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WEEK IN CONGRESS

House Will Devote Time to Consideration of Control of Insurance.

COMMITTEE WORK WILL CONTINUE

Hearings on Philippine Tariff Bill Will Be Resumed Today.

WILL FINISH PANAMA EMERGENCY ACT

House Expects to Have Bill Ready for Conference Soon.

SENATE EXPECTS TO DO LITTLE WORK

Prospect of Some Difference of Opinion Relative to Bond Provision of Panama Canal Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The four days before the holiday adjournment will be dedicated in the house to further discussion of federal control of insurance and to completing the enactment of the Panama emergency appropriation. There are many members with desire to talk about insurance. Speaker Cannon has concurred in the general view in the house that the president's message furnishes as good a basis as anything else for this debate. Many members will not wait until Thursday to return to their homes for the holidays.

Committee work will progress during the debate. The ways and means committee will continue its hearings of the Philippine tariffs and the appropriations committee will begin the preparation of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The statehood bill is to be perfected, but will not under the present plan be brought into the house until January 4, when it is expected to constitute the first business.

SENATE WILL DO LITTLE WORK

Reorganization of Committees Will Be Announced Today or Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The senate will meet the wishes of the house for an adjournment for the Christmas holidays on Thursday next. Meantime the senate will probably content itself with comparatively little work unless there should be difficulty in agreeing with the house on the terms of the Panama canal emergency appropriation bill. That measure will go to a conference committee early in the week and there will be a united effort to reach a conclusion before the holiday adjournment. The action of the senate in attempting to eliminate the bond provision and make a separate law of it will probably be the principal bone of contention in the conference committee.

The reorganization of the senate committees will be announced Monday or Tuesday.

Senator Gallinger will make an effort during the week to have the merchant marine bill made the unfinished business, not with a view of securing consideration of it before Christmas, but with the end in view of having it in position to be pressed when congress reconvenes.

COMMERCE WITH PHILIPPINES

Exchange of Products for the Year Will Amount to Twenty Millions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Estimates made by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, based on the returns for ten months ended with October, are that the aggregate commerce between the United States and the Philippine islands for the calendar year 1905 will amount to about $20,000,000, against about $15,000,000 in 1904, $10,000,000 in 1900, $4,000,000 in 1898 and a little more than $4,000,000 in 1897, the year prior to the American occupation. Prior to 1899 the exports from the United States to the Philippines, the bureau reports show, had never exceeded $250,000, while in the present year they will aggregate nearly $6,000,000. Imports from the islands, which ranged between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 per annum prior to 1899, were in 1902, $10,000,000; in 1903, $12,000,000 and in 1905 will be about $14,000,000, according to the bureau estimates.

The imports in 1905 are chiefly hemp and sugar. Hemp imports for the first ten months of 1905 amounted to $10,376,538, and sugar $2,212,249.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

Allison, Hale, Shonts and Bishop Talk with President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senators Allison and Hale, who are members of the committee on appropriations, and Chairman Shonts and Secretary Bishop of the Isthmian Canal commission, were in conference tonight with the president at the White House. It is presumed that the case of Secretary Bishop, whose duties as press agent of the commission has been the subject of discussion in congress, was among the matters talked about, but no statement was made concerning the conference.

WOMAN FALLS FIVE STORIES

Mrs. Kennedy of San Francisco Thrown from Upper Window of Hotel by Her Husband.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The surgeons at the City hospital have been marveling today at the tenacity with which the feeble spark of life continues to flicker in the crushed and shattered body of young Mrs. W. J. Kennedy.

She was, according to her statement, thrown from a window in the fifth story of a hotel last night by her husband, a private detective. He had come to her apartments to effect a reconciliation following a separation. Her jaw and arms were fractured and she was internally injured. The doctors say she cannot live through the night. She is 22 years of age. She said her maiden name was Alice Selby and that she was born in Virginia.

BANK ROBBERS ARE ARRESTED

Men Who Robbed Cashier at Colby, Wis., Arrested in Saloon at Wausau.

WAUSAU, Wis., Dec. 17.—The two men who yesterday held up the Colby State bank at Colby, Wis., were captured in a saloon here today, making no resistance. All of the stolen money was recovered. Both say they are farmers and never before committed a crime. They said they were out of a job and held up the bank when desperate.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Government Defeated by Opposition to Proposed Commercial Treaty with Spain.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The cabinet of Prime Minister Fortis resigned this evening, following a twelve-hour debate in the Chamber of Deputies and the defeat by the opposition of the commercial modus vivendi with Spain. The [illegible] was a most exciting one. It had t[illegible] understood that the fate of the cabinet [illegible] be decided by the vote on the measur[illegible] 450 deputies were present.

In the debate [illegible]ier Fortis defended the position of the [illegible]nment, saying that the modus vivendi [illegible] protect Italian interests and that t[illegible]ertions of the opposition that a red[illegible] in duty on Spanish wines from 34 t[illegible] would open a market to Spanish grov[illegible] was untrue. In order to avoid a mis[illegible]standing he said he would request the chamber for an explicit vote of confidence independent from the vote on the measure under debate and declared the government was [illegible]illing to resign if it was defeated on either vote. The poll on confidence in the government resulted in an affirmative majority of 63, but that on the modus vivendi was lost by a majority of 162.

The ministry then resigned.

UNEMPLOYED ATTEND CHURCH

Three Thousand Men Assemble at Trafalgar Square, London, and March to Cathedral.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—London's unemployed made a demonstration at St. Paul's cathedral this afternoon in a half-hearted hopeless and unusual manner. Only a few hundred of them, with appropriate banners went in procession from Trafalgar square to the cathedral, where they arrived during the progress of the service and up the steps of which they marched singing the "marseillaise." Here the motley crowd was joined by contingents from other quarters, and all, to the number of some three thousands, began filing into the cathedral silently and respectfully, making an incongruous picture in contrast with the rashionably dressed worshipers. Such a scene has not been witnessed at St. Paul's since twenty years ago, when John Burns, now president of the local government board, led a similar demonstration to the cathedral.

Although the preacher made a sympathetic reference to the problem of the unemployed, the men became tired long before the service ended and most of them filed out. Some of the leaders delivered addresses from the steps and the demonstration was quietly dispersed.

HONORS FOR JAPANESE HEROES

Soldiers Returning from Manchuria Given Great Ovation by People of Tokio.

TOKIO, Dec. 17.—2 p. m.—The first official celebration by the city to the soldiers that have returned from Manchuria was held today. Field Marshal Oyama and General Kuroki, together with their respective staffs, were guests of the Guards division.

Soldiers of all arms in field uniforms, 10,000 strong, with twenty-four guns, marched from Hibiya to Uyeno park, a distance of three miles. All street traffic was suspended during the march. Despite the unfavorable weather which prevailed there was much enthusiasm, the shattered battleflags eloquently testifying to the ordeals through which each regiment had passed. A formal ceremony was held at Uyeno park in which the mayor of the city made an address congratulating the Manchurian army on its victories.

The expenses of the celebration were defrayed by voluntary contributions. The event was unprecedented in that it was the first time that Tokio saw such a large army marched through its streets at one time.

BOMB PROVES TO BE HOAX

Alleged Infernal Machine Found in Loubet's Train Filled with Clay and Coal.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The bomb found on the train at St. Nom la Breteche, on which President Loubet was proceeding from Marly with a shooting party, and with which it was supposed to be the intention to kill the president, turns out harmless. The contents were composed of clay, crushed coal, nails and torn paper soaked in petroleum. The bomb was labeled "Long live Malato," referring to one of the anarchists recently acquitted of the charge of participation in the attempt on the lives of King Alfonso and President Loubet, May 31 last.

MITCHELL GOES TO NEW YORK

President of Mine Workers Will Confer with Officials of Anthracite Companies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—It was announced here tonight that John Mitchell, the president of the United Mine Workers' of America, would arrive in New York in a few days with the expectation of holding a conference with the coal presidents in this city.

John R. Commons, professor of economics in the University of Wisconsin, who has been in the anthracite mining districts as a representative of the National Civic Federation to investigate the situation there with reference to a possible strike arrived in the city today. He said:

"I have been among the anthracite miners, at their meetings and where they are at work and I gained the impression that there will be no strike. I see no reason why the operators should not agree to meet the representatives of the union. The recognition of the union does not necessarily mean the closed shop in all branches of the trade."

FOUR PERSONS BURN TO DEATH

Verbeck Theater at Lorain, Ohio, is Destroyed by Fire Early Sunday Morning.

LORAIN, O., Dec. 17.—Four lives were lost in a fire which destroyed the Verbeck theater here early this morning. The dead:

JAMES DWYER, aged 28.
MRS. WILLIAM MARSH, aged 24.
GRACE MARSH, aged 3.
CLIFFORD MARSH, aged 7 months.

The Marsh family had apartments in the front of the building on the fourth floor. William Marsh was stage manager of the theater. Dwyer, another employe of the theater, slept in the basement, where the fire originated, from which escape was cut off. Mrs. Marsh and her children were suffocated by smoke.

William Marsh was not home when the fire occurred.

GARFIELD MAKES A REPORT

Commissioner of Corporations Gives Synopsis of Work Done.

BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION IS EXPLAINED

Commissioner Dwells on Demand of Public for Publicity and Discourses Thereon at Some Length.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Commissioner of Corporations Garfield's annual report is in part as follows:

The general legal work of the bureau was the connection of the examination of the subjects having to do with the powers and duties of the commissioner and the interpretation of the organic act, particularly as to the provisions regarding the compulsory attendance of witnesses and production of evidence. A number of legal questions indirectly affecting the work of the bureau have been considered and further examination made of the state and territorial statutes relating to industrial corporations and their organization. The digest of all anti-trust legislation has been completed and is now practically ready for publication.

Special Investigations.

1. Beef Industry—The published portion of this report dealt chiefly with the question of prices and the margin of profit in the packing business. In the course of this investigation the bureau had also obtained much information bearing upon the question of combination as between the large packing companies. At the time of the publication of the report the Department of Justice had under advisement proceedings against certain packing companies and their officers for violation of the federal anti-trust law. It was obvious, therefore, that the publication of the information possessed by the bureau on the subject was inexpedient at that time, and accordingly, by the direction of the president, all the information possessed by the bureau on the subject of such combination was withheld from publication. Although this fact was set forth in the published report, the failure to treat therein of the question of combination was the subject of criticism. A further ground of criticism was the failure of the report to treat of discriminations by means of private car companies. At the time of making the report, the extent and nature of governmental control over such companies was the subject of pending litigation, and it would have been improper to anticipate the decision by assuming in advance any jurisdiction over them.

Other criticisms were directed at the accuracy of the figures and conclusions relating to prices and profits, but only a few tended to disprove any specific statement in the report, and those particular criticisms were based upon figures secured by estimates, or taken from a very few isolated instances, and hence did not disprove the results stated in the report, which were based on general averages obtained from figures covering the entire industry and the slaughter of several millions of animals. In no case was any information thus given that would be of real assistance in correcting figures had they been found inaccurate.

The investigation developed the line of division between the work of the Department of Justice and the bureau. The bureau, in obtaining facts upon which the president may make recommendation to congress, necessarily will obtain facts which might require prosecutions under the anti-trust law. As stated in my former report, such facts must be reported to the president for such action as he may deem necessary to take. He may find it necessary to report them to the attorney general. The Department of Justice and the bureau often deal with the same questions, but for different purposes and in different ways. The Department of Justice has to do with prosecutions for violation of law—this bureau obtains facts for [illegible]gressional consideration; the lines of work may at times cross and overlap, but they do not conflict. If prosecutions are pending or intended the bureau would of course not take such action as would interfere therewith. In this particular investigation cases were pending in the courts under the direction of the Department of Justice; hence it was not proper that the bureau should use its powers in such manner as would embarrass the Department of Justice in its action relating to combination or other violation of law.

The House of Representatives passed two other resolutions directing inquiries into the oil and steel industries. On both of these subjects the Bureau had already made extensive inquiries, and was ready to take up immediately, in addition to the general work, the special lines indicated by the resolutions. A special report on the oil industry will shortly be made to the president.

Investigations of the sugar, tobacco, coal, and lumber industries are in progress.

The compilation of state insurance laws has been finished, and some special phases of the question of federal supervision have been examined, but in view of the decisions of the supreme court I have not felt warranted in trying to assume jurisdiction over insurance companies for the purpose of investigation. The fact that state supervision has failed to prevent great abuses in the management of some companies does not of itself justify federal action. It must be shown, first, that insurance is subject to federal regulation under the commerce clause of the constitution; second, that federal supervision would be of such a character as to correct existing abuses and prevent future ones, and, third, that such supervision would result not only in greater security to policyholders, but would relieve them, through their companies, of the great and unnecessary expense of duplicated inspections and investigations by different states. Seemingly the most effective way to settle the question is for congress to so legislate upon the subject as to afford an opportunity to present to the supreme court the question whether insurance as now conducted is interstate commerce, and hence subject to federal regulation.

As to Publicity.

Upon only one point can it be said that public opinion was fairly clear and unanimous, and that point was the desire for "publicity"—in other words, the desire for information. It was not clearly understood to what use this information should be put, nor, indeed, what subjects it should cover; but the demand for accurate information was fundamentally sound. The policy of the bureau has been framed in accordance with this demand. Its field may be divided into subjects relating to law on the one hand, and subjects relating to economical industrial facts on the other. It must examine and compare the statutes under which the corporations are doing business with industrial and statistical facts.

A statute is the formal expression of public opinion. Hence statutes designed to improve industrial conditions will not be based upon sound economic principles unless public opinion which they express is the result of an accurate knowledge of industrial methods.

Not only is legislation dependent upon public opinion, but likewise moral standards in business and the rules of daily commercial intercourse, which can not be enforced by statute, are created and sustained by public opinion. Current events have strikingly demonstrated the tremendous reformative force of public opinion without the intervention of law. Existing business methods will be changed in accordance with public opinion. Heretofore the wide scope of corporate operations and the baffling diversities of federal and state laws have made an intelligent public opinion impossible. The average man can easily judge of an isolated commercial transaction between himself and his neighbor, but he utterly lacks the statistical and legal information necessary to view justly the operations of the great corporations doing business throughout the country.

The bureau, therefore, has endeavored not only to obtain accurate, reliable information, and facts sufficient in number to be representative, but also to draw conclusions that shall represent permanent tendencies rather than individual instances. To this end it has, with a force of carefully trained employes, taken up given industries dealing in important staples, and collected statistics and facts relating thereto; has then digested this information so as to obtain what might be called reliable general averages, and has endeavored to deduce from them conclusions as to permanent corporate methods and tendencies.

It is strongly felt that preventive rather than remedial means must be used in dealing with the entire problem. The government must deal beforehand with causes, not merely afterward with their effects. In order to ascertain proper methods of prevention it is necessary to know the causes of industrial evils. The work of the bureau has brought out, to an extent not reached before, the actual methods used in certain industries; their methods of competition, of

(Continued on Second Page.)

SEARCH FOR TRAIN ROBBERS

Officials Say Men Who Held Up Northern Pacific Train Secured Little Booty.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Dec. 17.—From a good source it is learned that there was little currency in the safes on the Northern Pacific Limited at the time of the holdup last night, the main contents consisting of drafts, etc. City Marshal Curren ordered the arrest of every stranger seen in North Yakima who comes anywhere near answering the description given of the holdup men. One man was arrested who answered the description perfectly. He was taken off the passenger train going from the site of the holdup and was wet to the skin. It is thought he may be one of the men.

It is thought possible that the bandits may have crossed the Columbia river and headed for British Columbia.

The robbers who held up the North Coast limited at Hillside Siding at Yakima canyon, eleven miles north of here, evidently boarded the train while at this place, as the train did not stop until it was compelled to do so by the robbers at Hillside Siding. A boy is being held at Ellensburg who was on the blind baggage. He says the two men got on top of the mail car at this place and rode to Hillside Siding. At that point they climbed down from the car to the rear of the tender, while the train was running at full speed. The engineer and fireman did not see them till they pointed guns into their faces and demanded them to stop the train. The fireman was ordered back to cut loose the express and mail car, which he did. The engineer then pulled the two cars about a half mile up the road, he and the fireman being taken back to the express car. The engineer was ordered to place a stick of dynamite under the door. This exploded, but two shots were necessary to blow open the car. The engineer was forced to enter the car ahead of the one of the robbers and five shots were used before the two safes were blown open. After gathering up the valuables and placing them in his pocket the robber jumped out of the car and, joining his companion, the two started down the track toward the passenger coaches. This morning a glove was found on the hillside and two pairs of overalls were picked out of the river. As each man was dressed in overalls it is believed they discarded them and then boarded the passenger train and went with it to Ellenburg or farther west. The sheriff's posse have not yet found any clue to the identity of the two men.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—Officials at the Northern Pacific Express company's headquarters in this city are still without details concerning the holdup of the westbound North Coast Limited at Hillside, Wash., last night. They have received reports that both the through and local safes were dynamited and their contents scattered and destroyed, but whether or not the bandits secured any great amount of booty they do not know. W. S. Hay, superintendent of the Northern Pacific Express company, is inclined to believe that not over $500 was secured.

The Northern Pacific railroad has a standing reward for the capture and conviction of holdup men, and officials seem confident that arrests will follow.

OVERSEER DOWIE RESIGNS

Head of Christian Catholic Church Turns Authority Over to Triumvirate and Will Go South.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—John Alexander Dowie, head of the Christian Catholic church, has given up his rule and will soon leave for one of the islands of the Caribbean sea, there to remain until spring in hopes of regaining his health. Announcement of the abdication of the leader of Zion City was made at Zion City today by Overseer John C. Speicher. Saturday President Dowie made it known that he would transfer all authority over the church unreservedly to a triumvirate and leave for the south as soon as he could arrange his affairs, and at today's meeting of his followers formal announcement was made that the control of the church had been placed in the hands of Overseer Speicher, Judge D. V. Barnes and Deacon Alex Granger, who, it is stated, have been given full and unreserved authority over the affairs of the church.

"The finances of the Zion City institutions will be reorganized immediately," said Overseer Speicher, in making the announcement of President Dowie's resignation at Shiloh temple today. "It will work a radical change in the administration of the financial and industrial institutions of Zion City. The change will not affect the ecclesiastical, educational or political departments, but there will be a complete renovation in the industrial and financial methods."

Dr. Dowie, it is stated, expects to resume his authority upon his return.

BIG HORN WANTS MORE GIRLS

Has Ten Bachelors to Each Maiden and Will Advertise to Equalize the Conditions.

MEETEETSE, Wyo., Dec. 17.—(Special.)—Moved by the fact that the recent state census shows only 118 unmarried females as against 1,262 bachelors over the age of 21, the executive committee of the Grey Bull club has decided to issue a call to every other commercial organization in this county to unite in a campaign for bringing more marriageable females into Big Horn county.

The call will ask each commercial organization to circulate a subscription paper for the collection of an advertising fund. The money will be expended for articles in the metropolitan newspapers, reciting the fact that Big Horn county has more than ten unmarried males over 21 to one unmarried female old enough to vote. In addition to this, the many attractive business openings for the fair sex in this county will be recounted. School districts are advertising in vain for teachers; female help in all lines is in demand, and stores and professional men would employ more help of this class could they be found.

"My idea is," said a prominent member of the Grey Bull club, "that if we will undertake a systematic campaign along these lines we would effect a marked change in conditions here in a few yo[illegible] Many young women who would make id[illegible] wives are working twelve hours a day [illegible] the department stores and factories of the east, simply because they have no knowledge of conditions here. They have an idea that we are an uncivilized lot in the west. Articles truthfully picturing the real condition, socially and climatically, with the opportunities for employment to be found here, would certainly attract many to this country."

MAY WIPE OUT UNIT PLAN

Change Proposed in the Method of Assessing Railroads.

LEGISLATURE MAY ADOPT "OMAHA IDEA"

Intention to Allow Each County to Assess All Property Lying within Its Boundaries.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Dec. 17.—(Special.)—The abandonment of the unit theory as the basis for the assessment of railways is regarded by state officials as one of the possibilities of legislation at the next session if the present development of public sentiment against the nontaxpaying corporations continues. The relegation of the unit theory as the basis would leave the roads to the judgment of the local assessors and enable the larger cities, such as Omaha and Lincoln, to obtain their fair share of the taxes on the value of the terminals, which are at present supposed to have been distributed to all of the counties of the state, although as a result of the underassessment of the companies this distribution is largely a fiction. The present system of leaving the assessment of the corporations to the State Board of Equalization will be abolished and the precinct assessors will have the power to assess each piece of track in their districts.

The theory of such legislation has come, in recent sessions of the state legislature, to be known as the "Omaha idea." The demand has been based on the theory that, at least so far as municipal taxation is concerned, the valuation adopted by the state board ought not to control because the corporations are the real beneficiaries of a large share of the municipal activity and ought to bear their proportionate share of the expenses thereof. The railways have been able through the lobby and their allies among the members of the lawmaking body to defeat such measures. The abolition of the unit system as the basis of railway taxation will be carrying the idea a step farther. Then, such interests will be placed on a par with all others, and despite the inconvenience and difficulties which will be encountered the corporations can be assessed at their full value.

Local Assessing Will Be Legal.

"The assessment of the roads by the local officials will be perfectly legal," said a state official today. "The legislature has the power to provide by statute methods for the assessment of various classes of property, and as long as these methods are uniform as to the class, the legislation will stand. All that the next legislature will need to do will be to repeal the present law placing the assessing function in the hands of the state board. Then the railways will be left to the precinct assessors without any further legislation, although it is probable that an enactment would be framed to provide some means of assessing the property which is shifted from one place to another, such as the rolling stock.

"The present method of assessing the corporations is not ordained by the constitution and is subject to change at any time. It has been to the advantage of the railways to have the power reposed in the state boards, composed of a few officials, since it is easier to retain control of such an assessing body. The railways have always taken the greatest interest in state politics, and one of their reasons for doing so has been the desire to control the assessing body. Their plans have always been laid to secure places for their partisans on that board. Were the matter left with the deputy assessors, immediately responsible to their constituents, the railways could have no hope of avoiding taxation on the same basis as all other property. That is one of the primary reasons which led the railways to secure the adoption of the unit system as the basis of taxation of their interests. They were not interested so much in the efficiency of the plan as a part of the taxing machinery, as they were in securing a mechanism which they could hope to control in their efforts to evade taxes."

Will Be an Impartial Legislature.

The next legislature will be free from railway influence to a very marked degree, according to state officials who have been sizing up the situation. It is predicted that the result of the present condition of the public mind will be to send in fair-minded unprejudiced citizens anxious to enact legislation in the interests of the public. The lobby will be shorn of its power because of the tremendous force of an awakened public sentiment, which will forbid any further legislative dalliance with those corrupt interests, which have in the past been successful in preventing most of the legislation demanded in the interests of the general public. It is from a legislature of this type, aroused by the railway unwillingness to stand its fair share of the burdens of government, that sweeping enactments are expected.

General Manderson, in his published argument in reply to the Butler county resolutions, has furnished one of the strongest reasons for the abolition of the unit theory of assessment, which demands that all of the railway property held under one corporate name shall be assessed together and distributed mile for mile on exactly the same basis, regardless of the value of the mileage in any given section of the country traversed by it. He has called attention to the disparity between the assessment of the Omaha & North Platte in Butler county and the character of the line as compared with other lines. The answer of the state board has been that the Omaha & North Platte corporation covers a stretch of immensely valuable track beyond Ashland and another portion like that Butler county of less value, and yet the unit theory has been interpreted to require the same value to be placed on it all regardless of differences, a palpable injustice under a system which in all other revenue matters requires that burdens be in proportion to value.

The result has been an injustice, especially to the sections which had the more valuable property, like the terminals and large bridges. The cities especially have suffered under this arrangement. In Lincoln and Omaha the railways owning millions of dollars' worth of property have paid less in taxes than many commercial corporations of comparatively small capitalization. In the past the railways have always been able to make use of their favorite tactics by playing off the city against the country. The farmers in the legislature were told that the value of the terminals was distributed and that a grant of power to the cities to tax those properties would deprive the country districts of just that amount of revenue. However, there is a fast developing realization that as a matter of fact the terminals have not been distributed except in form, since the valua-

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	35	1 p. m.	46
6 a. m.	34	2 p. m.	48
7 a. m.	34	3 p. m.	50
8 a. m.	34	4 p. m.	51
9 a. m.	34	5 p. m.	48
10 a. m.	35	6 p. m.	46
11 a. m.	40	7 p. m.	45
12 m.	41	8 p. m.	45
		9 p. m.	41

MORTON ISSUES CIRCULAR

Head of Equitable Urges Policyholders to Assist Society in Preventing Hostile Legislation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—An appeal to the policyholders in all the states of the union to lend their assistance in preventing adverse legislation is made by President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance society in a circular letter which is being sent to policyholders. President Morton says that the insurance business is certain to be the subject of great consideration by legislatures soon to convene as a result of what has been printed and said about insurance during the last six months. The letter says:

But you cannot give men character nor make them honest by preamble, resolution or enactment. What the life insurance business needs above everything else is character, honesty and good business administration. There can be no objection to proper legislation safeguarding the business, but it should be sound and sane. The society depends upon its policyholders to see that there is no unreasonable legislation enacted. It may from time to time call their attention to measures calculated to do them harm, but under no circumstances will it be party to any corrupt methods in preventing "strike" legislation. We aim to meet the just requirements of every state and government and we rely upon our policyholders to see that no injustice is done them.

Any unfair insurance law or insurance tax measure enacted by your state legislature injures you and reduces the dividend earnings of your policy. Your dividends would be nearly 10 per cent larger if it were not for the state taxes and license fees that the society is obliged to pay.

Mr. Morton expresses the opinion that the Equitable has no right to contribute to political campaign funds, and informs the policyholders that no such contributions will be made by the society in the future. He also says that in the future the society's reserve will be invested in real estate mortgages or the securities of other well established corporations serving those sections of the country which produce the premiums.

He assures the policyholders that the financial condition of the society, as disclosed by a most careful examination by competent and disinterested accountants, is excellent, and that many economies already in practice and others yet to be made surely will enhance its condition. He urges all policyholders to continue the payment of their premiums and says the investigation of the society has convinced him that there is no cheaper sound life insurance.

TWO HOLDUP MEN IN JAIL

South Omaha Police Capture Mike Ford and John Maher Almost Redhanded.

Last night the saloon of Leo Roemer, at Twenty-fourth and Q streets, South Omaha, was the scene of another holdup. Two robbers entered the place about 9 o'clock, and, with revolvers drawn, ordered the half dozen men who were in there to vacate, and backed up the order by firing numerous shots. One of the bullets struck Charles Stommer in the heel, inflicting a slight flesh wound.

After the place had been cleared the robbers turned to the proprietor, who put up a fight, and the holdup men fled. The police were immediately notified, and inside of half an hour had Mike Ford and John Maher in jail. The men are positively identified by the men who were driven out of Roemer's saloon, and the police feel sure they have the pair who have been making so much trouble of late.

Captain Nels Turnquest and Officer Todd made the arrest. They found Ford and Maher at Emil Hansen's saloon and took them into custody at once. Ford had a revolver, which he tried to throw away, but failed. It had been recently discharged and contained several empty shells. On Ford's person was found the white handkerchief he used to conceal his face at Roemer's. Maher had not covered his face at all in undertaking the robbery.

Victims of the holdup at Albright on Saturday night also identified the men as the robbers, and it is thought they are the pair who held up the three street cars back of Hanscom park on Saturday night a week ago. They answer in appearance the description given of the pair of robbers. Ford has a long police record having been implicated in many crimes, ranging up to murder. Maher is less well known, but has a bad record for what is known of him.

KILLED BY AN OLD RIFLE

St. Louis Arms Collector Shot in Head While Experimenting with Antique Gun.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Charles B. Eames, founder and vice president of the St. Louis Credit Clearing house, was instantly killed tonight at his residence by a shot from an old rifle which recently came into his possession.

Mr. Eames had quite a local reputation as a collector of ancient firearms. He purchased an antique muzzle loader yesterday and while examining it today noticed that the stock was in poor condition. Failing in his efforts to remove it, Mr. Eames decided to burn it off. From its appearance and type the rifle had probably not been used for fifty years and Mr. Eames took it into the cellar and placed the stock in the furnace. Hardly had he done so when there was a loud report and when members of Mr. Eames' family reached the cellar he was lying in a pool of blood with a bullet hole in his forehead.

Greek Cabinet Resigns.

ATHENS, Dec. 17.—The cabinet of M. Ralli resigned today as the result of the defeat of the government over the election of a president of the Chamber of Deputies. King George has summoned former Premier Theotokis to form a new cabinet.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Dec. 17.

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

At Plymouth—Arrived: Amerika, from New York; Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Umbria, from New York. Sailed: Winifredian and Caledonian, for Boston.

At Gibraltar—Arrived: Slavonia, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Sailed: Noordam, for New York.

At Dover—Sailed: Zeeland, for New York; Graf Waldersee, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Caronia, for New York.

SHUDDER OF HORROR

Russian Populace Believe the White Terror Has Returned.

CZAR ORDERS ARREST OF LEADERS

Proletariat Answers the Move by Declaring a General Strike.

NEW MEN TAKE PLACES OF THOSE IN JAIL

Novoe Vremya is the Only Newspaper to Appear Sunday.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE PROVINCES

Governors Authorized to Declare State of Siege Without Consulting St. Petersburg Officials.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—A shudder of horror has convulsed Russia. The government claims it has given battle only to the "red" revolutionists, but the populace generally believes that the "white terror" has returned. Already the leaders of the proletariat organization who escaped capture Saturday night at the Economic society, and even men of the rank of Prof. Milukoff, are in hiding from the police who are hunting them down. The government evidently anticipates a battle royal and has made its dispositions accordingly. It fully understands that the proletariat will give blow for blow in answer to the wholesale arrests.

The workmen's council and the League of Leagues Saturday night issued a declaration of a general strike to begin immediately and consequently by an imperial ukase published this morning all governors general, governors and prefects throughout the empire who are cut off by telegraph are clothed with most dictatorial powers, being authorized without consulting St. Petersburg to declare a state of siege, and if necessary, even martial law. As most of the provincial authorities are reactionary officials of the old regime the advantage they will take of such power to terrorize the populace can be easily imagined, they being in position to become petty tyrants and wage war each in his own particular fashion against the revolutionists.

Only One Paper Appears.

The Novoe Vremya was the only paper, with the exception of the Official Messenger, to appear today, and in the center of the first page is a half column of blank paper, showing where the censor had forbidden an article. The Novoe Vremya seceded from the Publishers' union and was published under the protection of police and Cossacks. The Slovo and the Novosti, two other papers that have not suspended publication, were unable to appear, as the printers walked out in obedience to orders of the council of workmen because these papers refused to print the manifesto of the proletariat organization. Practically all the ringleaders of the proletariat organization were arrested Saturday night and the resourcefulness of the council of workmen was proved by the fact that in less than an hour a new council, the head of which is M. Lenient, the editor of New Life, had replaced the old council and elected officers. The editors of the newspapers suspended for publishing the proletariat organization's manifesto, including the famous M. Hessen of the Pravo, were with the single exception of Prof. Milukoff, who managed to evade arrest, taken into custody. M. Souvorin, editor of the Russ, furnished $5,000 bail and was released.

In addition to the general strike, it is expected that the revolutionaries will have recourse to the old methods of fighting the government.

Threats Against Witte.

It is said the terrorist organization held a meeting in the small hours last night. Count Witte's life is considered in danger, and the annex of the palace where he is residing is heavily guarded. The most significant news comes from Tsarskoe-Selo where, in view of the resolution of the government to put its foot down on the strife, a regular campaign is being conducted with the purpose of firing the loyalty of the guard regiments.

Each day a regiment from St. Petersburg is reviewed and addressed by Emperor Nicholas, and with much ceremony his majesty passes up and down the lines and speaks personally to officers and men. The Grand Duke Nicholas is present at all these ceremonies.

Saturday, after the review of the Preobrajensky regiment, Grand Duke Nicholas and the officers of the regiment in turn on bended knees kissed the emperor's hand, which called forth an outburst of enthusiasm from the soldiers. Monday the Mallovski regiment will go to Tsarskoe Selo.

Government Fighting for Life.

M. Nomechaieff, minister of communications, has issued orders to the chiefs of all the railroads not to recognize organizations of railroad men, particularly cautioning them not to allow the passage of the orders of leaders of the organizations, who heretofore have been using the railroad telegraph lines to transmit their instructions. The government has chosen a desperate moment to repress the proletariat. It is fighting for its life in the Baltic region, where a revolt is admitted to be in full blast with almost a practical certainty that if it cannot be crushed its flames will spread to Poland. The native population of the ancient kingdom of Lithuania is made up of a hardy and headstrong people, who under the banner of revolt will fight to the bitter end.

Mutiny in Moscow.

At Moscow the government is confronted with a mutiny of troops so serious that it has been obliged to send a regiment of cavalry from St. Petersburg to aid in the suppression of the mutineers.

The government today succeeded in restoring cable communication abroad, but it is utterly unable to guarantee how long it will be able to keep the cables in operation.

Petitions from the nobility of Riga, Windau, Libau and other places in the Baltic provinces have been received by the government, imploring it to abolish martial law, which, the petition says, is only inflaming the situation.

The editors of the Signal and several other satirical papers of mushroom growth, which have been printing the most outrageous cartoons of imperial personages, have been arrested, charged with lese majeste.

Witte May Resign.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—3:45 p. m.—A report that Count Witte has resigned is in circulation, but it is false. It may, however, become true at any moment, as General Count Alexis Ignatieff is being held in reserve.

A close friend of the premier tells the As-