

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1906—SIXTEEN PAGES.

## FOR ONE NEW STATE

Senate Drops Provision for Joint Admission of Arizona and New Mexico.

BILL THEN PASSED BY UPPER HOUSE

It Now Provides for Creation of Only One Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT CARRIED BY TWO VOTES

Committee Provisions for Increased Appropriations Are Stricken Out.

DEBATE LASTS THE ENTIRE SESSION

Railroad Rate Bill is Made Unfinished Business and the Senate Adjourns Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Today at 5:35 p.m. the senate passed a bill for the admission of a new state to be called Oklahoma and to be composed of the territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It was the house joint statehood bill, with all the provisions relating to Arizona and New Mexico stricken out. The motion to strike out was carried by the close vote of 37 to 35, after having been lost by the still closer vote of 36 to 35.

Immediately after the disposal of the statehood bill the house railroad rate bill was made the unfinished business, but as the senate adjourned over Saturday and Sunday, the actual formal consideration of the measure will not begin until Monday. The vote on statehood came as the climax of a day devoted exclusively to that bill. Most of the time was given to discussion, but the voting on the bill and amendments consumed an hour and a half. The speech making excited comparatively little interest, but there was pronounced excitement throughout the voting period and it culminated when the success of the motion to eliminate Arizona and New Mexico was announced after the second vote of the president's intervention.

### FORAKER AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

The test vote, upon which the opponents of joint statehood showed their greatest strength, was on the Foraker amendment, which provided that Arizona and New Mexico should have an opportunity on the question of joint statehood. This was carried by 42 to 29. Previous to this action provision for increased appropriations in the bill was stricken out in order to afford an opportunity for a motion to concur in the senate amendments when the bill is sent to the house.

The speech making began at 11 o'clock and was under the ten-minute rule after the first hour. About a dozen speeches were made, but the notable ones were made by Messrs. Dubois and Burrows in denunciation of polygamy in Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Dubois secured the incorporation of an anti-polygamy amendment, but the elimination of Arizona from the measure detracted somewhat from the importance of the accomplishment.

Just before the voting began Mr. Cullom, who has been absent from the senate on account of illness during the greater part of the session, entered the chamber. He was warmly welcomed by his colleagues.

### PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

As amended by the senate, the bill provides for the creation of the state of Oklahoma out of Oklahoma and Indian territories upon the adoption of a constitution. The state is allowed the usual quota of executive, judicial and legislative officers, two United States senators and five members of the national house of representatives. A constitutional convention with 116 members, fifty-five of whom are to be chosen by each of the territories comprising the state, is provided for, and all male citizens or male Indians 21 years of age are made eligible to membership in it. There is an especial proviso protecting the Indians in their rights and continuing the prerogative of the national government to control their affairs. The sale of intoxicating liquors in what is now Indian territory is prohibited for twenty-one years and longer, unless the constitution is changed. Sections 15 and 36 of each township of land in Oklahoma are set aside for the benefit of the common school system, as is also 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands. There is an appropriation of \$5,000,000 from the national treasury for the benefit of the schools. Provision is made for the support of higher education and charitable institutions. Two districts for United States courts, one in Oklahoma and the other in Indian territory are provided for. Guthrie is made the temporary seat of government, but the house provisions continue in that capacity until 1905 was eliminated.

### Beveridge Resumes Speech.

Owing to the fact that the senate took a recess instead of adjourning last night Mr. Beveridge was enabled to proceed with his speech in support of the joint statehood bill when today's session began at 11 o'clock. There was a much better attendance of senators than at the beginning of yesterday's session and the galleries were filled early in the day.

Mr. Beveridge took up his argument where he left off yesterday, contending that the time for interpreters for the benefit of the deaf mutes population was rapidly passing and that the very little attention should be given to the pledge for schoolroom created because it had been given as the result of fraudulent representations, with appropriate execrations.

Mr. Beveridge was liberally applauded by the gallery when he concluded.

### Thursday's Session Ends.

The legislative session of Thursday came to an end at 11 o'clock, and the session of Friday was immediately convened, necessitating the disposal of the usual routine business before continuing with the statehood bill.

Under the head of morning business Mr. Beveridge undertook to have read a number of telegrams in support of the statehood bill, but Mr. Teller objected on the ground that they should come in privately as a part of the discussion of the statehood bill.

Mr. Beveridge then stated that he had received hundreds of messages, most of them from Arizona, urging joint administration.

"I, too, have received hundreds of messages on the subject of statehood," responded Mr. Foraker. "One of them from a gentleman who gives his name, and who says that a telegram signed by the senator from Indiana is being circulated in Arizona urging that 500 telegrams be sent to the senate from Arizona in favor of joint statehood."

The announcement created a laugh at

## CABINET MAKING IN FRANCE

Sarrion Will Accept Task if He Can Secure Co-operation of Bourgeois and Poincaré.

PARIS, March 9.—President Fallières consulted Jean Sarrion, former minister of justice, this afternoon and offered him the task of forming a new cabinet.

If M. Sarrion secures the co-operation of MM. Bourgeois and Poincaré he will accept the task of forming a ministry, taking the premiership and the portfolio of justice and M. Bourgeois will be minister of foreign affairs, M. Poincaré minister of finance or of the interior, M. Thomson minister of the navy, and M. Ruseau minister of agriculture.

M. Sarrion's conference with M. Bourgeois, M. Poincaré and other statesmen continued until late this evening. Although giving hope of eventual success, they did not furnish sufficient promise of concrete co-operation to enable him to announce to the president, whom he saw at 11 o'clock tonight, his ability to constitute a cabinet. The principal obstacle encountered is the difficulty of obtaining the consent of M. Poincaré to accept a portfolio in the course of tomorrow. In the event of success, M. Sarrion will signify to President Fallières his acceptance of the premiership. He already is assured of M. Bourgeois' support, and with M. Poincaré's assent obtained, the allotment of the remainder of the portfolio will be an easy task.

M. Rouvier, the retiring premier, who continues to carry on the current business, received the German ambassador, Prince von Radolin, during the day, presumably in connection with the German desire to secure sufficient guarantees regarding the Franco-Spanish control of the Moroccan police to permit of a final adjustment at Algeciras.

## BLACK HUNDRED IN EVIDENCE

Fears of Jewish Massacres on Easter Based on Action of Secret Band.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—The fears of a renewal of Jewish massacres on Easter, to which a deputation recently called Première Witte's attention, appear upon investigation to have real foundation. The "Black Hundred" organizations in the "pale" and also elsewhere in European Russia are conducting an agitation to slaughter the "enemies of Russia."

Circulars have been prepared in St. Petersburg calling for the extermination of the Jews.

MINSK, Russia, March 9.—The sentence of death imposed on Anna Iamalovich, the daughter of Iamalovich, who attempted to assassinate Governor Kourloff, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

RIGA, Lithuania, Russia, March 9.—Four hundred military executions have occurred in Lithuania as a result of the government's repressive measures.

## AMERICANS NOT SATISFIED

Turkish Concessions to Schools in Syria Not What the Legion Desires.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9.—The port has yielded to the American demands and has informed the American legation that orders have been sent to Beyroot to admit, duty free, all consignments for the American schools in Syria. The same note declares that the port is ready to accord to other schools it a request to that effect is presented to the proper department for each institution separately.

This is not satisfactory to the American legation, where it is considered to indicate a further attempt at procrastination, as similar requests for the recognition of certain schools presented to the ministry a year ago have not yet been granted. Those who sign the new agreement will be allowed to work their minor, whether the others sign or not, and it is believed will finally determine the struggle within the next few months.

### ATTITUDE OF OHIO OPERATORS.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—According to a statement made tonight by E. H. Winder of Columbus, who was chairman of the Ohio coal operators' conference held at Cleveland yesterday, the Ohio operators will ask the Indianapolis conference to settle the miners' dispute on broad grounds applicable to the entire competitive field and that all questions of a local nature be left solely for local settlement. One of these is the dispute over shot firers in Illinois. The Ohio operators, it is said, will insist that the conference simply settle the basis of the wage scale alone.

This may result in local strikes, but would not tie up the entire field.

Whether or not there is a settlement at Indianapolis there will be a practical suspension of mining during April and May. According to the statement of Ohio operators the talk of strike has resulted in immense quantities of coal being accumulated and already over 250,000 tons are loaded in lake vessels waiting for navigation to start.

## WOMEN CREATE DISTURBANCE

Female Suffragists Try to See British Premier and Two Are Arrested.

LONDON, March 9.—A band of thirty zealous women suffragists attempted to storm Premier Campbell-Bannerman's official residence in Downing street today, and only succeeded after a determined resistance to the superior strength of a large force of police. Three ringleaders were arrested at the police station, struggling and screaming and followed by twenty-seven of their companions shouting, "Down with C.-B." otherwise. Ernest Campbell-Bannerman, was presiding at a cabinet council at the time the women called, and he refused to see them.

## BETTER FEELING AT CANTON

Viceroy Given Banquet to Admiral Train and Attends Reception at Consulate.

HONG KONG, March 9.—The friction existing for some time between the viceroy of Canton and the American representatives there has given place to more pleasant relations, which state of affairs has been signified by an exchange of courtesies.

The viceroy gave a banquet in honor of Rear Admiral Train March 6, while the viceroy and a number of high officials attended a reception at the American consulate March 7. This was the first function for some months at which the viceroy had exchanged amenities with the Americans.

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## PITTSBURG OPERATORS MEET

Coal Mine Owners Agree to Act as Unit in Indianapolis Conference.

SENSATION SPRUNG IN MEETING

Mr. Robbins, in Response to Question, Says President Wrote Letter at Request of Mr. Mitchell and Himself.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—When the coal operators of the Pittsburg district got to the conference at Indianapolis March 19, with the operators of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, they will take a stand as a body. This action was determined at the meeting called by Francis L. Robbins and which was held in this city today. They gave the names of Harry Clark and Cal Warren. Both are colored. In the case of both men the police received the tip which led to the arrest from colored women. In the case of Clark a colored woman told Officer Robbins, who is a colored man, that last Wednesday night Clark came into her house all out of breath and threw quantity of nickels, dimes and other small change in her lap and at the same time cautioned her not to say anything about the affair. She kept quiet about it until yesterday afternoon when she concluded to tell, and as a result officers went to the packing house where Clark was working and arrested him. The tip concerning Warren was given in the same manner. This, together with the fact that the two men are unable to give a satisfactory account of their whereabouts on Wednesday evening inclines the police to have great confidence that in this pair they have two of the robbers.

The South Omaha police have two men whom they feel confident are members of the trio which shot Conductor Flury of the street railway company and held up two saloons in this city Wednesday night. They give the names of Harry Clark and Cal Warren. Both are colored. In the case of both men the police received the tip which led to the arrest from colored women. In the case of Clark a colored woman told Officer Robbins, who is a colored man, that last Wednesday night Clark came into her house all out of breath and threw quantity of nickels, dimes and other small change in her lap and at the same time cautioned her not to say anything about the affair. She kept quiet about it until yesterday afternoon when she concluded to tell, and as a result officers went to the packing house where Clark was working and arrested him. The tip concerning Warren was given in the same manner. This, together with the fact that the two men are unable to give a satisfactory account of their whereabouts on Wednesday evening inclines the police to have great confidence that in this pair they have two of the robbers.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Special Telegram.—Senator Millard today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay Albert H. Reynolds of Sidney, Neb., \$2,000. In 1887 Reynolds was engaged in the banking business at Sidney and he paid two Indian vouchers drawn in favor of Dwight J. McCann aggregating \$2,000. McCann was a government contractor and these vouchers were in payment of work performed by him in transporting government supplies from Omaha, Sidney and Schuyler to Red Cloud Indian agency. Eventually final payment on these vouchers was refused on the ground that in the interim McCann had become a defaulter to the United States on account of other contracts and the vouchers cashed by Reynolds were applied to the account of the alleged defaulter. Reynolds now seeks satisfaction through a special act of congress.

### Mr. Robbins Explains.

Mr. Robbins said the whole matter was accomplished as a result of a conference with John Mitchell while they were in New York. The situation was serious and both agreed that it was necessary to get another meeting of the interstate conference. Mr. Robbins, explaining further, said Mr. Mitchell went to the long distance telephone and called up the president at the White House. After explaining to him he suggested that he write a letter to Mr. Robbins, urging that a new conference be called. He also asked the president to talk the matter over with Mr. Robbins and Mr. Robbins went to the line and arranged that the letter be written. This was on Monday, February 24, and the following day, February 25, Mr. Robbins received the letter from President Roosevelt and the call of another conference followed. This, Mr. Robbins said, was the story of the president's intervention.

### Against Long Contract.

One of the strongest speeches made at today's meeting, it was said tonight, was against any contract for more than a single year. The longer term was held to be against the interests of the producers who have to bear the variations of the coal market. The miners who have been heard of late have been taking it for granted that the two-year scale was of the operators' seeking, but are now becoming acquainted with the real facts in the case. It was stated by the coal men today that the partial settlement of the dispute at Indianapolis, or the settlement of the wage agreement by the Pittsburg district, with the rest of the operators holding back, could mean but one thing and that was dissolution of the interstate conference and a general decline of the power of the United Mine Workers, which would then have many districts and states to settle with separately and would be kept in a continual state of trouble because of the dragging along of the conferences. It was regarded as certain by some of those who sign the new agreement will be allowed to work their minor, whether the others sign or not, and it is believed will finally determine the struggle within the next few months.

### Strike a Likely Clue.

During the day the police struck a clue which struck very close home as appeared by the developments of the later evening. They arrested three negroes by the names of Harry Clark, U. Glymph and Cal Warren. After putting them through a severe line of questioning the police became so satisfied that they were willing to have it understood that Clark and Warren composed two of the gang who shot Flury. Clark is light colored, while Warren is much darker. The police are not certain who the third man was, but think they will be able to get a line on him before long. It may be that he is lying somewhere else. The police will know better than ever before to make a quick roundup of all of the men likely to be engaged in the business.

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