

REPLY TO THE CZAR

Commissioner Submits Draft of the Address to Throne by Parliament.

TEN CONCESSIONS ARE DEMANDED

First of These is for General Amnesty for Political Offenders.

WOULD ABOLISH COUNCIL OF EMPIRE

Request Also Made for Full Civil Liberty and a Responsible Ministry.

DISCUSSION BEGINS IN THE EVENING

Leaders in Parliament Have More to Fear from the Radicals Than from the Conservatives.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—After an afternoon spent in discussion of rules of order, the lower house of the Duma this evening began the debate on the address to the emperor from the throne, adjourning at midnight after speeches by M. Rodicheff and a dozen orators of lesser caliber.

The discussion, which will be resumed at 11 o'clock tomorrow, showed that the main attack on the address will be made from the left. The leaders of parliament have more to fear from the radicals than from the conservatives. The evening's debate was tame. Even the periods of M. Rodicheff, the best orator among the constitutional democrats, explaining and defending the address, brought only a faint glow of applause. The only signs of real enthusiasm was due to a reference to the absence from the address of a plank on the subject of woman's suffrage, which brought half of the members of the house to their feet cheering.

Other radical members demanded a paragraph asking for the punishment of officials guilty of excess in past acts of repression and a fuller and plainer statement of the demand for a constitutional order.

Conservative Member Hissed.

Seven conservative members essayed to speak, but the house was in no mood to listen to them. Prince Volkonski, a leading Octobrist, refused to continue. His speech and left the speaker with a bitter sting at denial of the right of free speech. Two features of the session developed outside the regular debate. The first was the adoption of a rule relative to the previous question, under which fifty members may prevent the stoppage of a debate, opening the way for the restoration of the membership of the house. The other feature was the appearance of a conservative peasant group among the supporters of the government, forty-four peasant members signing a motion for postponement of the debate. The motion of the conservatives was at first unopposed by the members of the house, but when in reading the list of supporters of the motion the name of Yergin, a government deputy and organizer of the scheme to provide for peasant deputies in lodging houses, was reached a low whistle of surprise and comprehension ran around the chamber. The speaker and other members of the right supported the motion, but it was overwhelmingly defeated.

Reply Makes Ten Demands.

The draft of the address to the throne in reply to the emperor's speech at the opening of Parliament was submitted to the lower house of the Duma yesterday. The commission. It consists principally of the following ten demands: First—General amnesty. Second—The abolition of the death penalty. Third—The suspension of martial law and all exceptional laws. Fourth—Full civil liberty. Fifth—The abolition of the Council of the Empire. Sixth—The revision of the fundamental law. Seventh—The establishment of the responsibility of ministers. Eighth—The right of interpellation. Ninth—Freedom of the press. Tenth—Guarantee of the rights of trades unions.

Much Interest in Meeting.

In anticipation of an exciting session over the reply to the emperor's speech at the opening of Parliament, every member of the lower house was in his place when President Mouroumtoff called the house to order this afternoon. Before the house convened the cabinet virtually had decided on amnesty for political prisoners with the exception of those charged with murder, attempted murder, or robbery. While general amnesty might have made a deep impression Thursday, the emperor signalled the occasion of the assembling of Parliament by such an act of grace, its favorable effect would be largely destroyed when thus forced from his hands. There was a long wrangle at the opening of the session over the question of parliamentary procedure, etc., no rules to govern the house having been adopted.

Text of Reply.

The following is the text of the address in reply to the speech from the throne: It has pleased your majesty in your speech addressed to the people's representatives to express your determination unshakably to defend the institutions whereby the people have been called on to exercise legislative power in conjunction with their monarch. The Duma regards the monarch's formal promise to the people as a sure pledge of that consolidation and development of the nation in order and legislation in accordance with a strictly constitutional basis. The house will for its part, make every effort to perfect the principle of popular representation and in relation to such representation making it in accordance with the unanimously expressed will of the people, on universal suffrage. Your majesty's appeal for common work for the good of the fatherland finds a lively echo in the hearts of the members of Parliament, in the constitution of which, representatives of all nationalities are united in an ardent desire to order on the basis of all laws in respect with one another on the firm pillars of civic federation. The parliament holds it to be its duty to point out that the conditions under which the country lives render really fruitful work for the restoration of the best powers of the nation impossible. The country has approved the most earnest spot on our national life is the ambitious power of officials who separate the emperor from his people and have declared clearly and unambiguously that the renovation of public life is only possible on the principles of freedom with the spontaneous participation of the people in legislative power and in the control of legislation through the executive authorities. Your majesty was pleased in your manifesto of October 17 to announce your firm resolution to build up on these principles as the basis for the further advancement of Russia and the whole Russian people welcome your remedy with an impassioned cry. But the first days of liberty were shadowed by heavy afflictions laid on the land by the people to their emperor and in the name of the principles of the manifesto of October under foot; by those who cover

SULTAN HARD TO CONCILIATE

Turkey Forced to Recognize Great Britain as the Protector of Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—The sultan's complete submission to the Anglo-Egyptian demand was only given some hours after the expiration of the British ultimatum and it was not until noon Monday that Ambassador O'Connell was in a position to notify the British government that its demands were completely accepted. The word "delimitation" which the sultan considered implied the existence of a frontier, whereas he maintains that Egypt is part of Turkey, nearly wrecked the negotiations.

Numerous notes with the necessary inroads were drawn up on Sunday evening and communicated to the British embassy, Turkish government. Finally, shortly before the expiration of the ultimatum, the British ambassador brought matters to a climax by personal visits to Tewfik Pasha, the foreign minister, and to the grand vizier, to whom he imparted the designs of the British government. In the event of non-compliance and brought the Turkish government to a realization of its perilous position. In view of the assurances of these ministers the ambassador consented to "twelve hours" further grace, and in the evening of Monday morning a meeting of the council of ministers summoned at the Yildiz palace in Constantinople consented to the acceptance of the British demands. The sultan at Constantinople of the British vessel Imogene doubtless helped to convince the Turkish government, as it is presumed it came to take away the sultan in the event of a failure in negotiations. Diplomatic circles here at great Britain has gained a great point in the fact that the Turkish notes constitute Turkey's first recognition of Great Britain's position as the protector of Egypt.

Colonels Musaffer Bey and Fehmi Bey have been appointed commissioners for Turkey to delineate the frontier on the Sinai peninsula. The sultan at Constantinople of the British vessel Imogene doubtless helped to convince the Turkish government, as it is presumed it came to take away the sultan in the event of a failure in negotiations. Diplomatic circles here at great Britain has gained a great point in the fact that the Turkish notes constitute Turkey's first recognition of Great Britain's position as the protector of Egypt.

GAPON'S BODY IS IDENTIFIED

Autopsy Shows that Priest Was Hit on Head and Revolutionists Suspected.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—At the inquest on the body of Father Gapon, which was found May 12 in the upper chamber of a lonely villa in the summer suburb of Ozerki, Finland, M. Margolin, the former priest's lawyer, positively identified the body. The autopsy showed that he had received a blow on the head, and the theory is that the assassin was listening in an adjoining room and heard Gapon betray his connection with the government and that Putenberg, the terrorist leader, who is said to have lured Gapon to his death, rushed in, felled him to the floor and afterwards hanged him.

China Explains Action.

PEKING, May 15.—Replying to inquiries from Minister Rockhill and other diplomats as to the meaning of the recent customs edict, pointing the Liang, superintendent of customs affairs, the Chinese government has explained that it was intended to simplify the administration of the customs and not to supersede the present establishment. Nevertheless, the foreigners here fear that it means the beginning of the reorganization of the Chinese customs.

Fatal Accident Near Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, May 15.—The Russian steamer Leo collided today in the Estuary of the Gironde, near Pauillac, with the Italian bark, Teresa Mignano. The bark sank and eight of its crew and two pilots were drowned.

Standard Oil Dividend.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Standard Oil company today declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share. This compares with a \$1.15 dividend in the last previous quarter and one of \$1 a year ago.

"GERMAN PERIL" IS A MYTH

At Least This is the Conclusion Reached by Baron Sternburg.

WRITES AN ARTICLE ON EMIGRATION

Ambassador to United States Says South America Has Nothing to Fear from People from Empire.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Much comment has been provoked in diplomatic and congressional circles by a magazine article written by Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador, in which he denounces stories concerning the "German peril" in southern Brazil and quotes official German statistics showing the number of Germans who have gone to Brazil and the size of the German contingent now in that country.

According to Baron Sternburg's figures the total number of Germans who went to Brazil from 1871 to 1894 was 54,715. In the same time the number of Germans who came to the United States was 3,360,792. For the same period the number of German emigrants to all South American countries except Brazil was 2,614. In 1904 the number of German emigrants to Brazil was 363 and in no year between 1898 and 1904 did the number of Germans entering Brazil exceed 821. The total number of native Germans in Brazil at present is given by German authorities at 20,000, while the number of German subjects in Brazil is 4,000.

Commenting upon these figures Senator Cullom of Illinois, chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs, said the ambassador, shows the number of Germans in Brazil to be insignificant and added, "it would not seem that there is cause for alarm."

America Welcomes Germans.

"Germans pour into the United States by the thousands every year. We frequently get more on one ship than go to Brazil in several years, and nobody seems to be afraid of the German population. The German is one of the best citizens we have. He makes a good American and everywhere in the west his thrift and industry have done much to build up the country." Baron Sternburg states that 96 per cent of the emigrants from Germany normally come to the United States, where they lose their German citizenship and soon become identified with American institutions. He says the same is true of the small number of Germans who go to southern Brazil. He denounces as untrue reports circulated that Germany is making every possible effort to divert immigration to South America and quotes figures in order to show how limited the activities of the German emigration bureau, which has been charged with being the source of the movement to divert German immigration to Brazil and other parts of South America in the temperate zone in the hope of eventually gaining territory and perpetuating German commercial supremacy.

TRIPLETT STARTS TO OMAHA

Was Wanted for Land Fraud Will Leave El Paso Tonight.

EL PASO, Texas, May 15.—Aquila Triplett, wanted in Omaha in connection with government land frauds and arrested here recently, will be taken to Omaha tonight, the federal court today having granted a writ of removal.

Standard Oil Dividend.

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LAKE FIREMEN WILL STRIKE

Offer to Renew Last Year's Scale is Refused and Another Tieup is Probable.

CLEVELAND, O., May 15.—The conference between marine firemen and representatives of the Lake Carriers' association, which has been on the past few days, considering the question of wages, ended abruptly this afternoon, the marine firemen leaving the conference and refusing to accept the proposed wage scale. As the longshoremen, tugmen, oilers, grain scoopers and water tenders, are affiliated, it is believed the break in negotiations will carry out all of these elements and throw the lake-carrying situation back to where it was previous to last week, when the agreement was reached by the Lake Carriers' association and the longshoremen which resulted in a resumption of traffic. President Knefel and the delegates representing the labor elements withdrew from the conference this afternoon, declaring that the men would not accept the scale.

President Livingston of the Lake Carriers' association said: "We have offered the men all we could afford to pay—a continuation of the wages of last year. They have refused to accept it." Mr. Livingston added that he was confident firemen could be secured to operate the boats and that another tieup of lake traffic would not necessarily follow.

MISSIONARIES ARE MEETING

Conference of Methodists at Kansas City Brings Out Large Attendance of Workers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 15.—One thousand missionaries, high church officials and visitors from all parts of the world were in attendance at the opening session here today of the annual missionary convention of the Methodist Episcopal church for Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Among those who attended the first session were nine bishops and missionaries from the Philippine Islands, China, Japan, India and Porto Rico. The opening session was held in the former United States minister to China, Dr. Frank Mason North, secretary of city evangelization, New York City, and Dr. John F. Goucher, president of the Women's college, Baltimore.

One of the chief attractions of the gathering, which is being held in Convention hall, is an extensive educational exhibit composed of articles from every country on the globe and covering 5,000 square feet of the floor space.

Today addresses were delivered by Bishop W. Dowell, Chicago; Bishop J. W. Basford, Chicago; Dr. F. D. Gamewell, Peking, China; Bishop Henry W. Warren, Denver, and Bishop W. F. Oldham, Chicago.

MINERS DIE IN EXPLOSION

Five Torn to Pieces and Twelve Injured by Accident in Pennsylvania.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., May 15.—Five miners were torn to pieces and twelve badly injured by an explosion today in the Shenandoah city colliery of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company.

A box of dynamite which a workman was carrying fell from his shoulder and caused the explosion, which ignited the mine gas. There were about fifty men at work in the east gangway of the shaft when the explosion occurred, but so far as known all escaped except those working in the east lift. In this part of the shaft none escaped either death or injury.

It was several hours before the last miner was brought to the surface.

LOWEST MARKET FAVORED

Taft Would Have Greatest Competition in Buying Panama Supplies.

CANAL OUTSIDE OF THE TARIFF WALL

Some Purchases Have Already Been Made Abroad and One Scotch Bid is Lower Than American.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The president today transmitted to congress a letter from Secretary Taft, accompanied by numerous appendices, in which the secretary, who has the full approval of the president, lays down the principle that supplies for the Panama canal should be bought in the cheapest market, all things considered, whether American or foreign.

When this policy was inaugurated by the secretary over a year ago he sent a letter asking congress if this impartial buying in the best market should be continued and the letter sent to the house today Mr. Taft reminds the president that congress returned no answer to his question. Secretary Taft's letter in the present instance relates chiefly to the purchase of two sea-going suction dredges. The Maryland Steel company has put in a bid of \$150,000 while the Scotch firm of Simons & Co. of Renfrew, Scotland, offer to provide the dredges at a cost of \$64,000, delivered at the Clyde. Adding to the latter bid incidental expenses of transportation to Panama, etc., Secretary Taft, after minute calculation, finds that the Scotch bid is 3 per cent lower than the American.

Some Purchases Abroad.

Secretary Taft states that some purchases have already been made abroad and at a considerable saving, particularly in cement, large quantities of which will be required, as well as other supplies. He then briefly reviews the law in the matter, showing that the act of 1873, giving preference to American producers and manufacturers in making government purchases, applies only to the United States and not to the canal strip.

"Therefore," says the secretary, "the result of a consideration of general principles of law and the practice of the government, in the absence of specific directions to the contrary, is that in the construction of the Panama canal in the canal zone on the isthmus, which is outside the tariff wall surrounding the United States proper, and into which, by virtue of the Hay-Vanderbilt treaty with the Republic of Panama, material, supplies and machinery of all kinds for the construction of the canal are to be introduced free from tariff or imposts, it is your duty to buy where you can obtain the material, supplies and machinery at the cheapest price, other conditions with respect to quality, prompt delivery, etc., being equal. This view, it seems to me is confirmed by the failure of congress to direct any different course on your part, although the matter was brought to its attention more than a year ago and your view of your duty in the premises, if congress took no further action, was clearly indicated."

Desires Prompt Action.

Referring to a resolution introduced by Senator Dick, but never acted upon, the secretary says: "If this resolution is to control the acceptance of bids for the construction of these dredges, then it should be promptly considered and passed by congress, for it is of great importance to secure their early construction. If there is no prospect of early action by congress, I shall direct Mr. Shonts, unless ordered by you to take a different course, that he accept the bid of the Scotch firm."

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Scattered Showers and Decidedly Cooler Wednesday; Thursday, Fair.

Table with columns: Temperature at Omaha Yesterday, Hour, Deg., and Forecast for today and tomorrow.

TELEGRAPHER RUNS AMUCK

Crased Operator at Chamblee, Ga., Shoots Five Men, Sets Fire to House and Kills Himself.

ATLANTA, May 15.—Crased by drink and by disappointment in a love affair, James H. Clark, a telegraph operator at the little town of Chamblee, a dozen miles north of Atlanta, began late yesterday a rampage of crime. In less than twenty-four hours he killed one man, severely wounded three others, slightly wounded a fifth and clubbed a sixth with a shotgun, set fire to the home of one of his victims and when returning to his home shortly after noon today shot himself through the heart.

Clark, who came some months ago from Baldwin, Ga., paid marked attention to the niece of E. S. Purcell, but was discouraged. He went to the Purcell home last evening and demanded admittance, which was refused to sell the required cartridges. Clark immediately fired, killing Cheek with a shot through the heart. He fired also at Mr. Nash, inflicting a dangerous wound. He then ran to the woods. On the way down the railroad track he met W. J. Coler, whom he attacked, wounding him slightly. Officers were roused at once and bounds were put on the track of the insane man. He was seen in the roadway near Chamblee shortly after noon today and when he found himself surrounded he shot himself.

DR. JOHNSTON MAKES DENIAL

Rockefeller's Pastor Says He Will Not Become President of Chicago University.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Statements that Rev. Dr. Rufus P. Johnston, pastor of the First Avenue Baptist church, has been offered the presidency of the University of Chicago to succeed the late Dr. W. R. Harper, were declared by Dr. Johnston today to be absolutely untrue. Dr. Johnston, of whose church the family of John S. Rockefeller are members, has resigned his pastorate to go abroad.

He said today: "I am simply tired and need a rest. When I return in a year I expect to take up my pen in some other pastorate. I do not contemplate taking up collegiate work of any kind."

Dowie Files Answer.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Attorneys for John Alexander Dowie today filed an answer in the federal court in the replevin proceedings brought against Dowie some time ago. In the answer Dowie denied that he was insolvent, if all of his property was restored to him. Extended legal arguments followed the filing of the answer.

NOTE ON RATE BILL

Senate Expects to Pass Measure Before Adjourning Today.

NO CHANGE IN NUMBER OF COMMISSION

Amendment Increasing it to Nine Members Stricken Out.

PASS AMENDMENT COMES UP TODAY

Senator Culbertson Makes a Motion to Reconsider the Section.

ATTEMPT TO CHANGE PIPE LINE SECTION

Mr. Hopkins' Effort to Exempt Panama Line from Provisions of the Bill Fails.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—With the exception of the anti-pass amendment, the senate today concluded its consideration of the railroad rate bill in committee of the whole and as soon as that provision shall be disposed of will take up in the senate. The general expectation is that the pass question will be disposed of early tomorrow and the general hope is that the bill may be passed before the close of tomorrow's session.

The pass question was brought to life again through the instrumentality of a motion made by Senator Culbertson, author of the original provision, to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted, which was agreed to. A number of suggestions in the way of amendments were presented and these will have to be dealt with before the bill can be reported to the senate. After it is reported several questions will be reopened.

The greater part of the day was spent in discussing the eighth section relating to the personnel of the Interstate Commerce commission, resulting in the elimination of the entire section and the restoration of the present law, providing for five commissioners at salaries of \$7,500. During the day Senator Tillman made a further explanation concerning his negotiations with the president and had former Senator Chandler's memoranda read. The president's letter to Senator Allison was also read at the instance of the Iowa senator. The session opened with a personal statement by Mr. Tillman concerning his relations with Mr. Aldrich.

Lodge Amendment Taken Up.

The senate began its consideration of the rate bill today by taking up Senator Lodge's amendment providing for the increase of the Interstate Commerce commission to nine members and requiring that one be appointed from each of the judicial circuits of the country.

Senator Hopkins opposed the amendment on the ground that it would deprive the commission of its independence. The senator from Massachusetts and the senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) seek to inject sectionalism into the work of the commission," he said. He also opposed the enlargement of the commission.

Mr. Hopkins also alluded to the proposed increase of salary for the members of the commission. "We are running mad in our efforts to increase salaries of officials," he declared.

The amendment received the hearty endorsement of Senator Martin, who especially commended the business character of the salaries, increase the size of the commission and distribute the members throughout the country.

"Does the senator know any reason why we should legislate out of office good men, such as the present members of the commission?" asked Senator Beveridge, and the Virginia senator said that if the amendment should prevail the president would not be prohibited from reappointing the members of the present commission.

There was no immediate reference to the president when the business had proceeded for more than ten minutes when Senator Tillman took the floor to correct a statement concerning his conference with Senator Aldrich. He called attention to an article printed in a Washington paper yesterday, the purport of which was that the South Carolina senator had said that Mr. Aldrich had sought to make an alliance with him rather than with the president.

Mr. Tillman said: "It is not my habit to give out for publication private conversations with other senators, but I talk very freely with newspapermen. In this statement there are errors of fact and of statement and I desire to say that I never gave out any such statement."

Mr. Aldrich contented himself with expressing himself over the fact that the correction had been made. "I never saw so many misstatements gathered in one small paragraph as are made in this short article," he said.

The adoption of the amendment to the rate bill offered by Mr. Foraker reducing the number of commissioners to five, which followed the tabling of the Lodge-Hale amendment increasing the number to nine, brought the terms of section 8 back to those of the present law and in view of the fact that Senator Clark (Ark.) moved to strike out the entire section, the motion prevailed without debate. The reading of the bill by sections was then completed, but the presentation of amendments was continued.

Among these amendments was one suggested by Senator Carmack holding common carriers responsible for damage to property in process of transportation from one state to another, when caused by negligence, regardless of all contracts of exemption. The amendment was adopted.

Senator Hopkins sought in the interest of the Union Oil company to secure a modification of the senate amendment making common carriers of oil pipe lines. The Union company has a line across the isthmus of Panama and Senator Morgan had the bill so amended as to apply to that line or other lines on the isthmus.

Edward Rosewater for United States Senator from Nebraska

Campaign Committee Appointed Pursuant to Resolution Adopted at Washington Hall Meeting— Subject to Additions.

- List of names and titles of the campaign committee members, including H. H. Baldrige, John W. Cotton, W. S. Heller, Z. T. Lindsay, W. H. Shoof, etc.