NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1905—FOUR SECTIONS—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

MORE GERMAN TAXES

Imperial Government at Berlin Makes Plans to Increase Its Revenues.

PROPOSE STAMPS ON RAILWAY TICKETS

Bills of Lading Will Also Help the Treasury of Nation.

DEATH DUES COME FROM THE STATES

Empire to Take Cash Once Claimed by Its Subordinates.

CASH MUST BE RAISED FOR THE NAVY

Nearly Billion Dollars to Be Expended on Vessels in Next Twelve Years, According to Present Plans.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The fiscal question continues to attract as much attention in Germany as it does in Great Britain. The semi-official statement showed that it is proposed to raise the balance of the $50,000,000 or $52,000,000 of necessary additional revenue unprovided by the contemplated increase in the duties on beer and tobacco, by a variety of methods. First, it is proposed to raise the sum of $10,000,000 from a stamp duty on bills of freight and bills of lading for inland navigation and inland traffic on the railways. Secondly, the provision of $3,000,000 is anticipated from the imposition of a stamp duty upon steamship and railway tickets, but the duty will not apply to sea-going traffic, in order that this traffic may not be hampered against foreign competition. The scale of duties will vary according to the price of the ticket. No ticket will be dutiable which cost less than two marks and the result of this restriction will be to make fourth-class railway tickets free of duty for a distance of 100 kilometers and third-class tickets free of duty for the distance of sixty kilometers.

Further it is proposed to raise something like $1,000,000 by imposing an annual tax of from 100 to 150 marks on motor cars, according to their size, and a duty, the amount of which is not stated, but which will vary in accordance with the horse-power. Motor cabs, motor omnibusses and motor carriages for the conveyance of goods will be excepted. The hope is expressed that the motor car industry will not be prejudicially affected by the new tax which is expected to fall principally upon the well-to-do section of the community.

Another $4,000,000 is expected from the contemplated imposition of a receipt stamp duty of ten pfennigs upon receipts for amounts over $5.

Imperial Death Duties.

There remain some $12,500,000, which it is proposed to raise by the introduction of imperial death duties. These will be imposed upon inheritance on a scale ranging from 4 to 20 per cent in accordance with the degree of kindred of the heir and the value of the inheritance. Inheritances under $75 will be exempt from duty and the lowest tax on the scale will be imposed upon inheritances exceeding $125,000 in value. When the heirs are the children or the husband or the wife of the testator the inheritance remains free of duty. It is anticipated that this tax will yield some $12,500,000; but at least one-third of the proceeds will be restored to the federated states in order to compensate them for the revenue which they have hitherto derived from their state death duties, since they will now surrender this source of income in favor of the empire.

Apart from this restriction the amount of the proceeds of the death duties which will be appropriated by the empire is to be determined from year to year by the annual finance bill in connection with the estimates. The amount of the appropriation bill will be decided in accordance with the necessities of the budget after other available sources of revenue have been exhausted. Among such available sources of revenue the matricular contributions of the federated states will continue to be reckoned, but they must not in future exceed in amount the repayments which the states receive from the empire.

The North German Gazette observes:

The conjecture which during the last few days has found expression in the press to the effect that it was intended to relieve the separate states from all uncompensated matricular contributions is incorrect. The highest amount of such (uncompensated) payments will be fixed at 40 pfennigs per head of the population, which means that the constitutional obligation incumbent on the states in this respect will not be removed, but will only be financially limited in its application. Taking the population of the country at 60,000,000, the sum which the separate states might have to contribute in a given year would thus amount to $6,000,000, and it would increase with the growth of the population.

Meanwhile the main financial features of the German navy proposition are being discussed at great length. The main financial features are as follows: The total expenditure upon the navy for the next twelve years will amount to $325,000,000. Of this sum the ordinary estimates will have to bear $475,000,000 for recurring expenditure, and also a portion of non-recurring expenditure, which, in accordance with the financial regulations of the last navy law, works out at $360,000,000, or in all $820,000,000. This represents $65,000,000 as the average annual expenditure which will have to be met out of the ordinary revenue.

TIBETANS SHOW FRIENDLINESS

Count de Lesbain and Bride Have Pleasant Trip to Roof of World.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Additional reports from the Count de Lesbain of the French legation at Peking and his bride, who recently arrived in Darjelling from Tibet, indicate that he and his bride have established a record in Central Asian travel. On their honeymoon they went north from Peking to Minghal, and thence north again, discovering two buried cities. They traveled to the Gobi desert, discovering a new lake, and returned southwest to Liang Chow, whence they circuited on the north the lake of Koko Nur in Tibet and arrived at lonely Tsaidan salt swamp. The daring explorers reached the sources of the Yang Tse Kiang river. They endured incredible hardships and at one time saw no human being for fifty days. They nearly perished on a terrible upland mud plateau, 19,800 feet high, only four of their transport animals surviving. Thence the count and his wife struck south to Lake Pingri Nor and down to the Sang Chu river, avoiding Shigatse on the route from India to Lhasa and coming straight to Gyantes. They found the people of Tibet entirely friendly and attribute their extraordinary success to the visit of the recent British expedition

LORD CECIL ON CHAMBERLAIN

Fear that Pressing of Extreme Policy Will Destroy Party.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Lord Hugh Cecil, M. P., speaking before the Oxford Union society on a motion regretting the identification of the conservative party with Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, said that memory went back naturally to two previous occasions, on which a great modern political party had been deeply and seriously divided. The first occasion was in 1846, when Sir Robert Peel adopted free trade. In 1886 another great division of party took place, and again that division was created by the action of the leader of the party; but in 1886, as on the present occasion, the larger part of the party adhered to the innovator and the smaller part remained of the old opinion. A great many people were perplexed by the attitude of the prime minister, but he thought they overlooked the fact that this discussion had followed lines not very essentially different from, though prolonged over a far greater space of time, than that which took place in 1886. The late prime minister, Mr. Balfour, now held a position—had all along held the position, which Mr. Chamberlain took up in connection with the home rule bill. Mr. Chamberlain in those days had proposals of his own, which went far beyond anything any unionist would now consent to go. He was in the position of a moderat reformer in the direction of home rule at that time, but he was not prepared to go to the full extent to which Mr. Gladstone would lead his party. The same thing might be said with little change of Mr. Balfour at the present time. Lord Cecil liked to augur and he said that he believed that he should augur truly that the event in the one case as in the other would be the same, and that it would be found that the pressing forward of the extreme policy would have no other effect than to bring together all those of every shade of opinion who were not prepared to assent to every word of that extreme course. In 1886 and 1886 the party which was split was destroyed, and if Mr. Chamberlain's policy was pressed in all its crude entirety a great division was certain to result. They were told by Mr. Chamberlain's admirers that he was a great fighting leader, but Lord Cecil added it would be poor consolation to the conservative party in later years to reflect that it was destroyed in order to illustrate the unrestrained courage of a distinguished statesman like Mr. Chamberlain.

CONDITION OF TRANSVAAL

Effect of Chinese Miners Forms Subject of Debate in South Africa.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—As a result of Lord Milner's statement regarding the general benefits accruing for the colony from the importation of Chinese, and Mr. Mackarness' reply to this statement, no end of figures are being elucidated to show that the population and the trade of the Transvaal have increased. The trouble appears to be that accurate statistics of population are not obtainable, but the figures of voters on the rolls, as compared with the census returns for April, 1904, together with the statistics of building operations in Johannesburg made public in the speech of the Consolidated Investment company's chairman, argue a striking increase. Then, too, the increase in trade since the arrival of the Chinese is shown by the returns of the customs department and of the railways. Another illustration of the increased prosperity of the general community is afforded by the statistics of native labor issued by the department of native affairs. During the seventeen months in which the Chinese have been in the Transvaal, apart from mine laborers employed in the chief business centers of the colony, the number of natives has increased from 55,973 to 79,411. These natives earn an average of $15 per month and represent an increase of $335,000 monthly paid in wages by the white community. Another noticeable feature is that while the native labor in the mines has shown considerable fluctuation during this period, the natives employed outside the mines have steadily increased in number.

PREDICTIONS FOR NEW YEAR

"Old Moore" Sees Some Strange Things to Take Place in 1906.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—If "Old Moore's" predictions come true 1906 will be a year of absorbing interest. Some of the more remarkable prophecies are as follows:

January—A series of railway and shipping disasters.

February—Disasters to vessels of war and "large floating city."

March—Reduction in income tax; tax on two-wheeled exercisers, presumably bicycles.

April—Removal of professional beggars from the streets; prominent statesman to die after checkered and somewhat stormy life.

May—World's peace congress; royal personage to die.

August—World-wide philanthropist to die.

September—Home rule for England, Ireland and Scotland.

November—"Social upheaval" in Turkey.

December—New newspaper, which will absorb four derelict ones.

In an interview "Old Moore" claimed to be highly satisfied with his predictions for 1905. "My greatest triumph," he said, "was in July, when I said in my prophecy:

"'A disaster is foreshadowed to a large war vessel—warship would seem to be indicated—flying the Stars and Stripes.'

"The explosion on the United States gunboat Bennington was a remarkable fulfilment. Then, again—also in July—I predicted the majority of four by which the government was defeated.

"For this month I foretold the countess of Shrewsbury's actions by saying that a case at the Law Courts would cause much washing of aristocratic linen in public."

CAIRO GROWING TO SPHYNX

Egypt's Capital is Being Extended and May Reach to Ancient Monuments.

CAIRO, Dec. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The expansion and transformation of Cairo is proceeding at a remarkably rapid rate. Not long ago it was reported that a concession had been given by the Egyptian government for the building of a town in a portion of the desert adjoining the Abbassieh quarter of the city.

Another scheme is now in preparation. A group of Europeans is said to have asked the minister of finance to sell the tract of the desert land to the west of the Pyramids so that it may be used for building purposes. If this request is granted a new town will before many years rise almost at the foot of the Sphynx and Pyramids and Egypt's capital will be extended to the site of those ancient monuments.

HUNS ARE RESOLUTE

Conflict Between Austria and Hungary Passes Beyond Its Origin

PARLIAMENT IS NO LONGER POWERFUL

Monopoly of Power Leads Nation Into Its Present Woeful State.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IS THE REMEDY

Only Parliament on New Basis Can Settle Present Trouble.

BOYCOTT AGAINST AUSTRIA MOOTED

Independent Opponent of Government Says People Must Refuse to Patronize People Who Are Not Friendly.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The conflict between far beyond the original point of the word of command and it is rapidly becoming a matter of principles which will make the situation far more difficult to deal with. The country can no longer be governed to its own advantage with parliament as it is at present constituted. Popular representation must be placed on a totally new basis. Those classes which have hitherto dominated parliament and whose monopoly of power has led the country into its present distracted plight, cannot be allowed to remain the sole arbiters in parliament. The first task of the government is to restore order in all circumstances. A new election must then be conducted with the program of universal and secret suffrage. Negotiations with the coalition has not taken place of late and will probably not take place in the near future. They are superfluous, inasmuch as the coalition is not prepared to recognize the rights of the crown as established by the fundamental statute, and these rights the king can not forswear without breaking his coronation oath.

Baron Fejervary acknowledges that the situation is very serious, but he is convinced that after a hard fight the Hungarian people will understand the barrenness of these devastating struggles. The reformation of parliament, it is hoped, will transform Hungarian politics.

One thing which has been noticed in this connection is that the struggle in Hungary is assuming more and more of a financial and economic character. Cabinet and coalition are striving to break each other's powers of resistance by cutting off each other's supplies while the socialists who operate as irregular allies of the government seek to turn to their own advantage every stroke and counter stroke of the principal belligerents.

Advocates Boycott.

In the Magyar Orszag M. Louis Holto, a prominent clerical, independent deputy, calls for a complete boycott and blockade of the government, whose material position, he says, must be rendered untenable. Hitherto only direct taxes have been cut off. Henceforth indirect taxes and state monopolies must be placed under the state interdict. This system will affect Austrian interests also. "If we wish to get at the root," concludes Mr. Holto, "we must swing the axe more powerfully. On the day when we begin the intensive struggle let no single Hungarian support Austrian industry by purchases and orders."

This plan might have its advantages for the coalition, but would scarcely be as comfortable as the system pursued hitherto. It is easy, and in some cases agreeable, not to pay income tax and house duty, but the question becomes more serious when luxuries like tobacco and some heavily taxed necessities of life have to be dispensed with. Nevertheless, the scheme of M. Holto shows that a crisis is once more working to a head.

Meanwhile, the socialists are distributing a million explanatory leaflets throughout the country to make the people understand the loss and suffering which will be entailed upon tens of thousands of families by the mobilization of the supplementary reserve. The socialists hope to make extensive gains in the event of universal suffrage becoming a fixed fact. It is asserted that if the plan is carried into effect it will be the first time that universal suffrage has been tried in a country so nearly as autocratic as the government of Austro-Hungary.

RECOLLECTIONS OF O'BRIEN

Recently Published Volume Attracting Much Attention Among British Public Men.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The recollections of Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., just published, are attracting universal attention in the British political world. They are published at an opportune time—just before the general election. However, there is considerable regret that Mr. O'Brien has not brought his recollections down to a period beyond the Mallow election of 1883. As a result the last phase and the most interesting—the closing incidents of Mr. Parnell's life—are omitted. For Mr. Parnell figures largely in these fascinating pages. It is interesting, for instance, to have Mr. O'Brien's word for it that in the early eighties Mr. Parnell spoke habitually of Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Shaw Lefevre as assured friends. Says Mr. O'Brien:

Mr. Parnell regarded Sir Charles Dilke as the more stable force of the three. He often told me that Mr. Chamberlain used to say to him, "You might have an Irish republic so far as I am concerned, if you would only help us to dish the Whigs." But Parnell regarded smoke room blague of that kind not as things seriously intended, but as indications of a flippant and somewhat unscrupulous habit of mind. He had a great admiration for Mr. Chamberlain's talent and hoped for much from his combination with Sir Charles Dilke. "We could do a good deal for them, but," he said, "they can do nothing much for us without the old man."

ESKIMOS NEED ASSISTANCE

American in London Talks of Condition of Natives of the Far North.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. George Cleveland, a native of Massachusetts, who was in charge of a whaling station on the northern limits of Hudson's bay and who was compelled to live with the Eskimos, his boat being burned, says that something ought to be done for the Eskimos. He said:

Something ought to be done to relieve the terrible privations of the natives. In the long winter they are on the verge of starvation. Yet at little cost companies trading with the Arctic regions could provide sufficient fish to last the people through the winter.

On some of the islands where trading stations are established all the game is killed for the skins and the natives are dying of hunger.

ROYAL FAMILY AT HOME

Danish Prince and British Princess Are Settled in Their Norwegian Palace.

CHRISTIANIA, December 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—It is regarded as an interesting coincidence by those interested in the problems surrounding the Norwegian succession that Queen Maud begins here residence in Christiania exactly 500 years from the date on which another English princess, Philippa, the daughter of Henry IV, was married to one of the kings of Denmark and Norway. But the auspices under which Queen Maud takes up her home in Norway are certainly much happier than those which attended this fifteenth century queen. Then Norway had fallen on the unfortunate and the inglorious days of the Kalmar union. Now it has vindicated more fully than ever before its individuality as a separate state. The new era is appropriately marked by the title which its king has chosen. By taking the name Haakon the sovereign revives memories of the old epoch when Norway last existed as a distinct state. Haakon VI, whose marriage with the famous Margaret of Denmark led directly to the Danish connection under the Kalmar union, was the last king to rule over a separate Norway. Now another Haakon ascends the Norwegian throne to rule over a country which is similarly independent, but which has long ago eagerly adopted all of the elements of modern life. The Haakons of the past gave to Norwegian history some of its most revered and famous names. The young king who now rules over Norway can, like his queen, trace back his lineage to the ancient kings; and on every ground, whether of history or policy, he has a firm position to say the least.

King Haakon VII and Queen Maud, who are changing the somewhat retired life to which they have been accustomed for the many varying duties of a monarch and his consort have already made themselves much beloved among those who have been lucky enough to be counted among their intimate acquaintances. Prince Charles, as he was known in Denmark; King Haakon, as he is known in Norway, like his uncle, King George of Greece, a sailor prince has worked his way to a high position in the navy through all of the various degrees, from middy to captain, without any intentional preference being shown for him because he was a member of the royal family. His brother officers regard him not only as a good comrade, but as a very able officer, and his popularity among the noncommissioned officers was shown by the enthusiasm he met when he visited their club to bid them farewell before leaving to take up his new duties in Norway.

As Prince and Princess Charles were not obliged to entertain in elaborate style while in Copenhagen, the new routine will undoubtedly be quite tiresome at times. When in Copenhagen they resided in one of the apartments of the palace belonging to the king of the Hellenes, who is the proprietor of several magnificent houses in Copenhagen. Prince Charles understood the full art of making a home cosy and comfortable. His residence was often admired at the dinner parties given from time to time to the naval officers of the prince and the members of the aristocracy and also prominent commercial men, among whom the prince numbered many friends.

The time of the prince when in Denmark was, however, largely occupied by his naval work. Princess Maud has inherited her mother's musical tastes. Not only does she possess the musical tastes of her mother, Queen Alexandra, but she has extended literary tastes and interests. It is an open secret among the members of royalty in Copenhagen and London that Queen Maud was regarded as the brightest, intellectually, of the children of King Edward VII. She now speaks excellent Danish, and this will make it comparatively easy for her to master Norwegian, for the two languages are similar in many respects.

The third member of the royal family, the Crown Prince Olaf, hitherto Prince Alexander, is an amusing little boy, who already speaks English and Danish quite well and who can already express his wishes in French. How he likes his new name, the result of the change in position, is not known, but officers who are on intimate terms with this august if small royal personage, report that he is by no means pleased with the compulsory change of name and residence, especially the latter.

BOILING WATER IN A TUNNEL

Heat at Center of Simplon is 113 Degrees and May Cause Trouble.

GENEVA, Dec. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The official report on the condition of the Simplon tunnel, which has just been made public, states that the temperature in the center is still 113 degrees and that boiling water continues to flow at the rate of about seventy-eight gallons per second.

The engineers agreed that masonry was necessary in the central roof of the tunnel, as they doubted whether the natural vault would bear the heat and enormous pressure of 2,145 yards of the mountain. The question has been raised whether the masonry will prove a sufficient support or whether it will melt and by its added weight bring about a catastrophe.

Still another danger has been noted. As the mountains have become covered with snow the volume of water in the tunnel shows a tendency to increase. Piles of rails, sleepers, telephone and telegraph wires are lying at both entrances of the tunnel and in spite of all of the optimistic reports the first train is not likely to steam through the tunnel before the last of next summer.

FIERCE STRUGGLE WITH BIRDS

Vultures Attack Native of Africa, Who is Saved by European Hunters.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A thrilling story of an attack by vultures and a daring rescue has just been told here by Mr. L. van Hurden. Mr. Van Hurden was jackal hunting in Basutoland with a young friend named Cooke, and the Basuto boys who acompanied them were up at the top of the mountains. Suddenly a cry was heard and one of the boys was found hanging over a precipice about eighty feet in height while four large vultures were pecking at his face.

"We managed to kill two of them," said Mr. Van Hurden in an interview," but how to save the poor fellow from falling was a problem requiring instant decision. This was solved by the boys at the top throwing down their rope which my friend attached to his waist, and he was hauled up to the edge. The swing of that rope as he was being lowered with the boy on his arm I shall never forget."

DEFIANCE TO CZAR

Revolutionary Organizations Issue Manifesto in Form of Imperial Ukase.

TREASURY IS DECLARED BANKRUPT

People Are Urged to Withdraw Savings from the Banks.

GOVERNMENT IS ACCUSED OF WASTE

Officials Charged with Squandering Taxes and Proceeds of Loans.

COMMITTEE EXPECTS TO BE ARRESTED

Steps Taken to Keep Organization Intact by Electing Men to Fill All Possible Vacancies.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Dec. 15.—Morning.—Via Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 16.—The proletariat organizations through the "invisible government," threw a bomb shell into the camp of the official government during the night by issuing a manifesto, following the form of a regular imperial document, declaring the bankruptcy of the treasury, ordering the proletariat arm everywhere, to refuse to pay taxes of any description, to insist on the payment of wages in gold or silver and to withdraw all their deposits from the savings banks in gold.

The manifesto is a terrible indictment of the manner in which the bureaucracy has brought the country to financial ruin, asserting that the government has squandered not only the country's income, but the proceeds of the foreign loans on railroads, the army and the fleet, leaving the people without schools or roads; yet, it is declared, ther is no money to feed the soldiers and everywhere there are insurrections of the beggared and starved troops and sailors. The manifesto even charges the government with using the deposits in the savings banks to speculate on the Bourse, and with it covering up its chronic deficits in the interest on the immense debt by the proceeds of foreign loans, which is at last exhausted. The rich, it is further declared, have already taken warning and are converting their property and securities into gold and are sending them abroad. The only salvation for the country, according to the manifesto, is the overthrow of the autocracy by a constituent assembly, and the "sooner the government falls the better." Therefore the last resource of the existence of the old regime—its financial revenue—must be stopped."

Authorities Are Surprised.

The document is signed by the members of the workmen's council, the committee of the pan-Russian union and the central committees of the social democrats, social revolutionists and socialists of Poland.

This great step of the revolutionaries, which throws down the gauge of battle to the government, was prepared with such secrecy that the authorities were taken off their guard and did not even attempt to prevent its publication in the newspapers. The revolutionary leaders expect it will be followed by reprisals and arrests, but all this has been foreseen. The leaders laid their plans deeply before issuing the manifesto. New committees of the various organizations have been elected in the third and fourth degree. If one set of committees is put behind the bars another will take its place and carry on the work.

The League of Leagues was not asked to join in the manifesto, being regarded with some jealousy by the proletariat organizations, which claim to be bearing the brunt of the revolution and to be entitled to the fruits thereof.

The proletariat leaders claim to have absolute knowledge that the government has just issued $125,000,000 in paper money. Under the provisions of the press law the editor of every paper which printed the manifesto has rendered himself liable to eight months' imprisonment and $1,500 fine. Now must come the test of the government's power.

It develops that among the papers of M. Krustaleff, the president of the executive committee of the workmen's council, seized at the time of his arrest, were documents which furnish evidence of a well planned conspiracy to seize and carry off Premier Witte.

Newspapers Are Confiscated.

The manifesto created a tremendous sensation on publication and the government accepted the challenge in it and confiscated the editions of the newspapers printing it, including the Russ, Syn, Ontechestva, Novaia Zhizn, Nasha Shisn Nashalo and Svo Bonodarg, but only after the papers had been circulated everywhere. The government announced that it would proceed legally against the editors of these papers for violating the press law and it has also begun arrests of members of committees of the organizations that signed the manifesto.

Answer to Zemstvo.

The bureau of the Moscow Zemstvo congress has received Premier Witte's reply to the zemstvoiat memorial, which the council of ministers has discussed. Count Witte says that the council has decided that its foremost duty is to carry out the emperor's will as expressed in the manifesto of October 30. Therefore, no consideration can be given to petitions or resolutions going beyond the limits of the manifesto, nor can measures be undertaken which might affect the rights of the national assembly before it meets. The adoption, however, of temporary measures to assure the liberties granted by the manifesto is not prohibited.

The bureau of the zemstvo congress has called a meeting for December 23, to answer Witte and also to decide whether to attempt to hold elections independently of the government. In other words, to practically transform itself into a provisional government.

A foreign ambassador enjoying exceptional opportunities for knowing what is happening at court said to the Associated Press:

"Witte will probably remain because it is realized that his name alone sustain's Russian credit abroad, but he will be no longer the dominant influence."

Fear Bloodshed in Moscow.

MOSCOW, (Undated) via Berlin, Dec. 16.—Proclamations are being distributed inviting the people to the red square of the Kremlin on December 19 to a public service. It is believed by some that this means a massacre by the "Black Hundred" after the people assemble.

Today's advices from Riga are meager. Confirmation has been received, however, that the governor has asked for warships. Reports are in circulation that there have

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Warmer in East Portion. Monday Fair and Colder.

NEWS SECTION—Twelve Pages.
1 German Taxes Are Increased. Hungarians Are Standpatters. Russian Troops in State of Mutiny. Nebraska Positions Filled Monday.
2 Kansas State Senators Indicted. Senate Passes the Canal Bill.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
4 Leavitt Talks on Sugar Duties. Troup Restrains Laying of Tracks.
5 Divorce Promises to Be Precedent. Printing Must Have Union Label.
6 Democrats Out for Governor. Eliot Discusses Immigration.
7 Writers to Travel in Regal Style. Affairs at South Omaha.
8 Past Week in Omaha Society.
9 Officers Blamed for Hazing. Woman in Club and Charity. Big Chicago Stock Show Opens.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Eight Pages.
2 Editorial.
3 Some Prophesies by Edison. Condition of Omaha's Trade.
4 Want Ads.
5 Want Ads.
6 Want Ads.
7 Commercial and Financial.

HALF-TONE SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 The Mistletoe Bough.
2 Christmas in Foreign Lands. How Money Flies at Christmas. Tersely Told Tales.
3 Plays and Players. Music and Musical Notes.
4 Modern Sunday School. Poetry for Christmas.
5 Christmas Calendar Piece. First Christmas Tree. Christmas in Bethlehem. Wheat Land in Canada Forest.
6 Legend of the Mistletoe. Christmas Stories for Little Folks. Hints on Latest Fashions.
7 Grist of Sporting Gossip.

COLOR SECTION—Four Pages.
1 Buster Brown's Christmas.
2 Model Married Couple. From Near and Far.
3 Those Terrible Eyes.
4 Some Stage Favorites.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	27	1 p. m.	43
6 a. m.	26	2 p. m.	45
7 a. m.	26	3 p. m.	46
8 a. m.	26	4 p. m.	44
9 a. m.	28	5 p. m.	45
10 a. m.	32	6 p. m.	43
11 a. m.	36	7 p. m.	41
12 m.	40		

WILL HAUL NO MORE MEAT

Rock Island Announces that Business is Unprofitable and Takes Off Provision Trains.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The Rock Island railroad has gone out of the dressed meats and provision traffic and has withdrawn all trains which were engaged in hauling these products. The announcement was made this afternoon and the traffic officials of the company gave notice that hereafter they would not solicit nor accept any business of this description from the packers. The explanation of the abandonment of this traffic is that it does not pay under existing rates, it being stated that in the opinion of the Rock Island officials no railroad can haul packing house products between the Missouri river points and Chicago at present rates and make money.

SOUTH DAKOTA LAND FRAUDS

Four Girls Testify that Defendants Offered Them $100 to Take Out Claims and Sign Papers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—In the trial of William T. Hornsell of St. Paul and Royal B. Stearns of South Dakota in the United States court, charged with attempting to defraud the government out of homestead lands in South Dakota, testimony was brought out today with the intention of showing that the defendants had offered Ida Wichert, Mary Spitelke, Sarah Halloran and Agnes Thomas, all young girls who testified in the trial, $100 to sign certain papers and take out homestead claims in South Dakota and then make two trips out there to prove up.

FAIRBANKS AND CANNON SPEAK

Vice President and Speaker Are Orators at Annual Dinner of Order of the Carabao.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Washington corral of the Military Order of the Carabao, an order of army and navy officers who served in the Philippines prior to the peace proclamation by the president on July 4, 1902, held its annual dinner this evening at the Raleigh hotel. Officers from all parts of the United States were present, as were many distinguished guests of both civil and army life. The principal speakers were Vice President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon, Truman Newberry, assistant secretary of the navy; General J. A. T. Hull and Judge Advocate General Davis.

WRECK ON THE SEABOARD

Three Trainmen Killed and Four Injured in Head-End Collision Near Plymouth, Florida.

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 16.—A passenger and freight train on the Seaboard Air line collided head-on near Plymouth today:

The dead:
ENGINEER LAMBERT.
FIREMAN JOHN LUSADDER.
FIREMAN WILLIAM JAMES.

The injured:
Mail Agent Burlack.
Engineer Porter.
Conductor Platt.
Express Messenger Osborne.

It is said orders were misunderstood.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Dec. 16.

At New York—Arrived: Pretoria, from Hamburg; La Bretagne, from Havre; Minnetonka, from London; Marn, from Bremen Etruria, from Liverpool; St. Paul, from Southampton. Sailed: Patricia, for Hamburg; Carmania, for Liverpool; Philadelphia, for Southampton; Sloterdyk, for Rotterdam; Vaderland, for Antwerp.

At Genoa—Arrived: Citta Di Napoli, from New York via Naples.

At Marseilles—Sailed: Perugia, for New York.

At Bristol—Arrived: Englishman, from Portland.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Caronia, for New York. Arrived: Cymric, from Boston.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Zeeland, for New York, via Dover.

At Havre—Sailed: La Lorraine, for New York. Arrived: La Gascogne, from New York.

At Bremen—Sailed: Rhein, for New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: New York, for New York.

At Copenhagen—Sailed: Oscar II, for New York.

At Plymouth—Arrived: St. Louis, from New York.

FILL PLACES MONDAY

Senators Finally Notified of the Vacancies in the Valentine Land Office.

CORNELL LIKELY TO GET ONE OF PLACES

Kinkaid Insists that Appointees Come from the Sixth District.

COMMERCIAL MEN PROTEST PARCELS POST

Congressman Norris Makes a Legal Argument on Insurance.

COLORADO CATTLEMEN CALL ON WILSON

Receive Little Encouragement and in Company with Congressional Delegation Call on the President.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Monday is now named as the day on which the Valentine land office register and receiver will be appointed. Senators Millard and Burkett and Representative Kinkaid have orally been informed that vacancies exist. Congressman Kinkaid has held out most strenuously for the appointment of citizens of the Sixth district and he will in all probability win out. Kinkaid, while by no means resenting the fact that the senators will name the successors to Pettijohn and Towle, insists upon giving the senators the benefit of his knowledge of the several candidates so far as he knows them. Kinkaid is probably better equipped to decide upon the merits of the candidates for the land office positions than any other man in Washington. He practiced law in the Sixth district before being elevated to the bench and now as congressman he has made a still further study of the people and their needs. While the senators give out nothing as to whom they will recommend it is thought that C. H. Cornell, a banker at Valentine and chairman of Congressman Kinkaid's congressional committee, will be recommended for register.

Pollard Settles Fight.

Congressman Pollard has pulled off a nasty postoffice fight at Shubert, Richardson county, and it is believed has solved a difficult question diplomatically. M. H. Taylor, the present incumbent, was a candidate for reappointment, but there were protests against his continuance in office, and to satisfy the desires of many of his constituents, Pollard has recommended the appointment of E. H. Evans, an old soldier of that place, as a compromise candidate, the fight being between Taylor and Mr. Morrill. Taylor's term does not expire until June 30.

Protest on Parcels Post.

Senator Millard has received an earnest protest from the Commercial club of Omaha against the enactment of a parcels post law. In a letter from Commissioner McVann the information is given that the national grange has appropriated $10,000 to be used as funds to press legislation for a parcels post. If such legislation is enacted, according to Mr. McVann, the business interests of Nebraska would be seriously impaired and he asks the Nebraska senators to be on the lookout for legislation of this character.

Norris on Insurance.

Congressman Norris of the Fifth district made an exceedingly forcible speech today on the question of federal control of insurance and was accorded marked attention from both sides of the chamber. As a lawyer Judge Norris argued the question of federal and state control. He contended that the only way to govern insurance companies was by national supervision, but as the president's message questioned the right of congress to legislate on this question without a constitutional amendment he wanted that portion of the president's message referring to insurance sent to the committee on judiciary for a report on the constitutional right of congress to legislate. Should the judiciary committee find that congress has not the power to legislate, then he wanted a constitutional amendment passed at once and submitted to the states for ratification so that the present congress could enact a law that would place insurance companies under federal control. Norris argued that every man who had investigated the question of federal supervision had doubts as to the jurisdiction of congress to legislate at this time, a doubt which the president clearly enunciated in his last message.

Cattlemen Call on Wilson.

Cattlemen of Colorado who are in Washington to protest against the imposition of a head tax on all cattle grazed on forest reserves, had a conference with Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural department this morning. They were accompanied by the Colorado delegation in congress. Secretary Wilson gave the cattlemen little comfort and they decided to take the matter to the president. Senator Patterson presented the delegation to Mr. Roosevelt, and having summoned Gifford Pinchot, together with the forest reserve superintendents who are in the city, the whole subject was gone over in its entirety. Pinchot was emphatic in his assertion that the tax was right and should be put on. The cattlemen protested and so hard did they "kick" that the president asked Senator Patterson to present a brief on the subject on Monday.

Western Appointments.

Edwin Cole of Crete, H. J. Forney of Holdrege, E. A. Grelch of Ingleside, Neb.; Jesse P. Moffitt of Iowa City, J. W. Hawthorne of West Liberty, W. H. McNichols of Osceola, A. Gulledge of Alton, Ia., Oscar J. Larn of Cheyenne, Wyo., have been appointed railway mail clerks.

D. C. Bollard of Omaha has been appointed a draftsman in the forest service.

Carl Rose of Pierre, S. D., has been appointed copyist in the pension office.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Funston, Howard county, Christina Mortensen, vice N. N. Jensen, resigned. South Dakota—Smithwick, Fall River county, William Hussong, vice W. R. Henderson, resigned.

Rural carriers appointed for South Dakota routes: Britton, Route 1, Bert C. Harrington, carrier; S. L. Holland, substitute. Pierpont, Route 1, John E. Cameron, carrier; George A. Cameron, substitute; Route 2, Mead Conklin, carrier; Mabel Conklin, substitute.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry H. Everett of Lincoln are in the city.

Illinois Murderer Convicted.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 16.—The jury in the Walters murder trial at Clinton brought in a verdict of guilty after being out forty hours and fixed the punishment at fourteen years. Thomas Watters, a negro barber, shot a white woman, Lydia Grant. Watters intended to shoot Mrs. Alex Jackson, a white woman with whom he was in love, but missed his aim and killed Mrs. Grant instead.