

SPAIN FAVORS OPEN DOOR

Duke of Almodovar Sends Keynote of the Moroccan Conference.

DELEGATES MEET AT THREE O'CLOCK

In Last Analysis Matter Resolves itself Into Question Upon Claims of France to Preponderance of Interests.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Jan. 16.—The delegates to the Moroccan conference began assembling shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, causing a scene of great animation. The American delegation arrived at the town hall following the Spanish, French, German and British delegations. The fact that the French and British delegations drove to the conference together was noticed and commented upon.

The conference was opened at 3 o'clock, the duke of Almodovar, the Spanish foreign minister, delivering the speech of welcome. Hier von Radewitz, chief of the German commission, proposed the duke of Almodovar as president of the conference and the other countries represented, including the United States, seconded the nomination with the result that the duke was unanimously elected president.

During the course of his address, the duke of Almodovar declared: "The powers have clearly shown their desire that order, peace and prosperity shall reign throughout Morocco. The sultan as well as the foreign governments desire this end, which is obtainable by introducing reforms upon the triple principle of the conference, namely, the sultan's integrity, the integrity of his territory and equal commercial treatment, namely, the open door. Mutual respect for our reciprocal interests and a sincere desire to conciliate them must be, according to my view, our rule of conduct at this conference. Our own sentiment as well as the expectant attitude of the entire world dictates such a conciliatory solution."

The conference adjourned at 3:15 p. m. until tomorrow, after deciding to begin the next session with discussing the surveillance of contraband arms, and then take up the question of financial reforms. Ambassador White was most satisfied with the result of the meeting as when the duke of Almodovar emphasized the necessity for the independence of Morocco and the open door he was immediately and strongly seconded by the French and German delegates.

Issues Involved.—On the eve of the Moroccan conference it is well to define the essential issues presented, as they will clearly indicate the general scope of the meeting and the chief danger of the issues involved.

On September 28 last Mr. Rouvier for France, and Prince Radewitz for Germany, reached an agreement of the exact program of the conference. This program is quite short, as it was part of Rouvier's skillful diplomacy to bring the conference within the closest possible limits. The program agreed upon was as follows: "The two governments are in accord in proposing to the sultan the following program: 1. Organization by international accord of the police, except on the Algerian frontier. 2. Surveillance and repression of contraband arms, except along the Algerian frontier. 3. Financial reforms, with the creation of a state bank, with the privileges of issuing currency. 4. Study of the customs and new means of raising revenue. The agreement contains some other minor features, but the foregoing are the essential questions to be presented to the Moroccan conference.

Position of France.—France throughout the controversy and up to the opening of the conference has maintained that it had a special privileged position in Morocco. That it is the vital question about to be considered, for the questions of contraband and customs are largely detail. If the special position of France is recognized, then the coming conference will turn over to France the organization of the police and military and the surveillance of contraband. In short, all of the questions involved hinge upon the main question as to whether the special position of France is to be clearly recognized. By the foregoing agreements Germany has recognized the need of some outside supervision over Morocco. It remains to decide who will exercise this supervision. Germany will doubtless contend for international supervision, in which it and all other powers shall take equal part, something like the international administration of Macedonia and Crete. On the other hand, France consistently upholds its special and paramount right, based on geographical position, to safeguard the future of Morocco, acting thus as the virtual trustee of the nations.

The issues before the conference, therefore, are comparatively simple; first, shall France be charged with the necessary reforms for Morocco, and second, the detailed consideration of these various reforms relating to finances, police, customs and contraband. Instructions to American Delegates.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—What part will be played by the Washington government in the Moroccan conference at Algeciras is clearly set forth in the instructions prepared by Secretary Root for the American delegates. Mr. White, the American ambassador at Algeciras, and Mr. Chambers, the American minister at Tangier. These instructions are included in a compilation of confidential correspondence relative to the Moroccan conference prepared at the Department of State for the conference and intended for the American delegates. At its outset, the instructions instruct the secretary to announce that the participation of the United States in this conference is based exclusively upon its treaty rights with Morocco, a re-arrangement of which is now proposed by the sultan, who has extended invitations to the United States and other powers signatory to the treaty of 1806, to join in a conference to discuss the manner for suitable reforms which the sultan has decided to introduce in his empire. By the treaty of 1806 it is pointed out that the government is pledged to the right of protection of a special class of native Moors. Farther than this, treaty rights of the government, it is declared are confined to an equal share in whatever privileges of commerce and protection or residence may be enjoyed by other foreigners. As has been repeatedly announced by the department the attitude of this government toward the policies of Morocco is clearly laid down in the instructions of its delegates to the conference. The American delegates will have practically nothing to do with the selection of such problems save to express the hope that whatever arrangements may be entered into provide an equality of rights shall be guaranteed to the United States.

D.K. wedding rings. Edholm, Jeweler. Buffalo Brokers Fail.—BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The office of William F. Dever & Co., stock brokers, were closed today. Edward Brady, manager and principal stockholder in the concern, was held in Boston. No statement has been made as to the cause. The firm would be secured at the office. The firm did not hold membership on any of the stock exchanges, but handled a large stock

TARIFF BILL PASSED

(Continued from First Page.)

It shall be ascertained by the president that any article manufactured in the United States is sold abroad for less than at home the president shall have power to reduce the import duty on the particular article to just the amount of advantage given the foreign power.

Mr. Payne's amendment, not offering a lucid interval on the part of the administration and the party in power," offered an amendment putting sugar and tobacco from the Philippines on the free list. He twitted the republican opponents of the bill with having "weak knees" because they had just refused to support Mr. Payne's amendment to "cut loose" from the Philippines.

Mr. Payne thanked Mr. Williams, but declared his help was not needed in perfecting the bill. "Champe Clark declared he had a most pertinent question to ask. "Does the gentleman think he can pass this bill without our help?" "I consider that question very important," was Mr. Payne's answer, much to the amusement of the democratic side. The reason of this time it was so desired in the Philippines of the revenue which will come from the 5 per cent tax on sugar and the tobacco.

"Levy a tax on land," interjected Mr. Williams. The Williams amendment was defeated, the honorable members party lines 85 to 170. Mr. Mann (Ill.) secured the adoption of an amendment providing that tariff and internal revenue collections shall go directly into the Philippine treasury only until April 1, 1908. Mr. Mann explained that at the expiration of this time it was so desired in the Philippines might still be allowed to retain such collections. An amendment cutting off \$500 a ton of the differential on refined sugar and levying \$2.50 of the differential was offered by Mr. Clark.

Mr. Payne made a point of order against the amendment. Mr. Clark here replied to a fine Mr. Payne had made of Mr. Clark's "tear down the customs houses" speech. He quoted his predecessor in the house, who on one occasion declared, "Fellow Citizens, consistency be damned."

"If I was a church member," continued Mr. Clark, "I would repeat those words here today. But being a church member and being afraid of getting turned out, I will put it this way: I had rather be inconsistent and be right than be consistent and be wrong." This was greeted with hilarity on both sides of the house.

As to the amendment Mr. Clark said there was an opportunity for all those republicans who "had denounced the Sugar trust" to back up their words. "If you vote against this amendment," he continued, "forever and eternally hold your peace about the extortions of the Sugar trust." His amendment would reduce the differential yearly to the total of \$6,917,965.

The differential fight was reviewed by Mr. Payne with the conclusion that the republicans who voted with the democrats at that time were "stamped out." Addressing himself to his republican colleagues, Mr. Payne declared: "You may follow him (Mr. Williams) to your political graves. There is no law to prevent it."

After a running debate, in which Mr. Grover (N. Y.), Clark (Mo.), Grosvener (O.) and Mr. Williams, the minority leader, took part, Mr. Olmsted ruled the amendment not in order, saying the amendment was so worded as to not even touch Philippine sugar. Mr. Clark appealed from the decision of the speaker, but the ruling was sustained, 230 to 120, not a republican voting with the democrats. Applause followed the vote when Mr. Williams exclaimed: "Having succeeded in reuniting the republican party (long republican applause)—which is always the result of a democratic vote, I will not offer another amendment."

Mr. Williams gave way to Mr. Sullivan (Mass.), who vainly sought to amend the bill so that articles manufactured, or yet to be manufactured, might be reshipped free of duty between the Philippines, the United States and its territorial possessions. The committee of the whole then rose and the bill was reported to the house.

The democratic substitute of immediate free trade with the Philippines was offered after the amendments to the bill had been agreed to in the house. On roll call the democratic substitute was defeated, 231 to 106. Messrs. Clark and Lamar of Florida being the only democrats to vote against the substitute. A roll call on the passage of the bill was then demanded by Mr. Mondell. The roll call on this resulted in 285 yeas and 71 nays, with seven answering present.

The republicans voting against the bill were: Adams (Wis.), Babcock, Bishop, Bonyng, Brooks (Colo.), Brown, Campbell (O.), Cassin, Davidson, Davidson, Davis (Ill.), Dixon (Mont.), Dwyer, Dresser, Driscoll, Dunwell, Ellis, Fassett, Fordney, French, Gardner (Mich.), Gillett (Cal.), Goebel, Granna, Hayes, Henry (Conn.), Higgins, Hogg, Howell (Utah), Jenkins, Keifer, Kinbas, Knowland, Lufan, Lilley (Conn.), Lilley (Pa.), Louder, McClanahan, Minor, Mondell, Mosser, Nevin, Norris, Rhodes Smith (Cal.), Samuel W. Smith, William Alden Smith (Pa.), Sperry, Stafford, Townsend, Tyndell, Wanger, Webster, Weema, Young.

SENATE DISCUSSES RATE BILL. Mr. Fulton's Explanation of the Debate.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Unexpectably the senate today found itself considering the railroad rate question, which was precipitated by Mr. Fulton's taking the floor to make a brief speech in explanation of an amendment offered by him to the Dole bill. Mr. Fulton's explanation of the authority to modify orders of the Interstate Commerce commission imposing an unreasonable rate. He had not proceeded far when he was switched from a general explanation of the terms of the provision to a defense of the principle which it seeks to establish and a general debate followed. Mr. Fulton held the floor throughout, but there were many interruptions, and other senators fully shared the time among themselves. Mr. Foraker, Spooner, Bailey and Chase. The discussion was limited to most attentively by all the senators, showing the great interest that is felt in the subject. The trend of the controversy was all toward the point as to whether congress has the right to delegate its authority to fix rates and whether the courts may determine what is a reasonable rate. Mr. Fulton contended that the courts may legitimately exercise this right.

Mr. Scott made a brief speech in support of the merchant marine shipping bill and Mr. Keim gave notice that tomorrow he would ask the senate to name a day for voting on the pure food bill.

MINERS' CONVENTION MEETS

President Mitchell Announces Satisfactory Progress in Anthracite Wage Scale.

SECRETARY WILSON'S ANNUAL REPORT

Strikes During Year Were Costly and Expenses Exceed the Income Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—President John Mitchell's announcement this afternoon that "satisfactory progress is being made toward a conference between the mine workers and the operators of the anthracite region" drew a round of applause from 1,200 delegates assembled in Tomlinson hall for the seventh annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which began this morning. This announcement was made in the course of the president's annual report and address, almost as an incidental remark. There was no further explanation in regard to the anthracite situation from President Mitchell, but the word of their chief was enough, and when a few minutes later, delegates came in from the streets with a rumor that President Thomas of the Valley company was reported to have said that the anthracite operators had agreed to hold a conference with the committee appointed by the mine workers in their Shanokin convention the enthusiasm knew no bounds.

When Mr. Mitchell had finished reading his report, Vice President Thomas L. Lewis, who had presided during the reading of the president's report, called A. D. Fairlee, national executive board member from Alabama, to the chair and Mr. Fairlee announced the report of the vice president. The report of Vice President Lewis told of the work of the organization, which has proceeded during the year just ended at a tremendous pace and also gave glimpses of his connection with the adjustment of many difficulties which arose during the year in which he served as secretary. Secretary-Treasurer Wilson's report gave the statistics of the organization in full and is a remarkable showing of the wonderful strength and vitality of the united mine workers.

Addresses of welcome were made by Governor Hanly on behalf of the state; Theodore Perry, president of the Central Labor union, in behalf of Indianapolis labor union, and Alfred Potts, president of the Commercial club, in behalf of Indianapolis institutions.

Secretary-Treasurer Wilson's letter, welcoming the miners to the city, was read. Though the preliminary work of the convention, which pressed closely upon the addresses, was long, the delegates remained in their seats and showed great interest. The report of the credentials committee, which the delegates showed that 1,461 local unions were represented.

Union is Growing.—Mr. Mitchell in his address said that notwithstanding "opposition of open foes and professing friends" there had been a substantial increase in the numerical strength of the organization, the paid up membership having increased to 207,000. The gain in the anthracite field was 27,000. President Mitchell said the committee appointed at the Shamokin (Pa.) conference to confer with representatives of the companies for the purpose of formulating an agreement was making satisfactory progress. He called attention to the increase in machine mined coal to 37.8 per cent of the total production and urged that strenuous efforts be made to establish a fixed differential. The executive board, he said, had prepared a bill for presentation to state legislatures in which is to be provided for the examination of the employment in mines and so preventing the employment of incompetent men. The bill presented in congress for the creation of a government bureau of mines was endorsed in the address.

Drafting New Wage Scale.—Mr. Mitchell, in speaking of the policy to be pursued by the union in its coming joint conference with the coal operators, said: "I am conscious of the fact that more than ordinary significance attaches to anything I may say as to the policy which we shall pursue when we meet the operators in joint convention; especially is this true at the present time, when the coal operators are compelled in the event of a disagreement to find some other means of adjusting their relations. In connection with this subject it may be recalled that in the history of the coal trade in this country, the most serious culminated in a reduction of wages in the spring of 1905. The adverse conditions prevailing at that time continued during the year 1906, and even up to the spring of 1907. From that time there has been a gradual improvement both in prices and wages which has continued until the present, and if the activity in the coal trade, the railroad, industrial and commercial affairs of the country is any barometer by which future conditions may be judged, the probability of continued prosperity in the mining industry seems assured.

It is to be noted that there is little sentiment and no philanthropy in the determination of the coal operators to make agreements, however, it appears to me that the miners have given relief to our employers by accepting a lower wage rate, and when prices were falling below a profitable margin they should reciprocally share with us their present and prospective prosperity. And I recommend that the scale committee take this fact into consideration in the formulation of its report."

Source of Opposition.—In the speech in which his report reference was made to the obstacles we have encountered in the work of organization, he set out the source of the opposition when we speak of "open foes and professing friends." I desire, even at the risk of bringing offense upon me, to say that we have been attacked from two sources which would expect to be diametrically opposed.

First, we have had the intense opposition of the Party-Populist element, who are wreckers who have antagonized every effort we have made to organize the union forces of the country, and the operators of Pennsylvania and the Georges Creek district of Maryland, the state of Colorado and two Virginias.

Second, we have been opposed with equal vigor—although with different weapons—an organization styling itself the industrial workers of the world, and the Western Federation of Miners. The recognized spokesmen of these organizations profess real solicitude for the welfare of the coal miners. They seek to convey the impression that they are so densely ignorant that they are unable to control or successfully manage an organization of the kind ever worked in a coal mine in his life, and most of whom have made failures of the several organizations they have been connected with. They have made, trade union members as to render us unable to strike at any time during the year, and conditions would seem propitious. They look upon the fact that if we had no agreements and were therefore at liberty to strike at our own sweet will, the operators would have precisely the same right.

Secretary Wilson's Report.—W. R. Wilson, secretary of the United Mine Workers, in his annual report, said notwithstanding the increase in the per capita tax by the last convention, the expenses of the organization had exceeded the income by \$24,645.22. There are now 1,438 men on strike in Alabama, Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky. The Missouri (Pa.) strike cost, in all, \$11,000; the West Virginia (Pa.) strike cost, in all, \$35,000; and the Georges Creek (Md.) strike cost, in all, \$25,000.

LIBERALS CONTINUE TO GAIN

British Unionists Lose Twenty-Two Seats as Result of Day's Polling.

JOHN BURNS HAS 1,800 MAJORITY

Great Enthusiasm in District of Labor Leader When the Vote is Announced—Unionists Make No Gain.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The commercial heart of the kingdom remained faithful to the unionist cause, the city of London returning A. G. H. Gibbs and Sir Edward Clark by enormous majorities, approximately 1,800 for the unionists and 200 for the opposition. The Tory conservative London districts like Westminster, and provincial seats like Oxford, where the working class population is small, managed to retain unionist representatives. Otherwise today's story of the struggle is a repetition of yesterday's heavily increased pollings. Some enormous labor votes and discomfiture of the unionists, who did not gain a single seat in today's balloting, but lost twenty-two to the liberals and laborites.

The 27 seats already elected for the new Parliament are distributed as follows: Liberals, 12; unionists, 8; laborites, 2; nationalists, 2. The solitary unionist gain at Hastings since the elections began is met by a combined liberal and labor gain of eighty-nine seats.

The elections in London and Liverpool had not gone so heavily in favor of the liberals as did those at Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool. The unionists retained their seats with greatly reduced majorities. T. P. O'Connor was re-elected for the Scotland division of Liverpool. At Birkenhead the liberals gained one seat and at Edinburgh the laborites gained one at Dundee. This is regarded as an important indication of the drift of the feeling in Scotland.

Defeats of former cabinet secretaries continue to be announced. Alfred Lyttelton, colonial secretary in Mr. Balfour's cabinet, and William Hayes Fisher, financial secretary to the treasury in 1902-3, being among those who lost their seats.

William Ashmead Burdett-Coutts Bartlett, unionist, managed to maintain his seat for Westminster, but Sir Henry Stoen-Karr was defeated at St. Helen's by Mr. Glover.

There was a great scene at Battersea tonight after John Burns' election was announced. Mr. Burns stood on the balcony of the town hall on Lavender Hill, on which he resides, wildly waving his hat while fully 30,000 of his supporters were along the hill as he wildly cheered. It was a long time before Mr. Burns could get a hearing to announce the figures. Then he exclaimed: "Now, go tell my wife." His majority is 1,800.

A few minutes afterward Mr. Burns was escorted shoulder through the Battersea streets by thousands of workmen.

Walter Hume Long, former chief secretary for Ireland, who lost his seat for South Bristol Monday was today elected to the unionist seat for South Dublin, where the unionist candidate had withdrawn in his favor.

Battle in Birmingham Today.—BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 16.—This city is resting tonight preparatory to tomorrow's battle at the polls, which promises to be the most sensational in many years. Few persons venture to forecast the result. It is evident the unionists are frightened by the results of the last three days, particularly that at Dudley, the nearest constituency polled, where the liberals gained a seat. The unionists are exerting every effort. Joseph Chamberlain, contrary to the usual custom of non-participation in the canvass on an election day, has at the urgent request of his supporters agreed to visit the polls in his division tomorrow and, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, will tour the district.

It is generally believed that two of the seven divisions of Birmingham are likely to be captured by the liberals tomorrow. At the election of 1903 six unionists were returned unopposed and in the seventh the unionist majority was 2,150, or almost two to one. Despite the landslide throughout the country it is not believed that Joseph Chamberlain has lost the personal grip on his home town that he has held for a third of a century. According to a statement issued by the unionist committee tonight the other five districts are safe. The issue in Birmingham is that of straight fiscal reform, but it is affected by side issues on which the workmen are split.

In a speech at Nuneaton, near here tonight Joseph Chamberlain said he sympathized with Mr. Balfour in his defeat at Manchester. It was no use, Mr. Chamberlain said, to attempt to minimize the events of the last few days, but it was his belief that a reaction would soon set in. If Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman thought he had crushed the agitation for "fair" trade he was greatly mistaken, for that agitation, Mr. Chamberlain declared, would be continued as long as he lived, and after his death the work would be taken up by others.

Have you friends? In the east? In the west? In the old country? Send them each a copy of the Jubilee Edition of The Bee. Advertise Omaha.

Lumbermen Meet in Minneapolis.—MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—The sixteenth annual meeting of the Lumbermen's association of the United States, with 1,000 delegates in attendance from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, representing all branches of the trade, the new president of the association, J. H. G. Smith, of Duluth, Minn., is, or Vice President Grief of Eldora, Ia.

The game of the evening, although a one-sided match, has been a very good one. The preliminary match between the Young Men's Christian association Juniors and the Juniors of the Young Men's Christian association was a very good one. The Juniors were 19 to 8. There was a good player on both teams. Doda of the Juniors being the most notable instance. The Juniors are now desirous of taking on other teams for games.

Boys Have Exciting Race.—One of the most exciting races on roller skates of the season was that contested by six boys, none of them being more than 12 years of age, who were in skates and trousers yet, and it remained for one of these to take the honors away from his competitors. The race was held at the skating rink and was followed by only a few inches by Joseph Patterson. The other competitors were: Paul Schermer, Paul Schermer and Mike Tuchman. But one race was held, an accident to one of the boys creating a change in plans.

Sporting Reviews.—Harvard has taken a team of its own in spite of the fact that Roll, the head coach, represents it on the rules committee as a member of the reform commission.

The Gopher's magazine says: "The Lincoln, Neb., country club has purchased its property for two years since the organization of the club it has occupied leased premises, but recently it has grown so strong that it has been considered advisable to own the property. The reorganization includes a scheme for the reconstruction of the club house, golf links, in addition to those now in use, improved baths and other facilities for an up-to-date country club."

Another victim.—An incident Editor Schermer of Columbus, O., was cited on his way to the West Virginia and Kentucky. The Missouri (Pa.) strike cost, in all, \$11,000; the West Virginia (Pa.) strike cost, in all, \$35,000; and the Georges Creek (Md.) strike cost, in all, \$25,000.

SPORTS OF A DAY

EVENTS ON THE RUNNING TRACKS

Talent at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—In the feature of the Oakland today Grasscutter, at 11 to 1, proved a surprise to the talent and won from wire to wire. Abe Meyer, at 15 to 1, proved a surprise to the talent and won from wire to wire. Abe Meyer, at 15 to 1, proved a surprise to the talent and won from wire to wire.

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DOCTORS FOR MEN

Doctors for Men



If you are drifting in a sea of sickness and disease toward the rocks and shoals of chronic invalidity, you should stop drifting and consult with one of the eminent specialists connected with the STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE at once, before it is too late. We are striving to save the thousands of young and middle-aged men who are plunging toward the grave, tortured by the woes of Nervous-Sexual Debility, caused by self-abuse, indigestion, excesses or the result of specific or private diseases.

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Stricture, Varicocele, Emissions, Nervous-Sexual Debility, Impotency, Blood Poison (Syphilis), Rectal, Kidney and Urinary Diseases or any disease or weakness due to inheritance, evil habits, excesses, self-abuse or the result of specific or private diseases, you should take proper steps to rid yourself of such a condition, as it will cause you bitter regret and humiliation in after-life. We cure this class of troubles quickly, safely and thoroughly. We make no misleading statements or unbusinesslike propositions to the afflicted, neither do we promise to cure them in a few days, nor offer cheap, worthless treatment in order to secure their patronage. Honest doctors of recognized ability do not resort to such methods. We guarantee a perfect, safe and lasting cure in the quickest possible time, without leaving injurious after-effects in the system, and at the lowest cost possible for honest, skillful and successful treatment.

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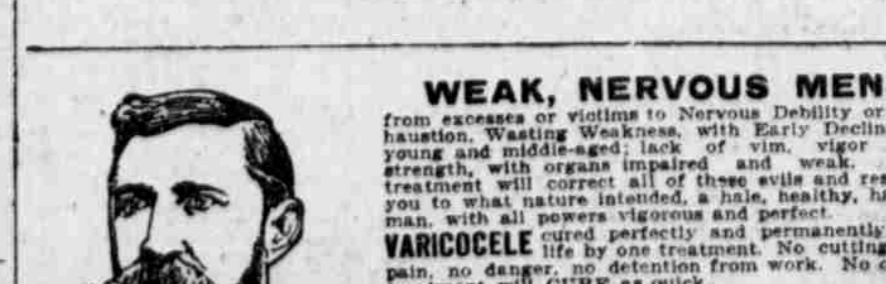
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