today as it was twenty centuries ago.

Penalty of Disobedience.

With a view, then, to prevent as far as possible the giving of disedification to the faithful, I hereby positively forbid each and every Catholic of this diocese to assist at the marriage of a divorced person while the other divorced partner is still alive, and furthermore I declare that any Catholic of this diocese who shall for the future wilfully and culpably assist at such marriage shall by the very fact incur excommunication, which censure I reserve to myself.

RICHARD SCANNELL,
Bishop of Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., November 23, 1905.

CONVICT MAKES CONFESSION

Edward Raymond Tells Governor Folk About His Share in Plot to Escape from Prison.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—Governor Folk tonight announced that he would offer a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who furnished the firearms and explosives to the convicts, which were used in the mutiny last Friday at the penitentiary. Governor Folk today secured from Edward Raymond a confession regarding the matter. Raymond told the governor that Vaughan came to Ryan, Blake and himself about a month ago and told them that if they would join him he would enable them to make their escape. Vaughan told them while they were together in their cell that he had explosives by which he could blow up the stockade and they could escape. Later, when it was discovered that Vaughan did not have a sufficient amount of the explosive, it was decided to hold up the deputy warden and make him let them out through the round gate. Blake was a locomotive engineer and the plan was to capture an engine and make their escape on it. This apparently explains their run to the Missouri Pacific station, where Blake was killed before they came to an engine.

Raymond denied to the governor that he knew of the firearms until the time came for the carrying out of the plot, when Vaughan took the other convicts to the sole leather room of the factory and showed them the pistols and the ammunition. Vaughan had kept these hidden all the time.

Vaughan refused to make any statement. Ryan told Attorney General Hadley Saturday night that the supplies might have been brought into the prison by freight or by express with goods brought into the prison, but like Raymond he denied any knowledge of where they came from.

Murder at Mexico, Mo.

MEXICO, Mo., Nov. 26.—Jay Lawder, a coal mine owner of Mexico, was shot and killed today at Farber, this county, by a man named Bailey. The murder was committed as Lawder stepped from a Chicago & Alton passenger train, the murderer shooting him over the shoulder of the train porter. Bailey was captured and brought to this city. No motive for the deed is known.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair in Eastern Nebraska; Snow and Colder in Western Portion.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	34	1 p. m.	39
6 a. m.	34	2 p. m.	41
7 a. m.	36	3 p. m.	42
8 a. m.	35	4 p. m.	41
9 a. m.	34	5 p. m.	40
10 a. m.	35	6 p. m.	38
11 a. m.	36	7 p. m.	37
12 m.	37	8 p. m.	36
		9 p. m.	35

SENTENCE FOR BURTON TODAY

Court Will Probably Overrule Motion for New Trial and Defense Will Take an Appeal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—United States Senator J. Ralph Burton of Kansas, convicted early this morning in the federal circuit court on an indictment charging that he agreed to receive and did receive compensation for practicing as an attorney for a corporation before the Postoffice department, will be called before Judge Van Devanter at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to receive sentence. The maximum penalty for the offense is imprisonment for two years and a fine of $10,000 on each of the six counts on which Senator Burton was found guilty.

Senator Burton's attorneys stated tonight that they would immediately ask for a new trial. It is practically certain that Judge Van Devanter will overrule the motion and then a notice of appeal will be filed.

Neither Frederick H. Lehmann of St. Louis nor W. K. Haynes of Chicago, counsel for Senator Burton, would tonight state the grounds upon which the appeal will be based. There is little doubt, however, that it will be contended the trial court erred in denying Mr. Lehmann's motion to dismiss the entire indictment on grounds of lack of jurisdiction in regard to the counts charging that Senator Burton agreed to receive compensation for acting as an attorney before the Postoffice department; and that it was not shown in the evidence adduced by the government that Senator Burton ever received compensation for performing any such services.

It is also probable that the bill of exceptions will contain reference to the cross-examination of Senator Burton upon certain matters which which were not referred to in the examination in chief. Those parts of the testimony to which the objections of the defense were overruled will complete the bill.

Senator Burton remained at the Southern hotel all day. He denied himself to visitors and refused requests for either an interview or written statement. Tonight there was a conference between the senator and his attorneys.

AGAINST THE ROOSEVELT IDEA

Railway Brotherhoods Plan Active Campaign Against President's Rate Regulation Plan.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The Record-Herald tomorrow will say: An organized movement on the part of the railroad employes in every branch of the service has been put on foot to secure concerted action against the Roosevelt idea of rate legislation. Preliminary steps have already been taken by committees from the different brotherhoods of railroad men for a general mass meeting.

Rate regulation in the opinion of the employes means a subsequent reduction in wages for them and they propose a strong organization to oppose any move to give the government direction of traffic rates.

The plan, so far as now completed, is to influence a firm stand on the part of congress against any rate revision measure and a lobby may be sent to Washington for that purpose.

Twenty employes of various Chicago railroads met here yesterday to take up the first plans for the coming mass meeting. In response to a call from the locomotive engineers, there were present representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Switchmen's union. A committee from the five organizations is to meet again December 19 to make the final arrangements for the mass meeting of railroad workers.

NO FLOWERS IN CONGRESS

Officers of Both Houses Will Stop All Floral Pieces at Door on Opening Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—There will be no flowers in either house on the opening day of congress. Two years ago, soon after Speaker Cannon was sworn in and an attempt was made to bring in large floral pieces and place them upon the desks of members, the speaker issued positive orders to stop the proceeding and the banks of flowers remained in the lobbies until they were sent to the homes of the members. A standing resolution of the senate was adopted during the last session of congress barring flowers from the senate chamber. Mr. Cannon has already given notice that he will not allow the flowers to be brought in as heretofore. The flower practice started as a tribute to different senators and representatives when they returned to Washington at the beginning of sessions of congress. Rivalry of admirers of different members of both houses reached the stage where half the desks were buried in flowers and the persons they were meant to compliment were completely hidden behind the productions of the florists. The officers of both houses have been informed that there will be no floral display and flowers intended for members will probably be stopped at the doors of the capitol on the opening day.

BOY KILLS STEPFATHER

St. Louis Lad Inflicts Fatal Wound While Defending His Mother from Attack.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—While defending himself and his mother from an attack by his stepfather tonight, Fred Rogers, 17 years old, fired a bullet into his stepfather's heart, causing instant death. Rogers was running from the house at the time he fired the shot and when arrested at a theater he was not aware that he had inflicted a mortal wound.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Nov. 26.

At New York—Arrived: Napolitan Prince, from Naples; Minneapolis, from London. Sailed: Astoria, for Glasgow; California, for Havre.

At Boston—Arrived: Winifredian, from Liverpool; Bulgaria, from Hamburg for Baltimore.

At Dover—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, from New York for Hamburg and proceeded without communicating owing to gale.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Devonian, for Boston. Arrived: Canadian, from Boston; Victorian, from New York.

At Queenstown: Sailed, Umbria, for New York.

BILLIONS IN CROPS

American Farms Add to Wealth of the World Immensely.

STUPENDOUS AGGREGATE FOR THE YEAR

Over Six Billions of Dollars Value of Farm Products for 1905.

TREMENDOUS TOTALS ARE GIVEN OUT

Prosperity Runs Mountain High Across United States.

SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT ASTOUNDS

Figures Furnished Show State of Affairs that Proves the Farmer to Be Greatest Producer of Wealth.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has sent his annual report to the president. In its opening pages the secretary sets forth at length the reasons the American farmer has for thanksgiving. He says:

Another year of unsurpassed prosperity to the farmers of this country has been added to the most remarkable series of similar years that has come to the farmers of any country in the annals of the world's agriculture. Production has been unequaled; its value has reached the highest figure yet attained; the value of the farmers' national surplus still maintains the magnitude that has built up the balance of trade by successive additions for many years sufficient to change the nation from a borrower into a lender; there is a continuation of the unprecedented savings that have embarrassed local banks with their riches and have troubled farmers to find investments; and, as if all of these manifestations of a high degree of wellbeing were not enough, the farms themselves have increased in value to a fabulous extent.

Farm crops have never before been harvested at such a high general level of production and value. The partial failure of two or three second-class crops makes no apparent impression upon the great aggregate of all crops.

Value on the Farms.

The corn crop just harvested in the United States is placed by the secretary at 2,708,000,000 bushels, a gain of 42,000,000 over the next lowest year, that of 1899. Wheat yielded 634,000,000 bushels, the second largest yield in the history of the country. Oats, with a yield of 930,000,000 bushels, fell 50,000,000 bushels short of the record production. The farm values of the average crops, according to the estimate placed on them by the secretary of agriculture, is:

Crops.	Value.
Corn	$1,216,000,000
Hay	605,000,000
Cotton	375,000,000
Wheat	325,000,000
Oats	282,000,000
Potatoes	128,000,000
Barley	58,000,000
Tobacco	32,000,000
Sugar cane and sugar beets	50,000,000
Rice	12,892,000

After explaining that the values given "are farm values, and are in nowise to be mistaken for exchange, middleman's or consumer's values," the report goes on:

While it may be observed that only one crop—corn—reached its highest production this year, four crops reached their highest value—namely, corn, hay, wheat and rice. The general level of production was high and that of prices still higher, so that no crops for which separate estimates can be made fell below third place in total value compared with the crops of preceding years, except potatoes, barley, tobacco, rye and buckwheat. The cereals, including rice, more than maintained their previous strong position in production, and their aggregate yield is 4,521,000,000 bushels, with a farm value of $2,123,000,000, or $145,000,000 over last year.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Other items than grain, potatoes and forage enter into the estimate. The old cow is doing her share, and so is the hen, for the report says on this topic:

Both butter and milk have higher prices in 1905 than in 1904, and these, combined with increased production, permit an estimate of the value of dairy products at $665,000,000, or $54,000,000 above the estimate for last year. No crop but corn produces the income that the dairy cow does.

The farmer's hen is becoming a worthy companion to his cow. The annual production of eggs is now a score of billions, and, after supplying the needs of factories, bakeries, bakeries and other trades, they are becoming a substitute for high-priced meats, besides entering more generally into the everyday food of the people. Poultry products have now climbed to a place of more than $500,000,000 in value; and so the farmer's hen competes with wheat for precedence.

Wealth Production of Farms.

Just to show where the farmer stands in the matter of accumulated wealth, the secretary says:

Dreams of wealth production could hardly equal the preceding figures into which various items of the farmer's industry have been translated; and yet the story is not done. When other items, which can not find place here, are included, it appears that the wealth production on farms in 1905 reached the highest amount ever attained by the farmer of this or any other country, a stupendous aggregate of results of brain and muscle and machine, amounting in value to $6,415,000,000.

The deduction from wealth produced, made in the report of last year on account of products fed to live stock, is not continued this year because the duplication of produced wealth in the consumption of products by farm animals is much less than has been assumed and is undoubtedly more than offset by the amount of wealth produced on farms which can not be estimated or even ascertained practically by census enumerators.

It might reasonably have been supposed in 1904 that the wealth produced by farmers had reached a value which would not be equaled perhaps for some years to follow, and yet that value is exceeded by the value for this year by $258,000,000, just as the value for that year exceeded that for 1903 by $242,000,000.

The grand aggregate of wealth produced on farms in 1905 exceeds that of 1904 by 4 per cent; it is greater than that of 1903 by 8 per cent, and transcends the census figures for 1899 by 36 per cent, and this after a lapse of only six years.

If there is no relapse from this high position that the farmer now holds as a wealth producer, three years hence he may look back over the preceding decade, and, if he will add the annual figures of his wealth production, he will find that the farming element, or about 35 per cent of the population, has produced an amount of wealth within these ten years equal to one-half of the entire national wealth produced by the toil and composed of the surpluses and savings of three centuries.

Value of Farm Animals.

Animals on the farms of the United States are of passing interest in point of value, the figures given being for last winter. The values placed are:

Horses	$1,300,000,000
Mules	252,000,000
Milch cows	482,000,000
Other cattle	662,000,000
Sheep and swine	289,000,000

In the aggregate the value of farm animals of all sorts has increased a few million dollars within the year, and has increased $249,000,000 since the census of 1900, or 9 per cent.

Balance of Trade.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1