NEWS SECTION.
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# THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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VOL. XXXV—NO. 50. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1906—FOUR SECTIONS—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

## INDUSTRY IN IRELAND

Growth of the Island in Material Prosperity During the Year.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS SHOW UP STRONG

Accumulations Show Steady Increase in Thrift Among People.

MOVE TO PROTECT THE IRISH FISHERIES

Government Asked For Subsidy Similar to That Given Scotland.

QUEER CASE OF SPREADING CONTAGION

Diphtheria Communicated in School by Means of Lead Pencils Used in Common by the Infant Classes.

DUBLIN, June 2.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—At the last meeting of the council of the Dublin Industrial Development association W. J. Branagan, the secretary, informed the council that he had a communication from William Hayden, who has been commissioned by Mr. Hegarty of Boston to form a company for the establishment of a boot factory on American lines in Dublin. Mr. Hayden informed him that he had already secured substantial support from many people, and he had not the least doubt that it would be successful. The council expressed the opinion and the hope that the industry, when started, would be successful.

In a return just issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland some interesting statistics concerning banking and railways in Ireland are given.

According to this the deposits and cash balances in the joint stock banks at the close of December, 1905, stood at $227,000,000 as compared with $230,000,000 for the corresponding period in the year 1904. The amount of deposits and cash balances, which are compared by half years, show an increase in December over the figures in June.

**Increase in Savings Deposits.**

On December 31 last the estimated balances in the Postoffice Savings bank in Ireland amounted to $50,000,000 as compared with $49,000,000 in 1904. The accumulation of deposits in the Postoffice Savings bank show a steady increase in each half year.

In each year since 1884 there has been an increase, and the balance in savings banks on December 31, 1905, was nearly treble the amount to the credit of depositors at the close of the year 1885, the first year for which statistics are given. The total of the balances in the savings banks is the highest amount of which there is a record. The number of depositors has more than trebled in the course of twenty years.

The statistics of the agricultural credit societies in Ireland for the year 1904 show that these societies then numbered 200, of which 190 were returned as working as compared with 142 returned as working in 1903. The membership of the credit societies in 1904 reached the number of 11,257 as compared with 7,917 in December, 1903.

The weekly railway traffic returns show that the total receipts for the fifty-two weeks of 1905 amounted to $19,750,000, a decrease of 6 per cent as compared with the amount received in the preceding year.

**Subsidy for Fisheries.**

At a meeting recently held at the Cork County Council an important resolution was passed on the motion of Mr. O'Neill and directed to be sent to the chief secretary. The resolution demanded a special fisheries department, and for Irish fish the same right to a distinctive government brand that had already been accorded to Scotland. Timothy Sheehy seconded the resolution and pointed to the very special advantages offered to Scotland and the consequent enormous development of the deep sea fisheries. "They would find out," he said, "that for the space of twenty-one years, after the establishment of the Scotch Fishery board, the government subsidized the fisheries of that country to the extent of nearly $5,000,000, with the result that while the Scotch fisheries employed at the present time about 140,000 people, the Irish fishery industry gave employment to only 26,000. Many a deserted district along the Irish seaboard would be alive with an industrious population of fishermen if the same fair play and assistance was meted out by the government to their fisheries."

**Leadpencils Spread Disease.**

A very curious question came up at the Merionethshire education committee at the County hall, Bala, recently. It concerned a case of alleged infection through the use of leadpencils, in the Festiniog district. It appeared that a communication had been received from the clerk of the Festiniog Urban district council enclosing a copy of their medical officer's report, in which it was recommended, in order to check the prevalence of diphtheria in that district that the use of metal-handled pencils should be resorted to instead of lead pencils. The report contained the following passages: "The following are the most important facts as bearing directly upon the cause of the disease (diphtheria): (1) Sand trays and wooden pencils are being used in the infant's department of the Festiniog schools; (2) these are used exclusively in the babies' class rooms; (3) the wooden pencils and lead pencils used in the school bear undoubted marks of teeth; (4) though the majority cases are not from the infants' school, yet the three fatal cases were children from this department; (5) the three fatal cases were from the babies' class of the infants' school; (6) sand trays and wooden pencils were exclusively used in the babies' class of the infant's school; (7) the last fatal case, (a boy 4 years of age) was in the school on the 29th of the month, and he died on the 26th from heart failure as a complication of malignant form of diphtheria; (8) this little boy in all probability attended school on the 20th, he at the time suffering from diphtheria.

It is worth noting, also, that the medical officer recommended that the whole school should be fumigated and thoroughly disinfected, and the walls and desks cleaned, and that the county education committee "should have the sand trays and wooden pencils removed." The medical officer also thought that there were too many maps and diagrams, plates and papers, "left permanently on the wall, allowing disease germs to propagate."

**Art Patronized in Belfast.**

Some idea of the popularity of the loan collection of modern pictures in Belfast may be gathered from the fact that the exhibition was visited by 13,000 persons

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## SERIOUS TIMES FOR WORLD

Troubles to Multiply During Next Quarter Century and Then Comes the End.

LONDON, June 2.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Terrible predictions concerning what will happen to this poor old earth during the next twenty-five years are being made at the Congress of Prophets at Exeter hall.

The prophets of disaster were in attendance at a "prophetic and second advent conference," and while they differed somewhat in details, they all agreed that the end of the world is at hand. They are not quite sure whether the final catastrophe will come on May 2, 1929, or [illegible] but they are quite sure that [illegible] dates will prove to be the [illegible]

"There can be no doubt the world has nearly outlived its usefulness," the prophets declared. The wars and earthquakes which have afflicted it recently are proof positive, and all that is required to fulfill the prophecies is the coming of Anti-Christ, who is somewhat unkindly identified with Napoleon.

The chancelleries of Europe will no doubt be interested to learn that an entire readjustment of the political divisions of the western world is coming. Between now and 1919 the twenty-two states into which the original territory of the Roman empire is now divided will be reorganized in ten allied kingdoms, and then Anti-Christ, or Napoleon, will arise. He will make his first political appearance as king of Syria, but in 1922 he will attack and conquer France, and then he will extend his rule over the rest of the ten kingdoms.

There will be 10,000,000 Christians in the world at this time, the prophets declare, but evidently they will not all be equally deserving of favor, for in 1924 or 1926, 144,000 of them will be translated to heaven, while the other 9,856,000 will be transported to a desert near Mount Sinai, where they will have to wait three and one-half years.

Rev. Mr. Baxter presented a glowing picture of the delights of life in the desert of Sinai.

"It will be a strange congregation, in which there will be no distinction of rank," he said. "Food and water will be brought by angelic hands, and the time will be spent in reading the Bible, hearing sermons and attending prayer meetings. It will be a good time for the nonsweated workers, who will look upon it as a pleasant picnic and an enjoyable holiday. At the end of the three and one-half years the pious will be translated to heaven, as the 144,000 were before them.

"Everywhere else Anti-Christ will have full sway. In all the cities and towns of England his image will be placed in the principal squares and the soldiers and police will bring all the inhabitants—men, women and children—before it. Those who refuse to worship the Napoleonic Caesar will be taken to a scaffold and have their heads cut off. Those who accept the worship of the image will be branded on their foreheads and right hands with 666, which Napoleon's names, singly or conjointly, will contain as the total of the numerical value of their letters in the Greek language."

## PAST PLAGUES JOHN BURNS

Workingmen Carry Banners Reminding Him of His More Radical Days.

LONDON, June 2.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The days when John Burns was a labor agitator instead of a cabinet minister are constantly and continually returning to plague him. For instance the participants in the "West End March of the Workless," 9,000 in number, displayed these banners:

"Work or riot—one or the other."

"Slaves are fed, free men starve."

"The workless poor die, the idle rich feast."

"Liberals and tories alike neglect the workers."

"The freedom of the working classes is slavery or starvation."

"Work, starve, or steal—which is it to be?"

"Has John Burns no answer?"

"Which? Works, bread, or disorder?"

Passing through Regent street, the assorted bands played, and the demonstraters sang "The Starving Poor of Old England," which is known as the "National Anthem" of John Burns, because the president of the local government board made it popular during the dock strike riots. The stirring refrain is:

The poor, the poor, the taxes have to pay,
The poor are starving every day,
They starve and die on the king's highway,
The starving poor of Old England.

## KNIVES UPSET COMPASSES

Strange Cause of Many Wrecks to Fishing Vessels in North Sea.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Many fishing vessels have been wrecked in recent times because of inexplicable errors of the compass. This fact has induced the underwriters of fishing vessels sailing from Grimsby to make an investigation, which has led to the discovery that the knives commonly used by fishermen are a positive danger to navigation.

Strong knives are needed in the fisherman's work, and a style of large clasp knife that has been specially treated in forging is on sale at all ports and is highly popular with fishermen. It has been discovered that this knife possesses magnetic properties so powerful that in the pocket of the man at the wheel it will deflect the needle two or three points.

Orders are now being issued forbidding anyone to enter the bridge house with a knife in his possession.

## SOLDIERS MORE TEMPERATE

Tommy Adkins Drinking Less Than in Years Gone By.

LONDON, June 2.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—At the annual meeting of the Royal Army Temperance association, held at the United Service institution under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught, the statement that sobriety is increasing in the army was made.

The secretary of the association, of which the king is a patron, declared that they now had 213 branches, with a total membership of 47,965, of which 24,890 are in India. Of the remaining 22,796 no fewer fewer than 19,365 were total abstainers.

The Duke of Connaught said that in recent years the association had nothing to complain of in their treatment by the War office. It had been recognised that the association played an important part in raising the morale of the British soldier, and in preparing him for whatever employment he might obtain in after life.

## POLITICS IN PARIS

European Situation as Viewed by the Wise Ones Early in Summer.

WITTE MENTIONED FOR VARIOUS POSITIONS

Late Premier of Russia Accused of Having Diplomatic Ambitions.

GERMAN POLICY WORRIES THE FRENCHMEN

Kaiser's Course a Blind Trail With Many Turns in It.

MISTAKES DUE TO UNOFFICIAL ADVISERS

Kitchen Cabinet at Berlin Has Undone the Work of Years and Leaves Germany in Peculiar Position.

PARIS, June 2.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Curious reports come from St. Petersburg. One of these reports is to to the effect that it is Count Witte's ambition to be sent to Paris as ambassador and successor of M. de Nelidoff. This would undoubtedly cause very great embarrassment in Paris. Count Witte is notoriously pro-German in his sympathies, and only looks to France as a source of supply for the Russian finances. As he has been prime minister and may be so again, the French government could not go to the point of declaring him persona non grata. At the same time he would be less able to give pro-German direction to Russian policy than he would be if still prime minister of Russia in daily communication with the czar.

Another report is that the count was treated so handsomely at the time of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, peace conference that he is anxious to go to Washington as ambassador. Indeed it begins to appear as though Madame Rumor has accredited Count Witte to almost every court in the world except that of Japan.

**Germany and the Mohammedans.**

One thing that is making the French government anxious is the unrest among the native population in its African colonies. Though little has transpired in the press there is reason to believe that both in Tunis and Algeria there is a certain ferment among the Mohammedan population. This is due to the increase of the Kaiser's prestige as the "protector of Islam." For years the Turks have looked to him to support them in the councils of Europe, and since his Tangier adventure this has spread to Morocco, Tripoli, Algeria and Tunis. Officially, of course, this is denied by the Wilhelmstrasse, but the German emissaries who spread this legend are not all officially in touch with the government. Every German doing business in these countries (and their name is legion) is industriously fostering the belief that in trouble with Europe (in the present instance, France and England) they can count on the kaiser's support.

The information recently received from Berlin increases the regret that Prince Buelow has taken ill, as it looks like as if since his temporary and enforced retirement from office, the police alone were the masters of German policy, both home and foreign. To the onward observer the trend of German policy for the last four years seems so simple that the French are tempted to seek some hidden explanation for it, because if there are no unexplained motives, the kaiser seems to be playing va banque to an extent that seems incredible.

**Glimpse at German Policy.**

Five years ago the balance of power in Europe was as nearly perfect as possible. On one side was the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, and on the other dual alliance of France and Russia. Great Britain might by throwing its weight on either side have played the role of arbiter of Europe. Then came the Transvaal war, which awakened in Germany the idea that England was a brazen figure with feet of clay. That seemed to Wilhelmstrasse to eliminate the most dangerous factor. When, therefore, Russia showed an inclination to plunge into the far eastern adventure, Germany rendered it possible by the kaiser giving the czar, at Weisbaden in 1903, his promise that he would take no advantage in Europe of the fact that Russia had withdrawn its troops from the German frontier. All through the war Russia had the active support of Germany. Herr Bellin of the Hamburg-American line and Dr. Wiegand of the North German Lloyd company put the whole of the resources of these two most powerful corporations at the disposal of the Russian government. Anyone who knows the footing of absolute intimacy on which these two gentlemen, particularly Herr Ballin, stand with the kaiser, is aware that this was the direct order of the kaiser. If the government had frowned on the affair, the North German Lloyd would not have dared to sell a ship to Russia, nor could the Hamburg-American line have coaled Rojestvensky's fleet.

**Easy for the Germans.**

Germany's policy was clear. If Russia "won out" in the far east it was bound to Germany by a debt of gratitude for services rendered; if, on the other hand, it was defeated, the debt was all the greater and Germany had a possible enemy the less. This is what the English mean when they say to "run with the hare and part with the hounds," a somewhat difficult operation. The curious thing was that Russia's natural ally, France, was helpless. The Anglo-Japanese alliance simply tied its hands.

Everything went according to German ideas, except one thing, and that was the rapprochement between England and France. Count Buelow had counted on the rival alliances to bring about antagonism. He did not reckon on the fact that, as neither power could afford to oppose the other, they would infallibly come together. The Anglo-French convention came like a bombshell on the German Foreign office. It was only after Mukden that France got its lesson, and everybody knows that it lost nothing in the keeping.

It was at this point that Germany's mistakes began, and these have two explanations. The first is the kaiser's tendency to pass over his constitutional advisers and listen to all points of irresponsible advice. Herr von Holstein, Dr. von Lucanus, General von Hulsen Haeseler, Count von Eulenburg and all the persons of his immediate entourage have his ear quite as much as and even more than the imperial chancellor and the secretary of state for foreign affairs. The former, unfortunately, convinced him that he had only to roll his eyes and knit his brows and France would drop what they described as only a flirtation with England. The kaiser listened to them, and the Tangier visit was the result.

The result was the absolute contrary of

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## PARIS AS A DIVORCE MECCA

Commission Formulates a Plan by Which Separation is Easily Obtained.

PARIS, June 2.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Paris like London is having its divorce agitation. After resolving that love should be made legally compulsory in wedlock, the unofficial marriage reform commission, which has been carrying on its labors for a long time past, has now come to the vast subject of divorce. Above all, it has affirmed perfect equality between the sexes as regards the dissolution as well as the contracting of marriage. French law, like English law, is harder on wives than on husbands, and misconduct alone, without aggravating circumstances, is a sufficient ground for divorce when committed by the woman, but not when committed by the man. However, the radical reform proposed is divorce for incompatibility, not merely by mutual consent, but on the petition of either of the parties. French law does not—as does that of England—refuse divorce when both husband and wife are convicted of misconduct; that is to say, in cases when divorce is most needed. But it vetoes divorce by mutual consent. The latter should, according to the reform commission, be allowed with the least possible hindrance of formality, on the principle, that love, being legally compulsory in wedlock, the married state should be severed when both parties agree that they love one another no more.

On the same principle either party should be able to obtain divorce, even without the consent of the other. If love has cooled on one side and not on the other, the commission pities the constant one, but does not feel justified in compelling the fickle half to go on bearing an irksome yoke. However, in such cases, divorce would not be made easy. It would be compulsory for the parties to go on living together for two years after the first petition of one of them, which would have to be renewed every six months during that time, as a warranty that the petitioner was quite sure of his or her feelings, and not acting on a whim. Among the grounds sufficient for immediate divorce the commission would include habitual drunkenness and some diseases.

## EFFECTS OF THE ERUPTION

Prof. Matteucci Examins Vesuvius to Determine Changes Wrought in Crater.

ROME, June 2.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An ascent of Vesuvius just made by Prof. Matteucci to investigate the changes made in the crater and on the summit by the recent eruption reveals some interesting facts. Cook's funicular railway, with its station at the summit, has completely disappeared, the very rails and telegraph poles being destroyed, only a few yards of the rails remaining, but all twisted and wrinkled. The cone has now a diameter of about 1,500 metres. There is no more eruption of lava and that of smoke has almost ceased, but from time to time sulphurous gas arises. The great portion of the cone which had fallen is still warm, so that the persons visiting and walking on it have to keep constantly moving lest their shoes get badly burnt. Matteucci was desirous of measuring the diameter of the crater, but the impetuous wind and the puffs of ashes prevented him from placing the measuring apparatus as it was necessary. A brigadier of carbineers, to whom a rope was tied, one end of which was held by his companions, ascended the edge of the crater, but he could only get a glimpse of this extinct caldron, for the rise of sulphurous gases rendered it necessary for him to descend quickly. He saw, however, that inside the cone preserves its funnel-like shape, but that it is very much enlarged. Matteucci calculates that the height of Vesuvius has been lowered by 656 feet during the eruption. That has been caused by the fall of the cone or sides of the crater. Such changes as these—a lowering and elevation of the summit—have accompanied the greater eruptions of this volcano.

## MOROCCAN STATE BANK SAFE

European Governments Ready to Take Up Shares According to Algeciras Treaty.

MADRID, June 2.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The Spanish government has been officially informed that the European governments who were represented at the Algeciras conference are willing to make arrangements with their respective national banks and bankers to take up the share assigned to each high contracting power in the Moroccan State bank under the Algeciras convention. The Bank of Spain has agreed to cover the Spanish share in the Moroccan State bank, this having been considered by the government and the board of the Bank of Spain to be the most advisable course with a view to prevent even a part of the share from falling into the hands of other foreign shareholders likely to be eager to exercise influence in the State bank and in the finances of Morocco. A Spanish auditor, or censor, according to the phraseology of the Algeciras conference, will soon be appointed by the Bank of Spain on the same conditions as the auditors to be selected by the Banks of England, France and Germany.

## LUTHER'S NAME IS SACRED

German Workman Sent to Prison for Throwing Obloquy on Great Reformer.

BERLIN, June 2. — (Special Cablegram to The Bee.) — A journeyman mason named Baumgartner has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for throwing obloquy on the name of Martin Luther and the doctrines with which the reformer is associated. Playing with Luther's name, he called him a "luder," or abominable person. The extraordinary sentence is interesting, in that it was passed by a Catholic court on the prisoner.

## POSEN EDITOR GOES TO JAIL

Three Months for Lese Majeste in Connection with the Kaiser's Visit.

BERLIN, June 2. — (Special Cablegram to The Bee.) — At Posen the editor of the Polish journal Pohraku has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the charge of lese majeste. The charge rose out of a poem which the editor published, in which the archbishop of Gnesen was denounced for ordering the church bells to be rung on the occasion of the kaiser's recent visit to Posen.

## BUSY DAY IN SENATE

Conference Report on Rate Bill is Presented by Mr. Tillman.

ONLY TWO IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE

Senate Bill and Amended Bill Are Ordered Printed for Comparison.

STATEHOOD BILL IS ALSO REPORTED

Provisions of Measure as Amended by the Conference Committee.

PANAMA CANAL RESOLUTION PASSED

Supplies to Be Purchased in United States Unless President Deems Prices Unreasonable or Extortionate.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The senate today received the conference report on the railroad rate and statehood bills and heard the announcement of the result of the deliberations of the committee on privileges and elections in the case of Senator Smoot. In the case of Senator Smoot, Senator Burrows, who made the statement as chairman of the committee, asked that a day be fixed for the consideration of the subject, but objection was made because the official report was not ready for consideration and on that account the further consideration of the subject was postponed. There was no discussion of either the statehood or the rate question.

The consideration of the joint resolution prescribing a policy in the purchase of Panama canal supplies consumed the major part of the session, and it ended by the adoption of the resolution by practically a party vote.

The democrats sought in many forms, but in vain, to secure the adoption of an amendment that would commit congress against the protective system. The only amendment adopted was one suggested by Mr. Pettus providing that bids shall be from the lowest responsible bidders.

After passing a large number of private pension bills the senate adjourned until Monday.

**Few Changes in Rate Bill.**

In practically all essential details the conferees on the railroad rate bill agreed to the measure as it was passed by the senate. The report was signed at about 4 p. m. and almost immediately presented to both houses. It shows that the senate receded from six amendments, two of which merely change the numbers of sections, while twenty-eight of its amendments were retained verbatim, and the remaining seventeen were redrafted and retained under different phraseology.

Senator Tillman, chairman of the senate conferees, gave notice that he will urge prompt action in the senate. It is safe to say the report will be acted upon by the house with the utmost dispatch.

The disposition of the amendments, in the order in which they appear in the bill follows: The first amendment to the bill is that making pipe lines common carriers. It was stricken out and included in the amendment making express companies common carriers, sleeping car companies having been eliminated so that the amendment now reads:

The term "common carrier" as used in this act shall include express companies and all persons or corporations engaged in the transportation of oil by pipe lines, or partly by pipe lines and partly by railroad, or partly by pipe lines and partly by water.

**Pass Amendment Redrafted.**

The next amendment is that prohibiting passes. It was entirely redrafted, made much more stringent, all excepted classes being eliminated and either to issue or receive free transportation was made a misdemeanor. The amendment is as follows:

No carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, after January 1, 1907, directly or indirectly issue or give any interstate free ticket, free pass or free transportation for passage. Any carierviolating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000, and any person who uses, solicits or accepts for himself or for another, any such interstate free ticket, free pass or free transportation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a like penalty.

The Elkins' commodity amendment was retained practically in the form originally agreed upon and the provisions inserted later regulating timber and the manufactured products thereof were stricken out. As agreed to the amendment provides that after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to transport any article or commodity, manufactured, mined or produced by it, or produced under its authority or which it may own when whole or in part, or in which it may have an interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its own use in the conduct of its own business.

The requirement that common carriers shall, upon application of any shipper, construct and operate switch connections with private side tracks or branch lines of railroads. This provision was offered in the senate, but was not adopted, and the statement was made today that it would be objected to when the conference report reaches the senate.

**"Jim Crow" Provision Goes Out.**

The senate receded from the "Jim Crow" amendment, which declared that equally good service and accommodations should be given to all persons payinb the same compensation for interstate transportation of passengers. The provision was stricken out.

The several senate amendments (twenty in number) relating to the application of schedules of rates and charges of all kinds, were agreed to and the provision relating to joint rates was added the following:

No joint rate over the through rate has been established the several carriers in such through rate shall file, print and keep open to public inspection, as aforesaid, the separately established rates, fares and charges applied to the through transportation.

The original penal sections of the interstate commerce law, which were repealed by the Elkins law and placed in the bill by the senate, were retained. The senate amendment, however, was amndd by striking out th words: "Knowingly and wilfully" in the provision relating to offering or accepting rebates, concessions or discriminations. The conferees also eliminated the proviso which declared that the penalties should not apply to rebates or considerations received prior to the passage and approval of this act.

All of the senate amendments to section 4, which is the rate-making section, were retained. Among these are several relating to the Allison compromise. The most important includes the striking out of the words "in its judgment" and the words "and fairly remunerative." The senate provision was retained providing that ex-

(Continued on Second Page.)

## THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in North. Showers in South Portion Sunday. Monday Fair.

NEWS SECTION—Twelve Pages.
1 Revival of Industries of Ireland.
Paris Political Gossips Busy.
Senate Has a Busy Day.
Mexican Riots Quieting Down.
2 Germans Protest American Meats.
King and Queen Attend Bull Fight.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
4 McShane Hears from Mexican Riot.
Triplett Objects to Espionage.
5 Democrats Sour on G. M. Hitchcock.
McVittie's Injuries Finally Fatal.
6 Past Week in Omaha Society.
7 Wain Draws a Life Sentence.
8 Cantillon Still Boss of League.
9 Sporting Events of the Day.
10 Pioneer Telegraphers of Omaha.
Bridal Costumes of Spanish Queen.
Condition of Omaha's Trade.
11 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
12 Sunday Services at the Churches.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Eight Pages.
2 Editorial.
3 Timely Talks About Real Estate.
First History of City of Omaha.
Birth and Growth of South Omaha.
4 Want Ads.
5 Want Ads.
6 Want Ads.
7 Financial and Commercial.

HALF-TONE SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Bryan's Experience in India.
Edward Rosewater on Modern Rome.
2 Palmer's Memorial Day Address.
3 Among the Plays and Players.
Music and Musical Matters.
4 Military Mass on Memorial Day.
In the Field of Electricity.
Memorial Day Exercises at Hanscom Park.
5 Poteless Streets of Omaha.
Orchards and Farms of Washington.
6 Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
7 Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

COLOR SECTION—Four Pages.
1 Buster Brown in an Indian Play.
2 Tale of Tragedy of Bloody Creek.
3 Fads and Fancies for the Women.
4 Sambo Makes Some Funny Noises.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

| Hour. | Deg. | Hour. | Deg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 a. m. | 55 | 1 p. m. | 75 |
| 6 a. m. | 54 | 2 p. m. | 77 |
| 7 a. m. | 56 | 3 p. m. | 78 |
| 8 a. m. | 62 | 4 p. m. | 80 |
| 9 a. m. | 67 | 5 p. m. | 73 |
| 10 a. m. | 71 | 6 p. m. | 77 |
| 11 a. m. | 73 | 7 p. m. | 73 |
| 12 m. | 76 | | |

## DELEGATES IN REAL THRONGS

Knights of Columbus Arrive at New Haven in Large Numbers for Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2.—The advance guard of the great throng of Knights of Columbus, numbering into the thousands, will attend the national convention in this city next week, arriving here today, and many others are expected here tomorrow. The presence in this city for almost the entire week of this large body included among which will be several leaders in the Catholic church throughout the country, will make notable what otherwise promises to be one of the most imposing ceremonies seen here for a number of years. Among those who are expected to attend the convention are Cardinal Gibbons and United States Senator John M. Gearin of Oregon. Particular interest centers in the dedication of the new national headquarters of the order next Wednesday. Other important matters to be taken up will be the election of officers and the selection of the meeting place for the next annual convention. Invitations have been received to meet in Detroit, Mich., and Jamestown, Va., and many favor the latter place, it is said, on account of the exposition.

C. J. Smyth is the only Omaha man at the convention. T. J. Mahoney was a delegate, but could not go and his alternate, Attorney McGuire of Lincoln, went.

## DUNKARDS' SPECIAL IN DITCH

Five Hundred German Baptists in Wreck and Many of Them Hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—A broken rail today derailed three coaches of a special train bearing 500 Dunkards en route from Cedar Rapids and other points in Iowa to this city to attend the convention of German Baptists or Dunkards. The accident occurred on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railroad at Forest City, Ill. No person was killed, but a number were injured. They were brought to the Springfield hospital, this city.

PEORIA, Ill., June 2.—A special train over the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railroad bearing Iowa German Baptists to Springfield, ran over a defective frog at Forest City, derailing the engine, baggage car and three coaches. The cars crashed into a freight train on a siding, tearing out the sides of the three passenger coaches. Six were injured. The company physicians say none is injured seriously.

## GOVERNMENT TO PAY THE COST

Wadsworth's Substitute for Beveridge Beef Inspection Amendment Ready.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Wadsworth substitute for the Beveridge beef inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill has been completed and printed for the information of the house committee on agriculture. Until the substitute has been submitted to the committee Wednesday it will not be made public. The substitute is said to follow the lines of the Beveridge amendment with the vital exception that it places the cost of inspection upon the government. It also provides a court review of the administration of the inspection and restricts the jurisdiction of the secretary of agriculture in the power to make regulations given him in the Beveridge amendment.

## PAY FOR SPECIAL MASTER

United States Will Allow Big Fee in Case of Embezzler Adams.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The senate committee on judiciary today recommended an appropriation of $12,000 for the compensation of a special master in the case of the United States against George E. Adams, charged with embezzlement from the United States assay office at Seattle. The purpose is to ascertain the loss to each depositor and determine the manner of settlement. It is believed that the total of the embezzlement is about $100,000 and that Adams has property now in the custody of the United States court which will cover the loss.

## PEACE IS RESTORED

Quiet Follows Night of Serious Rioting at Cananea, Mexico.

RINGLEADERS TAKE TO MOUNTAINS

Arrival of Governor with Big Posse Frightens Trouble Makers.

FIRST REPORTS GREATLY EXAGGERATED

Only Two Americans and Eleven Mexicans Are Killed.

REPORT FROM PRESIDENT W. C. GREENE

Head of Consolidated Copper Concern Says Disturbance Was Started by Socialists—Damage Confined to Lumber Yard.

**BULLETIN.**

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 2.—A later dispatch to the International American from Naco, Ariz., conveys the information that United States Consul Galbraith at Cananea has addressed a message to President Roosevelt urging the necessity for federal troops at Cananea. Consul Galbraith, it is said, informed the president that all the Americans in Cananea are in great danger, and suggested that it was "time for quick action."

NACO, Ariz., June 2.—A telephone message was received from Cananea at 8:30 a. m. today, reporting that peace has been restored there. After the arrival of the rangers last night many of the ringleaders in the riot yesterday ran to the surrounding mountains and no further serious trouble occurred after their flight.

Governor Ysabel of Sonora, arrived here this morning at 7:30 o'clock with a posse from Bisbee and other points numbering 200 well armed men. They were immediately marched across the line, being counted by the governor's adjutant general, who accompanied him.

EL PASO, Tex., June 2.—A private telegram received from Cananea says that Americans are now in control of the town and many Mexicans have left. One hundred rifles and a quantity of ammunition were shipped from here today to Colonel Greene at Naco and will be taken to Cananea if they can be gotten over the boundary.

**Report from President Greene.**

NEW YORK, June 2.—George S. Robbins, secretary of the Greene Consolidated Copper company, today received the following telegram from W. C. Greene, president of that company, from Cananea, Mex.:

Furnaces and mines all closed down today on account of rioting among the Mexicans. Authorities giving us every protection possible, assisted by the employes of the company. The Mesa lumber yard burned and Metcalf and brother killed defending property. Eleven Mexicans killed during disturbance and number wounded not known. No other Americans killed. Governor of Sonora, with troops, will arrive in the morning. We have the situation well in hand. Smelting and concentration plant unimjured. Trouble incited by socialistic organization that has been formed here by malcontents opposed to Diaz government. Expect plants to be running full capacity tomorrow. Bisbee, Douglas and Naco have sent 200 volunteers to aid in preserving order.

W. C. GREENE, President.

Mr. Robbins said that the Mesa lumber yard was one of the smallest of the yards and was located several miles from the main plant. The financial loss, he said, was not large.

**Diaz Orders Out Troops.**

EL PASO, Tex., June 2.—President Diaz has ordered all troops at Nogales and Hermosillo to proceed to Cananea.

Order was restored there soon after the arrival today of the American volunteers, who were permitted by Governor Ysabel to cross the boundary.

**Messages from Galbraith.**

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following telegram was received at the War department from the headquarters of the Southwestern division:

DENVER, June 2.—Military Secretary, Washington: Following telegram, Fort Huachuca, last night: "Repeat telegrams just received. Naco, Ariz.: 'A general insurrection at Cananea; Mexicans against Americans and all others. Several Americans killed; governor at Sonora at Nogales tonight on the way here. We must have protection. Can you render immediate assistance? W. J. Galbraith, United States Consul.'

"Second dispatch, same place: 'My life, as well as the lives of American citizens, in jeopardy. A number of Americans were killed. I am United States consul; must be protected. Send troops by Naco immediately. W. J. Galbraith, Consul.'

"Major Watts, with his squadron, leaves for Naco tomorrow, daylight. Hurry orders; will render all possible assistance; observing law. STEDMAN,

"Commanding Southwestern Division Headquarters.

"DAVIS,

"Military Secretary, in Absence of Department Commander."

**Consul Asks Aid.**

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The State department has received a most urgent telegraphic appeal for help from American Consul Galbraith at Cananea, Mex., in which the consul says: "Aid from United States absolutely essential."

The State department has also received direct application from the governor of the state of Sonora, Mexico, for help from the American side, a most extraordinary occurrence. The direct appeal was the subject of hasty consultations today between the secretary of state, the chief of staff, Brigadier General Bell, and the law officer of the War department inasmuch as the question of the right of the United States to send troops into a friendly state is in doubt.

**Prompt Response is Made.**

Meanwhile the officers of the general staff are making ready to execute any orders that may be issued as the result of Secretary Root's decision. Four troops of cavalry are at Fort Huachuca, just north of the international boundary in Arizona, and the staff officers assume that by hard riding this force could reach Cananea within a half day after it receives orders. Communication is about to be opened with Major General Baldwin, commanding the southwestern division, at his headquarters in Oklahoma City, and he in turn will give the necessary instructions in case it is decided to use American troops to Brigadier General Constance Williams at the headquarters of the Department of Colorado in Denver.

The official dispatches upon which the State and War departments are expected to act are as follows:

"NACO, Ariz., June 1.—Secretary of State, Washington: Send assistance immediately to Cananea, Sonora, Mex. American citizens are being murdered and property dynamited and we must have help. Send answer to Naco. (Signed)

"GALBRAITH."

Another dispatch from the same official, who is consular agent at Cananea, was to-