NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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POLITICS AT ROME

Visit of Spanish King May Change Relation Between Pope and King.

RUMOR OF OTHER AMERICAN CARDINALS

Friends of Archbishop Ireland Hope He May Get Red Hat.

VATICAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD FRENCH

Catholic Press Accuses Leaders of Failing to Show Facts

NEVER FAILED TO OBSERVE CONCORDAT

Official Statement from Pope Says All Possible Concessions Were Made in the Matter of Naming Bishops.

ROME, Feb. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Some of the really significant movements in world politics may be expected to emanate from the Vatican during the next twelve months. First, there is the vexed question of the relations of the church and state in Italy. This is liable to be forced to the front by the visit of the king of Spain in connection with his approaching marriage. The king of Spain is very anxious to visit his royal relative, the king of Italy. Being an earnest Roman Catholic he does not desire to do anything which will in any fashion wound the feelings of the head of the church. Hence efforts are being made to find out just how far the king of Spain may go in this matter of establishing more friendly relations with the king of Italy.

Ever since the downfall of the states of the church and the temporal power of the pope, while Protestant rulers have been free to come and go at will Roman Catholic monarchs, as a general thing, have been obliged to be rather diplomatic, and some kings have even preferred to avoid Italy as they would avoid a pestilence infested country, fearing that their very presence might tend to stir up strife. Hence it has happened that some of the real questions of clerical and political etiquet have never been taken up for solution, and it remains to be seen whether they are capable of being solved.

Then there are questions of vast importance growing out of the extension of the work of the church in America and other parts of the world. One reason for this extension has been the vast increase in Italian emigration to the new world. The Vatican, while in no way responsible for this shifting of population from the old world to the new, in the capacity of supreme pastor of souls is bound to take cognizance of such a world-wide movement. It is said that one of the results will be the creation in the near future of several new American cardinals. Admirers of Archbishop Ireland here in Rome are confident that he will be among those honored.

French Question Perplexing.

Perhaps the most burning question of the hour in clerical circles is the adjustment of relations with France on some kind of a basis. In fact the subject uppermost in the minds of the clericals at the present time is what may be termed the first volume of importance issued during the first decade of this twentieth century—the white book. It is an exposition, supported and justified by documents, issued by the holy see on the subject of the separation of the state from the church in France. According to the Osservatore Romano the purpose of the publication is to demonstrate to the whole civilized world how false was the thesis maintained by the French partisans of separation that separation was after all the desire of the holy see or that it was rendered inevitable by its attitude. The object is to make it perfectly plain that the responsibility for this separation should fall upon the politicians of France, who wanted it at any cost and at all hazards.

What the separation really means is made most plain in the comments of the Civilta Cattolica on the subject of the white book of the Vatican. Civilta Cattolica says that the separation implies that the France which governs—that is to say the republic which is impersonated in a very restricted number of its dignitaries—separates itself from the Roman Catholic church, renounces its dogmas and proscribes its symbols, detaches its ministers from the great tree of the state, confines its worship within the private limits of the churches, and with legal rapine it arrogates to itself the property of the churches, and at a not far distant time it destines the use of them to the celebration of Masonic gatherings.

In the first place the first three chapters of the white book point out and denounce the policy of the French government. The two succeeding chapters upset the pretext put forward by the French government that the holy see itself furnished a propitious occasion or a plausible pretext to the republic for its hostile attitude toward the pontiff. The white book contends that the greatest consideration was shown the French republic by the holy see. The same book maintains that the holy see scrupulously maintained the obligations of the concordat. The charges that the holy see violated the concordat undoubtedly arose from a willful confusion between that fact and the "organic articles" attached to it by Napoleon I as an afterthought and in which the holy see had no part and always explicitly rejected.

Combes Mostly to Blame.

The last four chapters furnish a picture of the efforts of the French government to seek a pretext in order to bring about a rupture in the relations with the holy see. Of all the public men of France the white book appears to blame M. Emile Combes the most. It is claimed that the questions between the French government and the holy see and which it is claimed the former desired to force in its own interpretation on the latter concerned the nomination of bishops. The pope, it is asserted by the white book, made all possible concessions short of the essential rights of the church. It is also asserted that the visit of President Loubet to Rome was treated by Pius X in thevery same way that Leo XIII had arranged for sovereigns of Catholic countries who have made visits to Italy.

In Catholic newspapers and clerical circles M. Emile Combes is accused of keeping back documents which might have influenced the French by reason of their very reasonableness. So bitter is the feeling against M. Combes that the Catholic press has no hesitation of accusing him of practically trying to "get even" with the church because he had studied for the priesthood he, like M. Renan, "failed to qualify." "Ex-abbe" and "disappointed priest" are among the terms of rebuke hurled at M. Combes in connection with this controversy.

"They talk about the Balkans and all the time they are thinking of Italy. They have Italy on their brain," said a few days since a leading Arian public man who had

(Contied on Fifth Page.)

WOMAN VOTES IN ENGLAND

Name Wrongfully on Poll Book and She Casts Ballot Despite Officials.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—London politicians have evidently taken a leaf from the methods of Tammany hall, in one respect, at least. When the votes are once in the boxes they stay there and there appears to be no way of opening the boxes and getting out the votes, even though it is admitted on all hands that the voters had no right to vote.

The most noted case in point was perhaps that of the only woman in all London who voted so far as known for the Parliamentary candidates during the recent general elections. And like the famous "only woman Mason," she appears to have "butted into the game" without being "butted out" again and without appearing to know exactly what she was doing.

In the first place her name was misleading. She is Miss Alwyn Bussey, and the local politicians appear to have thought "Alwyn" was the name of a man. She is of German descent, her father being a naturalized Englishman. She is a teacher of singing and the place where she voted at the polls was East Marylebone. Telling the story herself she said:

"How did it happen? It is hard to say. For eight years I have lived here in my house (The Studio, Welbeck house, No. 66 Wells street). One day a man came to me and said: 'You have a vote.' It appeared that my name was on the register. Was it for me to quarrel with the authorities? mentary election that I have been through and naturally I didn't know much about it.

"Lord Robert Cecil sent a canvasser. He asked in a loud voice: 'Is Mr. Bussey in?' I answered: 'There is no Mr. Bussey. I am Alwyn Bussey, if that is any information for you.' With that I closed the door and left the man standing speechless. I didn't want to talk with him all day and he really wasn't very civil.

"Then his opponent, Mr. Langdon, sent a canvasser. He was a nice man—a real politician, I think. He said: 'Alwyn Bussey, I presume?' I said, 'Yes.' He smiled and added, 'Well, you have got a vote and we will send a carriage for you.' With that he smiled and went away.

"On the day of the election the carriage came, and I couldn't resist getting into it and going for the ride. It was such a frolic. I was driven to the Little Titchfield polling station. There was a policeman at the door, and when he saw me get out of the carriage he waved his hand just as they do when they try to stop traffic.

"I said: 'What is the matter, my good man? I am going in to vote.' He looked at me as though he were paralyzed with surprise, and then perhaps concluding that there might be one woman in the country entitled to vote, he fell back and said nothing more, allowing me to pass, sort of respectfullike. So I walked in.

"The presiding officer declined to issue a polling paper. I said, 'My name is on that register and I am going to vote.' He seemed impressed, then said, 'Wait a little,' and then there was a consultation.

"Then a young man with a red face came up to me and said, 'You can vote,' and issued a polling ticket, and I voted. But before he would give me the ticket he tried to coax me and temporize. 'Won't you please come around this afternoon?' he inquired anxiously. And I of course replied: 'No. I shall be very busy this afternoon. I am here to vote now and I am going to vote now.' And I did.

"I don't know how my name came on the register. No doubt they mistook me for a man, but in that case they made a big mistake. I thought it was funny at the time and I still consider it amusing, but I hope that I won't get my candidate into any trouble, even though I should get into trouble myself."

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON

Attempt Will Be Made to Wrest Secrets from Hills of Africa.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Many attempts have been made to scale the Mountains of the Moon on the Uganda border, but so far without success. Advices from Entebbe are to the effect that Mr. Douglas Freshfield, president, and Mr. Arnold L. Munn, secretary of the Alpine club, had probably chosen the worst possible time of the year, when the tropical storms were the worst, for making the latest attempt at an ascent. It is stated that Mr. Munn will return next year and make another attempt at a more favorable season. Mr. Freshfield met with a nasty accident, falling from his horse on the way to the mountains. Three other gentlemen have gone out to try their fortunes, Mr. K. Grauer, Austrian Alpine club; Mr. C. H. Werner, M. A. Oxon and Rev. Mr. Tegart.

One of the mountains especially is exciting great interest in Uganda, as it is believed to be metalliferous. A party of four men, a geologist, an engineer, a doctor and a financier, are exploring it already, giving out that they are interested scientifically only. The explorations will take at least two years. Geographically the whole of the mountain is in or on the border of the Congo Free State. Though little is known about it here in Cape Town, it is known that there is a large deposit of plumbago on it.

GOOD FOOD IS BEST REMEDY

Prof. Orth of Germany Talks of Present Methods of Fighting Consumption.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Prof. Orth, who since the death of Prof. Virchow has been the most noted danger of contracting tuberculosis through able German physiologist, said that the the use of milk and flesh had been greatly exaggerated. Among other things he this week said:

"If the flesh be cooked and the milk boiled or sterilized there is absolutely no danger. Expectoration is the first thing to be guarded against. The bodies of human beings should be strengthened against tuberculosis by nutritious food, sanitary dwellings, air, light and warmth. The government should come to our aid by effective laws for meat inspection and for the control of dairies."

Prof. Orth thinks that enough has been done in the erection of sanatoria for patients in the initial stages of consumption and more should be done for those in advanced stages. Every law or measure calculated to make bread and meat dearer assist in the spread of tuberculosis, he thinks, and every measure which cheapens these necessities of life is a blow struck at this terrible disease. In conclusion the professor said that much confidence should not be placed in the recent reports about the discoveries of methods for combating tuberculosis. The problems connected with the solutions of these questions are in his opinion still among the mysteries of medicine.

JAPANESE ARE BUSY

Seek to Solve Problem Produced by Famine Following the Recent War.

WOULD SUPPLANT CHINESE IN AFRICA

Have Plan to Help Sufferers and Transvaal Miners at Once.

HOW COREAN EMPEROR WAS CONVERTED

Ito Used Warm Argument in Matter of Japanese Protectorate.

CONCESSION, OR EXILE THE ALTERNATIVE

Ruler of Corea Evidently Feared Anger of Ancestors Less Than Prospect of Living as an Outcast.

TOKIO, Feb. 3.—(Special Cable to The Bee.)—The Japanese are certainly nothing if not up-to-date as a nation. Not only are they proud of their newly acquired position in "the family of nations,"—they are determined to use it to the fullest meaning—the deepest import. The treaty of Portsmouth gave them a standing as a world power which they could not have won in half a century along ordinary lines. The Anglo-Japanese treaty practically makes them not only the ally but in some things almost the partner of England. The Chino-Japanese treaty settled the supremacy of the Japanese over the yellow race. All these things—an up-to-date army and navy—have enabled Japan to borrow vast sums in the markets of the world, thus proving up-to-dateness in matters of national finance as well.

Then as ill luck would have it, just as treaty matters appeared to be settled or settling, a famine broke out in the Japanese provinces affecting, it is estimated, at least 1,000,000 souls. Naturally a thing like this in a country whose resources are not understood throughout the world, might be expected to affect Japanese credits and possibly cause a slump in the markets of the world in the matter of Japanese bonds. Thereupon the Japanese citizens commenced an investigation. They came to the conclusion that Japan is overcrowded in sections. The governments of "civilized" countries like Germany or France or England would probably have folded their hands and confessed their inability to cope with the situation thus created.

Nothing of the "dolce far niente" methods for the energetic Jap. First he originates colonial schemes for the settlement of newly-acquired lands on Corea and Manchuria. Even this does not appear to afford all of the relief necessary. Accordingly Japanese emigration to all parts of the world is being encouraged. The theory is that if the Japs prosper and return the wealth of the Flowery Kingdom is increased at least by the knowledge that the traveler brings back with him. It is for reasons like this that the Jap is fairly begging to be allowed to cultivate newly planted rice fields in Cuba and newly planted tea fields in Texas.

The latest proposition will be made by the enterprising and energetic friend and ally of Japan—England. Owing to the results of the general election in Great Britain it is understood here that Chinese emigration to the South African mines will be stopped. It is true that 60,000 Japanese are threatened with starvation. The committee favors sending the Japanese to South Africa, provided the consent of the British government can be obtained. In this way, it is figured, the troubles which have arisen between the miners in the Transvaal and the government at London can be rectified, since it is believed here that the British premier will be willing to allow this concession to be made to an ally like Japan, especially when the lives of thousands may be saved and the South African colonists will also be able to secure the unskilled labor which it is claimed they so much need.

It is now known that the emperor of Corea not only interposed the objection that the arrangements proposed by Marquis Ito regarding Japan looking after the foreign relations of Corea would be displeasing to his ancestors, but also that at first he absolutely refused to listen to arguments upon the subject. Marquis Ito labored for four hours to convince him that the step was necessary. He saw clearly enough that the step he was asked to take meant a partial abrogation of sovereignty, and its necessity did not present itself to him with at all equal vividness. But in the end he reluctantly acknowledged the incontrovertible character of the Japanese statesman's arguments and promised to instruct his ministers accordingly.

Yielded to Threats.

This yielding mood is reported to have been induced mainly by an engagement from Marquis Ito that the security of the imperial house would be strengthened by the proposed arrangement. Such a promise might well weigh heavily with a monarch whose career has been so chequered. But more than the arguments and more than the promises, it is now asserted, were statements to the effect that if he refused to yield Marquis Ito would merely report back to the emperor of Japan, that force would be used and that another would reign in his stead over the affairs of the hermit kingdom and that the present emperor would be sent into exile. The entire scene reminds one of similar incidents during the days of the Persian, the Grecian and the Roman empires.

The Japanese government contemplates establishing a remount bureau, composed of commissioners from the army, the Department of Agriculture and the Treasury. Detailed plans have been drawn up, the gist of which is that horse breeding is to be modeled after that obtaining in certain foreign countries. Seventeen years is reckoned as the period in which to effect the desired change and it will require a sum of about $15,000,000. It is intended to have 2,000,000 horses throughout the country at the end of the prescribed period, every one of which will be from foreign stock especially from Austro-Hungarian breeds. Every year a certain number of stallions are to be imported for the purpose and the number of breeding stations increased in proportion. From these things it might be surmised that the Japanese are neglecting to foster the introduction of the automobile, but clever machinists have been sent abroad to study automobile manufacturing.

Lady Grey is Dying.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, who was thrown from a trap February 1 while driving near Ellingham, Northumberland, sustaining a concussion of the brain, is dying. She has not regained consciousness.

TRADE CONDITIONS OF BRITAIN

Winston Churchill Talks of Importance of Proposed Conference of the Colonies.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. Winston Churchill, undersecretary for the colonies, who forged to the front as a campaigner in the recent general elections, has been making public his ideas upon colonial policies. Speaking of the possibilities of a colonial conference which "does things," Mr. Churchill said that in his work at the colonial office Lord Elgin had been obliged to face many difficulties, but the question of the colonial conference presented no difficulties to the government. The periodic assembly of representative men from all parts of the British empire to discuss questions of imperial interest was attended by great advantages and he believed that such a policy would rec[illegible] all possible assistance and encourag[illegible] from Lord Elgin. Before Mr. [illegible] left office he had suggested the [illegible]bement to 1907 of the conference [illegible] assemble in the summer of 1906. [illegible] postponement to the year 1907 was in [illegible]veral cases actually convenient for the colonial ministers themselves and fitted in most happily with their own electoral arrangements. The advantage of the conference meeting in 1907 is that it could then be free, untettered and untrammeled.

Mr. Churchill thought that there were many questions of imperial importance upon which a colonial conference would throw most instructive light and in regard to which all were hopeful of fruitful results. In a general way his personal views were that there was no reason why the home government should wish to extend over South African affairs a more constant control than the home government exerted over the self-governing colonies of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The question of Canadian trade came up the other day when Earl Carrington, president of the Board of Agriculture, received his first deputation, consisting of a large representation from the Free Importation of Canadian Cattle Association of Great Britain. Bailie Watson of Glasgow explained that the object of the association was to secure the repeal of the act of 1896, which placed an embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle. They wanted Canadian cattle to be freely imported and allowed to fatten and be crossed with home stock. Lord Carrington in the course of his reply said that on this question he associated himself entirely with the attitude of his predecessor, Mr. Fellowes, in so far that the interests of the general public were to be considered before any one particular interest. He regarded the question from two points of view, the imperial and the national and the domestic. He admitted that both on imperial and sanitary grounds the advocates of the repeal of the act of 1896 had advanced many strong arguments. On the other hand there was an overwhelming mass of opinion that the law could not be safely altered on account of the grave risk of the introduction of disease that would be run by the tenant farmers and small occupiers in the United Kingdom. He assured the members of the deputation, however, that the government would in the near future consider the matter in all of its bearings, remembering that the restrictions were not imposed as a protective duty in the interests of a particular class, but solely as a protection against the introduction of dangerous and infectious diseases.

GIBBON ON ZIONIST MOVEMENT

Still Hopes that Russian Jews Will Seek Asylum Under British Flag.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Major Gibbons is taking a deep interest in the proposed settlement of East Africa by the Zionists. Though the Zionist movement has suffered severely by reason of the death of its founder and more recently by reason of the death of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, who served as president of the society for four years, it is by no means dead or even sleeping.

Coming right down to practical things, Major Gibbons has been telling the Zionists about the tract of territory offered to the controllers of the Zionist movement by the British government. One of the first conditions imposed in connection with the offer of territory was that a commission approved [illegible] his majesty's government should proceed to East Africa with instructions to examine the Guas Ngishu plateau—the special territory offered—with a view of reporting on its adaptability to purposes of European agricultural settlement.

It was as chief of this commission that Major Gibbons was able to become familiar with the subject. The commission landed at Nombasa and took train for Nairobi with the whole of the expeditionary equipment. Major Gibbons described the journey of the expedition and the country to Nairobi and onward to the Guas Ngishu plateau, which was uninhabited. In point of altitude, though a very small proportion of the Guas Ngishu was under 6,000 feet, the basin of the Nzoia, where the river quits the territory, was about 400 feet under that standard. There were few healthier spots in Africa or elsewhere. The view was superb. Mount Eldalat, the Man, the Kamasia mountains and the great rolling forest-clad hills, which at 8,000 feet formed the escarpment of the plateau, supplied on all sides the background to a heavily-wooded, undulating country. In fact, it was probable that the future, in an industrial way, of Guas Ngishu would in the main be the outcome of the forest—rough timber and live cattle first—and eventually no doubt the carpenter, the cabinet maker, the tanner, the canner and other craftsmen would supplement the population.

PASSING OF ABLE BATTLESHIPS

British Technical Journal Sees Revolution of Naval Warfare in the Dreadnaught.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The Engineer has just published the first authentic details regarding the immense fighting power of H. M. S. Dreadnaugh, the new type of battleship under construction at Portsmouth. Says that technical journal in an issue this week:

Ten years ago the Majestics were the finest ships in the world. Today there is no question that the Dreadnaught could lie at 10,000 yards and sink an entire fleet of Majestics as easily as the Japanese fleet sunk the Russians at Tsushima. Indeed, the Majestics would practically be unable to reply, their guns not being effective much over 5,000 yards.

Later ships would of course be better off, but it is probably no exaggeration to say that the Dreadnaught could give a couple of our latest King Edvard VII type a hard fight and come out best.

Incidentally it could probably tackle the entire German battle fleet single-handed, and so is a guarantee of peace.

It should be remembered, however, that Germany is preparing to build similar ships, that Japan has two in hand, that the United States contemplates a couple and that France has plans for three. When these ships are all afloat existing battleships will hardly count.

SIX HOURS' DEBATE

Nine Members of the House Talk on Hepburn Rate Bill.

DISCUSSION WILL BE CONTINUED

Many Wish to Make Addresses and End is Not in Sight.

NEW POINT RAISED BY MR. ESCH

He Says Measure is Broad Enough to Include Express Companies.

VIEWS OF CLAYTON OF ALABAMA

Southern Member Says Bill is But the Exemplification of Common Law Governing Highways.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Various phases of the railroad rate question were threshed over in the house today in the course of nine speeches which occupied six and a half hours. This concludes the fifth day of the discussion, but the end is not yet. Many members on both sides of the house desire to record their views and general debate will be allowed to continue.

Mr. Clayton of Alabama said the legislation in principle was as old as the common law. Mr. Henry of Texas showed how it was supported by the constitution and the courts. Mr. Esch of Wisconsin explained how the bill was broad enough to include the regulation of express companies. Mr. Kennedy of Ohio presented an argument to contradict the claim that the control of railways was interference with private property. Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana believed economic conditions would still control in rate matters, as they should, notwithstanding the granted authority in the bill, which he approved. Mr. Ellis of Missouri saw in the bill what he regarded as a conservative move in the right direction. Mr. Hogg of Colorado opposed granting legislative and judicial functions to the same body, which he said will result from the enactment of the pending bill into law. Mr. Floyd of Missouri said it was a saving of the country from socialism and radicalism rather than a step in that direction. Mr. Page of North Carolina indorsed the bill in all its features. A complaint regarding the manner in which the newspapers handled the cotton statistics yesterday was made by Mr. Sims of Tennessee.

Mr. Clayton Opens Debate.

The rate debate was opened by Mr. Clayton (Ala.). Instead of being a new thing, he declared, the legislative regulation of interstate commerce to be as old as the common law. The states have always exercised this power to the full extent. Congress, he said, has the same plenary power over interstate commerce and ought to exercise it in restraint of the railroads and for the benefit of the public. The necessity for the legislation is brought about by the unjust discriminations of the roads through rebates and terminal charges.

Mr. Clayton maintained that the Elkins law preventing rebates could not be enforced without an espionage which was un-American and the present bill would make it possible to obtain information without resort to the spy system because the books of railroad corporations would not be open to the agents of the commission.

"Whether it be communism, anarchy or not, the time will come when the people will rise and follow William J. Bryan to victory." This was the opening prediction of Mr. Henry (Tex.), who followed Mr. Clayton for the bill. He was replying to Mr. Sibley's recent characterization of the pending bill. The maximum rate case, he said, settled affirmatively the constitutionality of granting the power to fix rates. He regretted the president's change of attitude on the question.

"I believe in his honesty and sincerity, but wish he had adhered to his original intention to give power to establish a reasonable rate and left the question of the maximum rate out of consideration," he said.

Mr. Esch (Wis.) said there were five ages in railroading in America—the age of construction, the age of competition, the age of combinations, the age of government control, "and there is the fifth, the age of government ownership—from which may God save us."

Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.) discussed the rate-making power conferred upon the Interstate Commerce commission as the all-important provision of the bill. In his opinion the only localities which would be benefited by the proposed bill were those which had only a single railway and did not profit by competition.

The excessively low rate granted to some points, Mr. Crumpacker said, were generally found upon investigation to be granted by carriers because they could not get their share of business in any other manner.

Mr. Ellis (Mo.), expressed his approval of the measure, saying he favored the bill because he believed it to be conservative and one which would result in benefit to all industrial interests.

Mr. Hogg Raises a Point.

Mr. Hogg (Colo.) questioned the right to delegate both legislative and judicial authority to a commission. He quoted the supreme court to show that the commission was not a judicial tribunal. It was a judicial function, he said, to say where a given rate was or was not reasonable and a legislative function to prescribe a rate for the future. He favored creating a special court to determine the judicial function and clothing the commission with authority to legislate the future rate.

Complaint against what he termed an effort on the part of certain newspapers to belittle the information obtained by the house yesterday in regard to cotton yet to be ginned was made by Mr. Sims (Tenn.). He declared the information was decidedly valuable to the grower.

Discussing the bill Mr. Floyd (Mo.) declared it was the McCalls, McCurdys, Rockefellers and Morgans who were the seeds of anarchy and socialism in this fair land. He predicted that H. H. Rogers might for a time defy the courts of Missouri but an outraged people would not long submit to that practice.

The concluding speech of the day was delivered by Mr. Page (N. C.), who favored the bill. The house adjourned at 5:25 o'clock until Monday at 11 o'clock.

CAUCUS OF SENATE DEMOCRATS

Minority Agrees to Make Dominican Treaty a Party Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Democratic senators perfected today what they believe to be a compact organization to defeat the Santo Domingo treaty and place the minority in a position to compel a strict party vote on

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in North, Clearing in South Portion Sunday; Much Colder, with Cold Wave. Monday Fair and Not Quite So Cold in Northwest Portion; High North Winds.

NEWS SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Politics in King's Visit to Italy. Japanese Have Big Task at Home. Debate on Rate Bill in House. Crucial Point in Moroccan Affair.
2 Probable Change in Statehood Bill. Fontanelles Endorse Westberg.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. Ragan Opposes the New Court Bill.
4 McKeen to Be Head of New Shops. National Campaign for Soul Saving
5 Plans for Fighting Texas Fever. Miners in Executive Session.
6 Past Week in Omaha Society. Changes in Telephone Numbers.
7 Million Dollars in Grain Burns.
8 Autos for Rural Mail Delivery. Affairs at South Omaha.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Welsh Gets Fine and Imprisonment Nebraska Center of Church Storm.
2 Editorial.
3 Y. M. C. A. in the Japanese Army. Condition of Omaha's Trade.
4 Want Ads.
5 Want Ads.
6 Want Ads.
7 Financial and Commercial.
8 In the Omaha Political Field. Big Tour of Soil Culture Train.

HALF-TONE SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Around the World with Bryan.
2 Coming Eclipse of the Moon. In the Field of Electricity. Little Stories for Little People.
3 Plays and Players. Music and Musical Notes.
4 Dr. Hyde and the Gaelic Revival. New State of Saskatchewan.
5 Iowa's Famous State Library. Stories About Noted People. Blind Men Discuss Current Topics. Queer Hiding Place for Money.
6 For and About Women.
7 Grist of Sporting Gossip. Hints on Latest Fashions.
8 Tersely Told Tales.

COLOR SECTION—Four Pages.
1 Buster Brown as an Angel.
2 Odds and Ends from Far and Near.
3 Corea Considered as a Joke. Great Meat Markets of World. Dat Muff—A Newsboy Rhapsody.
4 Simon's Joke on Mose. The Teasers Catch Bobby.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	29	1 p. m.	50
6 a. m.	30	2 p. m.	51
7 a. m.	34	3 p. m.	49
8 a. m.	36	4 p. m.	46
9 a. m.	38	5 p. m.	44
10 a. m.	42	6 p. m.	43
11 a. m.	46	7 p. m.	42
12 m.	49		

ENGAGEMENT ENDS A ROMANCE

Incident at South Omaha Stock Yards to Culminate in Wedding of Two Persons.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The announcement today of the engagement of Miss Maud Summers of East St. Louis to Frank G. Sherwood of Omaha, sheep buyer for a packing plant, is the happy culmination of an exciting incident in Omaha two years ago. Miss Summers, with a party of friends, was visiting the South Omaha stock yards. Somewhat in advance of her friends she had entered the runway when a drove of cattle broke down the gate of their pen and stampede. Sherwood, who happened to be riding through the yards, sprang from his horse and swung a gate across the runway, probably saving Miss Summers life. Then he introduced himself. They have corresponded regularly ever since.

HEROIC PRIEST IS DROWNED

Father Simon Loses His Life at La Salle, Ill., After Saving Five Boys from Icy Water.

LA SALLE, Ill., Feb. 3.—Father Gilbert Simon of St. Bede's college and three students were drowned today while skating on the Illinois river. Several boys were standing together to have a photograph taken when the ice broke and all sank. Father Simon plunged into the water and saved five boys, but on re-entering the icy river for a sixth student he became exhausted and he with three boys was drowned. The four bodies were recovered shortly afterward. Father Gilbert Simon came to St. Bede's six months ago from St. Vincent's college, Pennsylvania. The names of the drowned students are:

CASS BANNIN, Champaign, Ill.
CHARLES REUTER, Chicago.
FRANK CHRISTIE, St. Louis.

PRAIRIE FIRE IN WYOMING

Twenty-Five Square Miles of Range East of Cheyenne Has Been Devastated.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 3.—Driven by a high wind a prairie fire swept over twenty-five square miles of range east of here today, destroying great quantities of hay and otherwise devastating the area over which it passed. Pine Bluffs, a small town, was threatened for a time, but is no longer in danger. Word comes from Salema, a Swedish settlement, that all buildings there were destroyed. No loss of life has been reported.

ST. LOUIS MAN KILLS BROTHER

Victim Was Threatening Life of His Mother When Fatal Shot Was Fired.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Believing that the life of his mother was in danger Dr. W. E. Meyer tonight shot and killed his brother, Joseph W. Meyer. At the time Joseph was brandishing a heavy iron wrench and declaring he would kill his mother, after she had remonstrated with him for becoming intoxicated.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Feb. 3.

At New York—Sailed: New York, for Southampton; Finland, for Antwerp; Campania, for Liverpool; Koenigen Luise, for Naples; Prinz Adalbert, for Genoa; Astoria, for Glasgow; Brooklyn, for Naples. Arrived: St. Louis, from Southampton; Carmania, from Liverpool; Minneapolis, from London.

At Naples—Arrived: Brasile, from New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: Philadelphia, for New York.

At Bremen—Sailed: Brandenburg, for Baltimore.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Ethiopia, for New York; Sardinian, for Boston.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Philadelphia, for New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Lucania, for New York.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Kroonland, for New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Umbria, from New York

REACH MAIN ISSUE

Moroccan Conference Clears Up Most of Minor Questions Before It.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF POLICE

Point Which Aroused Intense Feeling Between France and Germany.

SEVERAL COMPROMISES ARE SUGGESTED

French Object to German Proposal for International Supervision.

GERMANY HAS MORE HOPEFUL FEELING

French Cruiser is Watching Coast of Morocco to Take Vessel Supposed to Be Carrying Contraband Arms.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 3.—The conference on Moroccan reforms has now been freed of most of the minor questions before it, and finds itself fast approaching the main issue, which hinges on who shall control the police of Morocco.

The delegates to the conference have shown increasing anxiety at the approach of this issue, knowing the intense feeling it has aroused between France and Germany. Efforts are being made to secure an accord before the question reaches the open conference and thereby avert an open controversy and a possible deadlock. On the one hand France wants control of the semi-military police and on the other hand Germany objects to French control on the ground that it would make France the virtual master of Morocco's political future. These positions are so radically opposed as to appear to be almost irreconcilable, yet the neutral delegates are strenuously continuing their pacific offices toward finding a common ground acceptable to both countries.

Some Compromise Projects.

Some of the comprise projects are on the following general lines:

The first is to leave the police to the sultan of Morocco, thus avoiding Germany's objection to French control and that of France to international control. This compromise is distasteful to France but the neutral delegates are seeking to reconcile French opposition to it by pointing out that the sultan would have to rely upon France to officer, instruct and discipline the police.

Another compromise vaguely put forward is to give Spain or some other of the powers a share with France in the organization of the police. This again meets with the opposition to having France participate in any control of the police. Still another compromise, apparently having the approval of Germany, is to institute an international police for a limited and experimental period, and if the experiment fails, France will then be in a position to assume the organization of the police. France, however, shows no disposition to accept the plan for an international police system, even for an experimental period.

It is expected that the discussion of the question of a state bank may aid in a solution of the troubles, for Germany is willing to give France a strong hand over Morocco's finances, France may yield control of the police for the present, leaving the future to decide which power must provide the force to control Morocco.

The Moroccan conference held a two hours' session today, resulting in the definite rejection of the plan proposed by the Moors for the reform of the Moroccan tariff and the determination to frame a customs system more in accord with the views of the foreign powers.

The conference further decided to prepare a project to overcome Morocco's antiquated methods restricting exports.

Germany More Hopeful.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Germany now takes a more hopeful view of the result of the conference at Algeciras on Moroccan reforms than it did a week ago.

Two questions—the smuggling of arms and taxation—having been disposed of without serious differences, the Foreign office is inclined to believe that an agreement will also be reached with reference to the police administration, though this admittedly presents greater difficulties than the questions already settled.

Looking for Contraband.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Official advices reached here today to the effect that another steamer, the Zenith, suspected of carrying contraband arms for the Moroccan pretender, Bu Hamara, is cruising in the vicinity of Marchica. The French cruiser Lalande was immediately ordered to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the Zenith. The French government is determined to show the utmost zeal in the suppression of the illicit traffic in arms destined for Morocco.

COUNTESS ASKS FOR DIVORCE

Rumor that Anna Gould-Castellane is Seeking Judicial Separation from Husband.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Although diligent inquiry has been made in many quarters regarding the truth of the widely circulated report to the effect that Countess de Castellane (who was Anna Gould of New York) had separated from her husband, Count Boni de Castellane, no confirmation could be secured in any reliable quarter.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that he has confirmed from reliable sources a story that Countess de Castellane is seeking a judicial separation from her husband on the ground of infidelity.

UNIONIST LEADERS IN ROW

Meeting Between Balfour and Chamberlain Breaks Up in Discord.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Observer this morning says that Joseph Chamberlain and former Premier Balfour parted in a discord of disagreement Friday night after the dinner at which they discussed the question of leadership of the unionist party, and that it is feared that the opposition will be split into two and perhaps three factions.

FATAL FIRE IN WISCONSIN

Mother of Babe One Day Old Only One to Escape Death.

PRENTICE, Wis., Feb. 3.—Fire resulting from the explosion of a lamp in the home of Grant Stewart this morning destroyed the house and cost four lives.

Mrs. Stewart broke through a window and escaped. Her husband, a babe born yesterday and two other children were burned to death. Mrs. Stewart suffered severely from exposure to the cold and may die.