NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

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VIENNA'S VIEW POINT

Austria Claims Difference with Hungary is of Little Moment.

HUNGARIANS ARE SAID TO BE FOOLISH

Alleged to Have Staked Much to Win Little in Contest.

RECEPTION ACCORDED KING'S APPOINTEE

Cruel Story Told of Riot in Hungary is Repeated.

OLD STATESMEN ARE ACCUSED OF FRAUD

Men Who Perfected Austro-Hungarian Alliance Are Said to Have Misled the King on Subject.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The fact that the differences of opinion between Austria and Hungary are so slight makes it extremely difficult for the world to realize that, though slight, they are really serious. It is not forgotten that trouble over the appointment of the consuls resulted in the separation of Sweden and Norway and that probably the differences of opinion which resulted in a subdivision of the Scandinavian peninsula were originally no greater than those which are at present troubling Emperor Franz Joseph; but in spite of all this it does appear difficult to make even the neighbors of Austria and Hungary understand what the trouble is all about.

Last spring before the Hungarian crisis had assumed its present aggravated form, a Balkan politician of some influence and importance in his own state called upon an acquaintance in Vienna to ask what secret object the Hungarians were really pursuing. "Ultimately, separation from Austria, but immediately the granting of a few dozen Hungarian words of command," was the reply. "Yes," said the Balkan politician, "that is what the people say," but I want to know the real object of the Magyars. You cannot make me believe that the Magyars want separation from Austria. For us Balkan states a separate Hungary would be a boon. It would be quite another matter for us if we had only to deal with the Hungarian government in Budapest and not with the Austro-Hungarian government in Vienna."

Although the Vienna man spared no pains to explain the nature of the Hungarian crisis, which it must be admitted, is as technical as the theology of the Scottish Free church and Scottish United Free church controversy, the Balkan politician went away manifestly disappointed and dissatisfied at what he thought was a polite refusal to tell the whole truth. His reluctance to believe that the Hungarians could be sacrificing their interests and the influence of the dual monarchy in the Balkans without some all-important secret aim represented a state of mind through which all the Balkan governments, as well as individual politicians, have recently passed. Now they are beginning to believe that the Hungarians are not pursuing any secret aim and consequently the diplomats of the Balkan states are beginning to make hay while the sun shines.

Trouble at Debreczin.

The Royal Freeburg of Debreczin, the second magyar of Hungarian cities, has once again taken the lead in the defense of Hungarian rights. It was to Debreczin that in 1849, the Hungarian Diet repaired and on April 14, 1849, the Hapsburg dynasty was there declared by Kossuth to be dethroned. The present controversy is certainly less glorious, though in the present excited state of public opinion to Hungarians they probably will appear less heroic.

The king, on the proposal of his Hungarian ministry, recently appointed an elderly official named Kovacs to be high sheriff of Haidu county, of which Debreczin is the chief town. The good burghers of Debreczin resolved to receive the newcomer in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the place. A decree of boycott and excommunication was accordingly drawn up by a committee of public safety and placarded in the streets. The day and the hour of the new high sheriff's arrival not being known, a hearse drawn by two broken down hacks met every train from Budapest for some days and a large assemblage of citizens armed with rotten eggs, sticks and stones escorted the funeral equipage. Finally their perseverance was rewarded. The representative of the king, who is 58 years of age, arrived from Budapest by the evening train. Howls and insults from the crowd induced him to delay his appearance, but the doughty Debreczineers pulled him out, bespattered him with rotten eggs, threw him on the ground and trampled on him. It is claimed that the crowd, which consisted of intelligent and educated men, then lifted him up so that he could be more effectively stoned and beaten. Despite his pleadings, he was placed in the hearse and stoned by the crowd to the singing of the Kossuth hymn. Badly bespattered and beaten, he was finally rescued by two bank clerks, and the police being ordered out succeeded in affording him protection until he recovered sufficiently to return to Budapest.

Every effort is being made to bring about the downfall of Count Goluchowski. It is claimed by the Hungarian coalition that the comparatively unsympathetic attitude of European public opinion toward the tactics of the Hungarian leader is attributable to Count Goluchowski's efforts to prejudice the press of the world against Hungary. Unless circumstances change, however, it seems hardly probable that either the coalition leaders or the military Italianophobes in Vienna will witness their efforts crowned with success. Those who intrigue against the count are loudest and most bitter in their assertions that it seems impossible to shake the confidence of the emperor in Count Goluchowski.

Complaints are made that Count Julius Andrassey, as head of the dissenting liberals or constitutional party, in his recent address declared that peace between the crown and the Hungarian nation was desirable; that it must be an honorable peace acceptable to both parties; that the crown must yield without fear to the wishes of the nation just as it had yielded in 1867 against the advice of shorsighted councillors, thereby securing for Austria and Hungary forty years of prosperous tranquillity, did not tell the whole truth in regard to the yielding of the king in 1867.

Say Crown Was Hoodwinked.

It is claimed that he did not tell the whole truth in regard to the 1867 compact, and did not point out that had not Count Andrassey's father and Deak had the insight to perceive the danger of attempting to curtail the military prerogatives of the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

AS TO LIFE ON PLANET MARS

Prof. Turner of Oxford Says Life May Exist Without Presence of Air.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The questions that have been raised regarding life on Mars are being discussed with unusual interest by scientists. Some of the most remarkable statements recently were those of Prof. Turner of Oxford university. During the course of his remarks he enunciated the principle that life was not dependent on air—that there is really no necessity for beings to breathe. Being asked whether the planets were inhabited, he said:

"I do not know. Of course, with science at its present stage of development no man can know. But nevertheless I feel sure they are.

"The question of Mars," he said, "has often been raised and the presence of what has frequently been called canals has been cited to prove that Mars is inhabited.

"In dealing with the planet Mars all of the observations of all the astronomers really amount to very little.

"The planets are so like the earth in many respects that it seems unreasonable to think that life is confined to the latter sphere. If there is life it must be different from the forms of life on this earth. I cannot understand why people persist in picturing the inhabitants of the planets as men.

"It should be borne in mind that we are carefully adapted to the conditions of life on the earth, and as the conditions vary on the planets so do the forms of life vary so as to be adapted to these conditions.

"There are certain low forms of life which can exist better without air than with it. Given the same condition of affairs on some other planet this lower kind of life may have developed just as we have developed."

Speaking as an astronomer, he said the best thing to do to investigate was not to build big telescopes, but to give the money to those scientists who were working on low temperatures in order to see whether bacteria could live in lower temperatures than has yet been obtained.

TO RECLAIM EARTH EATERS

Indian Natives Are to Be Prevailed Upon to Stop Consuming Clay.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Efforts are being made to stamp out the habit of earth eating which is prevalent among natives over almost all of India. In northern India the favorite form of earth consumed is the gray or drab-colored shade. This is excavated mostly at Meth, in Bikanir, and is exported to the Punjab at the rate of 2,000 camel loads a year. In different districts different kinds of clay are eaten, but if the natives have at one time a taste for a special kind of mud as the habit increases the depraved appetite soon becomes satisfied with bricks and broken pots. White ant soil, with the nests and ants themselves, is also considered a great delicacy.

The reasons given for indulging in the habit are as follows: First, a peculiar fascinating odor and taste in the clay, rendering it a delicacy; second, an unnatural craving due to disease; third, to satisfy hunger; fourth, force of example; fifth, supposed medicinal virtue.

The habit is not always confined, as might be imagined, to the lower orders. A university graduate confessed to a friend that the bland earthy odor was a great temptation to him and that the very thought of it made his mouth water. He always enjoyed the odor, he said, when showers fell upon previously parched earth. The effects of the habit are disastrous. Those women addicted to it very soon complain, first of pain and weakness in the limbs, then of palpitation and difficulty of walking a little distance up hill. After some time all the other symptoms of anaemia are fully established—sallow and pale complexion, tongue and gums bloodless and general debility. Very often dropsy follows.

A planter in Assam succeeded in almost completely suppressing the habit on his estate by making the offenders stand out with a piece of mud in each hand exposed to the ridicule of the remainder of the coolies.

UNITE IN ATTACK ON THE SUN

Scientists Will Endeavor to Wrest Secrets from Source of Light.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Prof. H. H. Turner, Savilian professor at Oxford, in a lecture before the Royal Institute, made the announcement that at a conference of scientists at Oxford recently it was decided to make a resolute "attack" on the sun. A large number of astronomers, with Prof. Hale at their head, swore a solemn oath to devote all their energies to learning something more about it.

Prof. Hale, according to Prof. Turner, is conducting his observations from an observatory on Mount Wilson, 6,000 feet high, overlooking Los Angeles, in California. Prof. Turner said that one of the reasons why it had been decided to make this uniform scientific attack on the sun was found in the fact that it was the only star that could be studied in detail. There was the advantage of history on the side of science, inasmuch as from the days of the earliest telescope considerable attention had been directed to the sun, and that for many years it had been photographed daily at Greenwich observatory. The thing that really upset the calculation of the astronomers of the world regarding the heat of the sun and made them anxious to learn more about that body was the discovery of radium.

FIGHT IN BUDAPEST THEATER

In "Battle of Flowers" Actors and Audience Throw Missiles at Each Other.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—During the performance of the operatta, "The Battle of the Flowers," an extraordinary encounter occurred in the Kaschau theater between the actors and the audience.

On previous evenings some of the actresses had thrown flowers to some of the occupants of the stalls. This excited the jealousy of the actors, and on the evening of the battle they pelted the stalls with potatoes, apples, cabbages and other vegetables. The recipients of these gifts evidently preferred the flowers to the vegetables, for they replied by breaking off the backs of the chairs and throwing them at the actors. A free fight ensued, two actresses were injured and the fight was only prevented by the intervention of the police, who cleared out the theater and arrested some of the occupants of the stalls, as well as several of the actors.

CHINESE STAND FIRM

No Indication that Boycott Against American Goods Will Be Lifted.

MERCHANTS DECEIVE STATE OFFICIALS

Government Does Not Know Extent of the Present Feeling.

SECRETARY TAFT MISLED BY APPEARANCES

During Recent Visit No One Could Tell Him the Facts.

MILITARY MANEUVERS ARE SURPRISING

Showing Made by Imperial Army in North China Opens Eyes of World to Empire's Possibilities.

PEKING, Jan. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The boycott against American goods continues to be one of the most remarkable features of oriental life. This powerful weapon has been taken up by the Chinese with a vengeance which would be positively humorous at times were it not in reality economically and politically dangerous, for the boycott of American goods has swept over China like a wave of flame. It might be possible to control it if it were applied to cases isolated and individualistic, but when thousands of Chinese merchants meet in conventions and agree not to purchase American goods even though the poorer classes of the Chinese might be anxious to take advantage of cheaper prices, how can they do so if the Chinese wholesalers and retailers refuse to handle them? The only way to overcome a national boycott of that character would be to establish new wholesalers and new retailers, and this of course is not possible.

Hence it happens that flour shipped from California, Oregon and the state of Washington no longer competes on an economic basis with flour from Australia and other ports of the world. From reasons purely sentimental the Chinese are refusing to touch the American goods, no matter what the price. Hence it is that American trade in the orient is taking a terrible tumble. But for the fact that American petroleum furnished by the Standard Oil company figures so largely in oriental trade American commerce would show a still greater falling off. But the Standard Oil company has a practical monopoly, especially since the check put upon Russian oil production as a result of the strikes and the riots in the Baku district. And having a practical monopoly it is difficult to see how even the wily Chinaman can stop taking American oil.

Spreads to All Parts of Empire.

One of the remarkable features about the Chinese boycott is found in the fact that though it is said to be in revenge for the exclusion of Chinese it originated in Shanghai, whence no laborers go to the United States. Since then it has been as keenly prosecuted there as in Canton, the home of most of the actual emigrants to America. This in itself would go a long ways toward proving that other questions entered into the equation besides the mere matter of emigration to the United States, and for this very reason it has been argued that it could not be so much an anti-American as an anti-foreign movement—an appeal in fact to the same spirit which promoted the growth of Boxerism. From Shanghai it has spread to all parts of the Chinese empire except Tien Tsin, where the viceroy would have none of it. But it even had an effect more far-reaching than in China alone. The Straits Settlement and all of the islands in the vicinity of China have responded to the call of China for the Chinese. The initial steps were taken so far as the world at large knows by the official Chamber of Commerce, and not by the mercantile guilds, which indeed were busied later on in protecting their members, the bankers and the merchants, from the disastrous effects of the movement. But the strange part about it all is that in reality official China does not appear to be in favor of the boycott, and it might have been supposed that official China would have influence enough to prevent the Chamber of Commerce from the taking of drastic measures. One thing is pretty certain, this medieval country has learned, partially at least, to recognize the modern truth that all nations are one in matters of trade and that what injures one cannot benefit another. This lesson was driven home by the fact that the Chinese merchants had contracted for many months ahead for the products of the American mills and were forced to meet their obligations if their financial standing was to be maintained, the result being that they and the banks supporting them found themselves loaded up with these stocks for which the consuming markets had been seriously restricted. It came home with telling force to the Chinese merchants when many of them had to pay thousands and thousands of dollars for a release of their contract obligations. For the agitation had been taken up by the young China party, the local newspapers and the thousands of students who had passed through the schools of the various missions, English and American, and especially by those who had acquired by a resident of a year or two in Japan that superficial knowledge which is always so dangerous. From them it spread to the people at large always ready to be inflamed by what for want of a better word must be called an anti-foreign feeling. The commercial result of this extension of the boycott was a serious diminution in the actual consumption of American products which in importers wholesale loss went on piling up in the warehouses of Shanghai and constituting a heavy burden on the financial resources of the native banks. These banks already overburdened with the task of financing the indemnity payments are in troubled waters and it is feared that the present year in Chinese trade will be an extremely bad one.

Secretary Taft Deceived.

It may be asked how it happens that so shrewd an observer as Secretary Taft was deceived. For it is known that when on his junket in China last summer he cabled to the president, after several conferences, that the Chinese themselves were tired of the boycott; that it was practically over, or would be suspended pending legislation by congress this winter looking to an amendment of the Chinese exclusion laws.

The facts are that not even the Chinese authorities themselves know the bitterness of this anti-American or anti-foreign feeling. The central government of China is not so bitterly opposed to foreigners as might be imagined. And Secretary Taft, after talking with some of the highest officials, was deceived because the officials were themselves deceived, for the more en-

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ASTOR TO RESTORE A CASTLE

Property in Kent Will Surpass in Magnificence Its Appearance Under Henry VIII.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—William Waldorf Astor has decided upon a plan for the restoration of the historic castle of Hever, which will have a tendency to restore to this property many of its traditional glories. Mr. Astor has kept his plans in connection with the improvements of the castle of Hever a profound secret, and it was not until he actually commenced the operations looking towards the improvement of the property that any of his ideas in this connection leaked out. Mr. Astor is best known as a large landed property owner in England by his estate at Cliveden. But if his plans for the revival of the castle of Hever do not make this estate begin to compare with that of Cliveden it is certain that the property will be improved until in its magnificence it surpasses even what it was back in the days of Anne Boleyn and King Henry VIII.

This new Astor estate is located in Kent on the banks of the River Eden. Already the old bridge across the river has been removed preparatory to the building of a strong bridge with wide spans, broad roadway and steel frames. Among the other plans for the improvement may be mentioned the following: Restoration of the castle to its ancient battlemented glories. Building in ancient style a series of castle villages. A model farm. An Italian garden. A lake of forty-five acres. An artesian well and a capacious reservoir. Widening and changing the course of the River Eden. A new public road three-quarters of a mile long. A large power house for electric light, etc. An extensive deer park.

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations undertaken by Mr. Astor may be gathered from the carting operations alone. The contract for these was given to a local man. The contractor had a score of horses of his own. They were all needed. He looked around for more and secured the help and co-operation of local farmers. Altogether some hundred horses have been constantly engaged for two years past, and it is anticipated that as many more will be required for three years to come.

Historians will be most interested in the changes which Mr. Astor is making in the castle itself. One room called after Henry VIII—in which the bluff old English king is declared to have slept while on a visit to Anne Boleyn—will be set apart for Mr. Astor himself, and the historic long gallery will be made the resting place of the masterpieces of many famous artists. Anne Boleyn's rooms will remain untenanted, Mr. Astor preferring to have them stand as they were when he came into possession of the property.

Originally there were three farms on the estate. Two of these have disappeared. The remaining one has been so transformed and perfected that it is probably without an equal in the United Kingdom as a model farm.

Some idea of the expense and the magnificence of the plans of Mr. Astor may be gathered from the fact that even the course of the River Eden has been changed to suit him. Originally the castle site was somewhat low and the estate suffered severely from floods. In the future, however, the land will be safe from the sudden rising of the water. It is not known how much Mr. Astor contemplates spending on this property, but judging from appearances the cost of the improvements alone will reach at least $1,000,000.

POLES LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

Many Formerly in America Have Gone Home to Help the Revolutionists.

WARSAW, Jan. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The recent troubles in Poland have brought to light one strange movement in population. At a time when throngs of Russians are seeking refuge in other countries from the horrors of revolution, many Poles are returning from America with the avowed intention of helping in the present struggle for Polish independence. Delegates who have visited the United States have apparently succeeded in inspiring their countrymen with a hope of bringing matters to a successful issue. At any rate nearly every ship brings back a number of enthusiastic revolutionists.

Some of these Poles are men who have made money in America, but naturally they have not brough much money with them. On the other hand, most of the Poles returning have not made any provision for taking care of themselves. Nearly all are landing in Poland penniless, and inasmuch as the revolution is not going forward, no matter what may be said of its future prospects, those who hoped to profit by reason of a war are in a bad way. Most of them are not only penniless, but they have no prospect of employment.

PRUSSIAN POLICE IN TROUBLE

Woman Pays to Have Daughter Released and Now All Are Arrested.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Two Prussian policemen have just been arrested under peculiar circumstances.

A street in the suburbs having been for some time haunted by a "ghost," the policemen were ordered to arrest the apparition. When the "spook" was caught she proved to be the daughter of a well known family with a taste for practical joking. Her mother, hoping to prevent a scandal, offered the policeman $5,000 as hush money, but only succeded in adding to the scandal. The policeman accepted the money, but one of the girl's relatives, believing that an injustice had been done and that the policeman should be punished, reported the case to their superior officers. The result is that the two policemen have been arrested on a charge of accepting a bribe, while the mother of the "ghost" has been arrested for bribing the policemen. The girl herself has been placed under arrest for malicious mischief.

CALLS GERMANY TO BE READY

Duncker, German Author, Says Firmness Will Alone Keep Peace with Britain.

HAMBURG, Jan. 27.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Herr A. Duncker, the well known author, has just published a pamphlet dealing with the relations between Great Britain and Germany. He says that as things stand England is animated with hostile feelings toward Germany because it believes that its existence is being threatened, though it is in part mistaken. In any case, Herr Duncker believes that the best way of averting a war between the two countries is unyielding firmness and armed readiness on the German side.

NEW POLITICAL MAP

Elections in Great Britain Cause Upheaval in Party Affairs.

MAJORITY GREATEST IN HISTORY

Opposition to Ministry Able to Muster But 160 Votes.

LABORITES ARE NOW A BIG FACTOR

Prediction that They Will Become Great Democratic Party.

NATIONALISTS SOMEWHAT DISAPPOINTED

They Expected to Hold the Balance of Power—Home Rule in Ireland Predicted Within Two Years.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Except that the returns from nine constituencies have not been received, the general elections in the United Kingdom are ended.

The government coalition will have approximately 516 votes in the next Parliament, this estimate including on the side of Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the nationalist and labor votes, with the concrete unionist minority of 160 on the opposition side.

The issues in the campaign brought forth by the liberals included an expensive war for which the people are still paying, a threatened raising of food prices, an unpopular educational system, an unprecedented number of unemployed and many other facts. General dissatisfaction with the unionists' ten years of power was manifested.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will enter the new Parliament on February 13 with the greatest majority ever given to an English premier.

Changes in Political Map.

As a result of the elections the political map of England shows a tremendous change, and it may safely be said that the incoming of a new party to power marks a complete upsetting of the old order of things, for even the most partisan of the conservatives admit that the liberal government is in power for at least its full term under the septennial act, and that within the next six years new names will be made and new statesmen will appear, while the premier, whether he stays in the House of Commons or goes to the House of Lords, has won a name which will be handed down to posterity.

With such evidence as the country has given of opposition to the unionists, who also were pledged to carry out the foreign policy inaugurated by Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne, the liberal government feels confident that it will receive wholehearted support for some time to come, or until the minority is able to draw off sufficient support to become an opposition strong enough to be considered.

Composition of Parliament.

The composition of the new Parliament, as near as it is possible to obtain, is as follows:

Liberal	376
Unionists	160
Nationalists	84
Laborites	56

Thus it will be seen that the liberals have a majority over all of 82 votes, but such a thing as a combination of the entire force of laborites and nationalists against the government is hardly conceivable.

It should also be pointed out that the election probably marks the end of the old two-party system, there now being four groups, of which the laborites are the most interesting. The labor party's development in national politics marks a surprising change in sentiment in the country.

Liberals are supporting laborites and laborites are supporting liberals in most instances.

New Democratic Party.

In some quarters it is predicted that the labor party will become the great democratic party of England. The fact that labor felt its strength in this election is bound to give impetus to the movement in the future, especially as John Burns, the labor party leader, has been prominently seated in the cabinet. Mr. Burns, it is generally conceded, is certain to reflect credit upon his position and supporters, notwithstanding the violent attacks made upon him by the adherents of the aristocratic regime and the jealousy of a certain element among the laborites.

Some twenty-five members of the labor

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	35	1 p. m.	39
6 a. m.	34	2 p. m.	41
7 a. m.	33	3 p. m.	44
8 a. m.	32	4 p. m.	45
9 a. m.	32	5 p. m.	47
10 a. m.	33	6 p. m.	43
11 a. m.	35	7 p. m.	42
12 m.	38		

GREENE AND GAYNOR CASE

Stricken Juror is Better and the Presentation of Evidence is Resumed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 27.—When the hour for convening federal court this morning arrived the juror in the Greene and Gaynor case, upon whose account the session had to be shortened yesterday because of illness, appeared improved. Twice during the session today it was necessary for the court to order brief recesses on the juror's account, but those connected with the case were relieved to see that he was no worse. The session was devoted today to further introduction of documentary evidence, government employes of Washington and Savannah identifying it.

At the hour of closing, counsel was engaged in an argument as to the admissibility of certain of this evidence and adjournment was taken to admit of the presentation to the court on Monday of authorities in support of the government's contention.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Jan. 27.

At New York—Arrived: New York, from Southampton; La Touraine, from Havre. Sailed: Umbria, for Liverpool; Zealand, for Antwerp; Prinzess Irene, for Naples; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Sicilia, for Naples.

At Halifax—Arrived: Parisian, from Liverpool.

At Marseilles—Arrived: Calabria, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Lucania, from New York. Sailed: Carmania, for New York.

At Genoa—Arrived: Canopic, from Boston.

At Moville—Arrived: Furnessia, from New York. Sailed: Columbia, for New York.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Vaderland, for New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Pennsylvania, from New York.

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

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

ASK HENNINGS TO RUN FOR MAYOR

Well Known Business Men Present Petition Urging Him to Be a Candidate and Pledging Him Support.

We, the undersigned business men of the city of Omaha, realizing that the future growth of our city depends largely on the ability of our officials along business lines, and having the utmost confidence in the integrity and ability of A. H. Hennings, our present city treasurer, do hereby petition him to reconsider and become a candidate for mayor. Should he so decide we pledge our hearty support:

GEORGE MARKS—Marks Bros. Saddlery company.
GEORGE M. RIBBEL—President Ribbel Paper and Woodenware company.
F. W. CORLISS — Waterloo Creamery company.
E. M. ANDREESEN — Treasurer Lee-Glass-Andreesen Hardware company.
W. S. WRIGHT—Treasurer Wright & Wilhelmy company.
T. C. HAVENS—Coal, coke and wood.
ROBERT B. HAAKER—The Regent Shoe company.
W. M. GLASS—Secretary Lee-Glass-Andreesen Hardware company.
J. F. WILHELMY—Secretary Wright & Wilhelmy company.
F. P. KIRKENDALL—F. P. Kirkendall & Co., wholesale shoes.
HENRY HARDY—The 99-Cent store.
FRANK WILCOX—Sorosis Shoe company.
J. W. TAYLOR—F. P. Kirkendall & Co.
F. HARMAN—Harman Vinegar company.
GEORGE S. COTT—Vice president Martin Cott Hat company.
SAMUEL KATZ—Raapke-Katz company, wholesale grocers.
E. F. LEHMAN—Painter and paper hanger.
P. E. FLODMAN—P. E. Flodman company.
ALFRED BLOOM — President Alfred Bloom company.
L. W. BUELL—Manager Karbach hotel.
G. A. LINDQUEST—Merchant tailor.
L. JACOBSON—Manufacturing jeweler.
BYRON J. REED—Grocer.
SAM DRESHER, JR.—Merchant tailor.
GUS C. KUENNE—Koenne Bakery company.
J. D. REED—Grocer.
L. S. REICHENBERG—Real estate.
MAX A. REICHENBERG—Real estate.
A. B. COOK—Union Fuel company.
H. J. HUGHES—Grocer.
J. TOUSEM—Merchant tailor.
HARRY B. DAVIS—Undertaker.
S. B. STEWART—Seed store.
W. A. PIEL—Druggist.
W. A. HIXENBAUGH—Books.
JOHN FITCHS—Decorator.
LEWIS HENDERSON—Florist.
C. W. DELAMATRE—Attorney.
FREDERICK B. PATES—Voice culture instructor.
GUSTAVE HAHN, M. D.—Physician.
DR. H. M. M'CLANAHAN—Physician.
SIGMUND LANDSBERG—Music teacher.
MAX FEIERMAN—Jeweler.
ALFRED O. MUELLER—Book and stationery store.
OTTO KINDER—Editor Westliche Presse.
LOUIS RAAPKE—President Raapke & Katz company, grocery.
A. B. HUBERMANN—Jeweler.
J. J. HESS—Hess & Swoboda, florists.
CHARLES HINZ—Grocer.
J. W. KRAGE—President Krage-Elliott Leather company.
W. A. DREIBUS—Candy manufacturer.
P. J. DREIBUS—Candy manufacturer.
WILLIAM SEGELKE—Omaha Bottling works.
R. POMY—Omaha Bottling works.
THEODORE SINHOLD—Hardware.
PHILLIP J. KUNZ—Contractor.
GEORGE HOFFMAN—Livery.
HENRY C. BEHRENS—Dry cleaning.
EDWARD THIEL—Merchant tailor.
A. J. EGGERSS—President Omaha Box company.
HANS BOCK—Retired.
T. C. MORGANS—Investment dealer.
FRANK BONGARDT—Dealer in meats.
JULIUS E. PAU—Grocer.
J. LEVINE—Furniture dealer.
PHILLIP LANG—Shoe dealer.
C. J. KARBACH — Manager Karbach block.
E. B. MOORE—Livery.
E. J. NEVILLE—Attorney.
M. MONHEIT—Hair dresser.

BURKETT IS IN DOUBT

Not Exactly Satisfied with Statehood Bill as it Came from House.

MAY VOTE FOR FORAKER AMENDMENT

Thinks Arizona and New Mexico Should Eventually Be Two States.

MILLARD IS WITH ADMINISTRATION

Will Vote for Philippine Tariff, Statehood and Railroad Bills.

RAILROAD MAN GIVES AWAY THE PROGRAM

Letters of Employes Sent Under Duress and Do Not Represent the Real Sentiment of Many of the Men.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Burkett is not at all satisfied with the joint statehood bill as it passed the house on Thursday. He is enthusiastically in favor of the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state, but is opposed to the admission of Arizona and New Mexico into the brotherhood of states as a single state. Senator Burkett is inclined to think that Senator Foraker's amendment, contemplating the admission of but one state at this time, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, is the real sentiment of the American people if a vote could be taken on the proposition. Yet Senator Burkett is afraid that if the Foraker amendment carries in the senate it might jeopardize statehood legislation, and should the house insist on the bill which passed that body on Thursday, it might have the effect of defeating all the efforts to bring in Oklahoma. Should Senator Burkett become convinced that the passage of the Foraker amendment would make impossible an agreement between the house and senate, then Senator Burkett will vote for the bill as it passed the house, reluctantly, of course, but actuated solely by a desire to bring in Oklahoma.

With many western senators Senator Burkett believes that Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted into the union when they are ready for statehood, as two separate states. He is firmly convinced that any other course would be detrimental to the interests of that great section of the country lying west of the Missouri. Before he casts his vote on the statehood proposition Senator Burkett said today that he would take counsel with the leaders at both ends of the capitol and if there is a chance of an agreement to vote for the Foraker amendment. If there appears to be no chance of an agreement he will vote for the bill as it comes from the committee on territories, which will be an administration measure.

Millard with Party.

Lately there has been considerable speculation as to where Senator Millard would land on the Philippine tariff bill, statehood bill and railroad rate bill. It is now positively stated that Senator Millard will vote with the administration and with his party on all three of these measures. On the Philippine tariff bill Senator Millard recalls how ridiculous he and Senator Dietrich appeared when they voted against the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Almost the very day they were in Washington antagonizing the Cuban measure because they believed, if passed, it would seriously affect the beet sugar interests of Nebraska, the republican state convention in session at Lincoln passed resolutions urging the adoption of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. With this experience fresh in his mind Senator Millard said today he was a partisan and would vote with his party on all these questions now agitating the country.

Says Clay is for Court Bill.

Senator Burkett received a letter today from a prominent attorney of Clay Center, stating that the resolutions purported to have been adopted at Hastings recently, against the federal court bill, are misleading, in that they represent that representatives were present from Clay county, when in fact, there were none. Continuing the letter says: "The members of the bar from Clay county are strongly in favor of the bill as it is. I have gotten an expression from every member of the Clay county bar, and also from other leading and representative men of this county, and without exception, they are in favor of a division of the state as you seek to make it in your bill."

Letters Not Real Sentiments.

The members of the Nebraska delegation are receiving the second round of letters from some of the railroad employes who wrote them a few days ago opposing legislation as asked for by the president to increase the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission. One received today by a member of the delegation contained the following statements:

"I was surprised and displeased to receive a letter from you. I signed and mailed you a circular letter at the request of our chief, contrary to my better judgment and never expecting it would come to your personal attention. Efforts have been made at North Platte and other points on the Union Pacific system to organize clubs among the Union Pacific employes to oppose this same bill, but with little or no success."

Commercial Club on Postal Rates.

Senator Millard has been advised by the Commercial club of Omaha that the club has adopted resolutions recommending that first-class mail matter be reduced to 1 cent an ounce, and also the opposition of the club to the parcels post.

A. H. Rowitzer of Omaha writes Senator Millard urging the reduction of first-class mail matter to 1 cent.

Mrs. Burkett Honored.

Mrs. Burkett, wife of the junior senator from Nebraska, was lady of honor at the state dinner given last night at the White House by the president. Mrs. Burkett was escorted into the state dining room by the chief executive and was seated at his right. Senator Daniel escorted Mrs. Roosevelt, Senator Burkett taking in Mrs. Bennett of New York. Senator Burkett was at Mrs. Roosevelt's left.

Senator Burkett will open the chautauqua course at Binghamton, N. Y., on the evening of February 12, lecturing on "Abraham Lincoln."

Status of Reclamation Fund.

The present status of the reclamation fund was made public today at the geological survey. It shows the total fund now to the credit of the reclamation service in the treasury is $27,818,351, of which $4,906,315 was received during the year of 1905.

Nebraska has to its credit $657,168, of which $178,136 was collected during 1905; South Dakota's total is $90,000, of which