THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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DISCONTENT IN ARMY

Organized Revolutionary League Exists Among the Czar's Troops.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN ODESSA

Seal and Documents of Organization Captured at Vilna.

SERIOUS MUTINY BREAKS OUT AT ASKABAD

Soldiers Demand Release of Arrested Comrades and Defy Governor General.

MIDNIGHT SESSION OF THE CABINET

Premier Goremykin Returns from Conference with Emperor and at Once Summons His Advisors.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—All doubt of the existence of an organized military revolutionary league, which is inspiring mutinies and uprisings in the army, has been set at rest by the discovery of the seal and documents of the league during the search of soldiers attached to staff headquarters at Vilna and de[illegible] to various regiments of the Third corps. War Minister Rudiger has ordered strict investigation to be made of all detachments of troops in order to determine the extent of the revolutionary propaganda and the best methods of counteracting it. Martial law was proclaimed today at Odessa on account of the ferment among the troops there.

Serious Mutiny at Askabad.

The ministry of war has received telegrams that a serious mutiny has broke out in the Second and Third battalions of the Tirailleurs and the First railway battalion at Askabad. It originated in the now familiar way of the arrest of soldiers and their comrades demanding their release and the formulation of a list of grievances, including a demand for the removal of officers and their replacement by men from the ranks. The mutineers set the governor general at defiance. Reinforcements of infantry Cossacks and artillery have been dispatched to Askabad from Merv.

Agrarian disorders continue in the central and southern provinces. A desperate encounter took place between the crowd and the police in Tulla and men, women and children were victims. At Mafierke there was a regular engagement between Cossacks and peasants, in which several persons were killed and wounded.

An incipient riot is reported to have occurred among the cuirassiers of the guard at Tsarskoe-Selo because they had been ordered not to read the newspapers. Officers of the guard who were questioned on the subject declared that the severity of the measures taken to prevent the spread of the revolutionary propaganda among the troops is arousing such intense resentment among the men that the lives of the officers themselves are endangered. They speak most pessimistically of the spread of disloyalty in the army.

Reports on Bialystok Excesses.

The administrative and the parliamentary views of the Bialystok excesses were published tonight, the first in the report of Baron Frisch, president of the council of the empire, to Minister of Interior Stolypin, published in the Official Messenger, and the latter in the report of the parliamentary commission.

Though they differ in many important respects, they unite in holding certain officials, or at least the interior police officials, guilty of inciting and participating in the excesses. It is significant that Shiremstieff, prefect of police of Bialystok, has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

There is slight discrepancy in the statements of casualities. According to the report of Baron Frisch, eighty-two were killed of whom seventy-five were Jews and seventy-eight wounded, of which sixty were Jews, while the property loss is placed at $100,000, whereas the parliamentary commission reports eighty Jews and six Christians killed and approximated the same number wounded.

The commission's report will be discussed Thursday. It gives the details in practically every case of killing and in eight instances it cites the names of soldiers and policemen who murdered one or more Jews, as absolute proof of the participation of the military and the police. It declares that the massacre and preliminary events show evidence of a general, deliberate plan.

The report concludes with an interpellation of Minister of the Interior Stolypin as to what measures have been taken to bring the guilty ones to justice and especially the police officials and the governor of Crodno, who left Bialystok before order was restored, and an interpellation of War Minister Rudiger as to the participation of soldiers in the excesses, the placing of detachments of troops under the command of petty police officers, and the supervision of the local authorities by the military before the proclamation of martial law.

Baron Frisch's report takes the view that revolutionary activity and terrorism are responsible for the anti-Jewish feeling, and alleges that reactionary police were left a free hand after their brothers had been slain by revolutionists.

Agrarian Bill Ready.

The government's agrarian bill has finally been approved, introduced in the lower house of Parliament and published in the Official Messenger, accompanied by a sort of proclamation to the peasants glorifying the emperor's constant solicitude for the peasants. It attempts to show that the realization of socialistic schemes for the nationalization of the lands, with which the country has been deluded, instead of improving the lot of the peasants, would result in inevitable misery, as the distribution of all the arable state lands in European Russia would give each peasant less than one additional desiatine, which would be subject to constant diminution, owing to increases in the population, and, besides, would deprive the peasants of the opportunity of obtaining work from the landlords, from whom a large percentage of their income is derived.

Provisions of Law.

As finally submitted the government solution makes the following propositions:

First—To distribute upon "favorable terms" all the arable land in European Russia to the peasants who have not sufficient lands.

Second—To purchase for the account of the estate the land which private owners are willing to sell.

Third—To sell such lands to the peasants on reasonable terms, even if this involves the assumption by the state of the difference in the cost and the selling price.

Fourth—To establish the principle that new as well as old peasants' lands are not salable to persons not belonging to the peasant classes, besides exempting the land from seizure for debt.

Fifth—To assist immigrants to reach Si-

(Continued on Second Page.)

WRECK VICTIMS REST WELL

Bulletin from Salisbury Infirmary Tells of Condition of Those Seriously Injured.

SALISBURY, England, July 3.—The bulletin posted this morning at the infirmary where those injured in the wreck here Sunday morning of the express train taking the passengers of the steamer New York from Plymouth to London, are being cared for, announced that Edward W. Sentell of Brooklyn, N. Y., had not passed a good night, but that his condition is about the same.

Robert S. Critchell of Chicago had a restless night but is slightly improved.

Miss Margaret Rask of Norfolk street, Park Lane, London, whose legs have been amputated, passed a restless night, but is no worse.

Miss L. S. Griewold of Borough Heath, near Epsom, is slightly better.

The removal of the bodies of the victims had been postponed until this evening, owing to the nonarrival of the leaden shells. Nine bodies will be taken to Southampton this evening. Five will be taken to London, namely, those of John E. McDonald of New York City, C. F. McMeekin of Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Lillias Hurd Waite of New York City, Mrs. Charles W. Elphicke of Evanton, Ill., and Miss M. E. Howieson of New York City. All the friends and surviving relatives of these victims desire that religious services be held in London before the bodies are sent on board the New York.

It has also been arranged to bring the body of Frederick Henry Cossitt of New York City to London temporarily.

Edward B. Tennant, member of Parliament for Salisbury, has cabled to President Roosevelt the sympathy of the citizens of Salisbury with the relatives and friends of the victims.

A decided improvement was reported this afternoon in the condition of all the injured passengers and it is believed that they will all recover.

IMPROVING COTTON MARKETS

International Federation of Spinners Hopes to Steady Prices and Stop Gambling.

LONDON, July 3.—Charles Wright Macara, chairman of the committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' association, who just returned here from the cotton spinners' congress at Bremen, thinks that the international organization is within measurable distance of obtaining its main objects—namely, the steadying of prices, the checking of professional gambling operations, the appointment of a commission to investigate the rules of cotton exchanges and finally the improvement of the ginning, baling, transport and marketing of cotton.

He considers the decision to improve the marketing, etc., of cotton to be the most important taken by the Bremen congress. He estimates that $5,000,000 could be annually saved in these items in American cotton alone and believes that the strong financial position of the American growers, enabling them to hold their cotton, will have an important influence in steadying prices, and, while M. Macara considers that the desired minimum price, 10 cents, to be exceedingly profitable, he thinks that users will not grumble at it.

Finally, M. Macara attaches great importance to the promise of the users of cotton, that America is prepared to cooperate with the European spinners.

BRITISH HEAR AN AMERICAN

Champion of Anti-Tobacco Crusade Has Hearing by House of Lords.

LONDON, July 3.—Edward Page Gaston of Chicago testified before the select committee of the House of Lords on juvenile smoking that the worst article America sent to England was the American cigarette.

"It is worse," he said, "than Chicago tinned meat."

Mr. Gaston also warned British legislators against attempts at bribery on the part of the American Tobacco trust in order to balk unfriendly legislation.

Earl Beauchamp, chairman of the committee, closely questioned Mr. Gaston regarding the effect of the American laws against the sale of tobacco to minors, and he stated that nearly one-fourth of the population of the United States now benefited through living under anti-cigarette legislation. The proposed British bill, which probably will receive the endorsement of the House of Lords committee, provides for a fine of $5 for the first offense in supplying tobacco to minors, $10 for the second offense and the revocation of the offender's license on a third conviction.

AGITATING PENNY POSTAGE

Asquith Likes Idea, but Balks at Cost of Innovation with America.

LONDON, July 3.—"There is no nation with which we would rather see the facilities of communication extended than with the great republic on the other side of the Atlantic," said Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith this afternoon to a deputation of members of Parliament who called on him and on Postmaster General Sydney Buxton relative to the proposition to establish an Anglo-American 2-cent postage rate.

Mr. Asquith added frankly that he had no money to give for the purpose and that there was no evidence that the United States government was desirous of making the proposed change.

Mr. Buxton remarked that it was entirely a question of money, so far as he was concerned. It would cost $500,000 yearly to make the change.

NEW STATE IS SALUTED

Manila Sounds a Gun at Midnight Welcoming Oklahoma to the Union.

MANILA, July 4.—The first national salute to include Oklahoma was fired a Luneta at midnight July 3.

The advent of July 4 was celebrated by the release of sixty-eight men who are charged with outlawry and were serving sentences in Bilibid prison. Four convicts were granted full pardon and the remainder were released on the condition of five years' good behavior. This action was taken on the recommendation of a board appointed three months ago.

Filipino children were entertained at a monster feast in this city today. The feast was arranged by patriotic Americans and Filipinos.

Murder Case Ends.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 3.—Division No. 2 of the supreme court today overruled a motion to transfer the case of Mrs. Maggie Myers, the court en banc for a hearing. Her fate is now in the hands of the governor. She and Frank Hottman were convicted of murdering her husband and sentenced to be hanged.

GREAT FIRE IN HAMBURG

St. Michael's Church and Eleven Other Buildings Totally Destroyed.

FOUR PERSONS DEAD AND TWENTY MISSING

Tall Steeple Falls Twenty Minutes After Fire Breaks Out and Crushes Several Smaller Structures.

HAMBURG, July 3.—St. Michael's church, one of the most interesting buildings in Hamburg, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire broke out in the steeple, where workmen were repairing the clock, and is supposed to have been due to carelessness. The fire spread rapidly and the steeple, which was 420 feet high, fell in less than twenty minutes from the time the fire started. The flames communicated with adjoining buildings, which burned so rapidly the fire seemed to get out of control. A department store occupying three buildings was gutted. After the church was in flames Dr. Brinkmann, director of the Museum of Art and Industry, with several officials, entered the edifice to save the gold and silver treasures, but only the small part of these were saved. When the steeple fell the thousands of people who gathered in the street gave vent to great groans, audible above the roar of the flames.

Twelve Houses Destroyed.

The flames later attacked houses in Englischplanke, Boehmken, Vinusberg and Muhlen streets. The Schaarmarkt, a wooden building, burned rapidly. A small Baptist church was also destroyed. In all twelve houses were entirely destroyed, while more than twenty other buildings were damaged.

Twenty persons are missing. The fire watchman, who lived in the steeple, sounded the electric alarm, but his retreat was cut off. Three workmen who were repairing the clock also perished and thirty firemen were injured, two of them dangerously.

At a late hour tonight the fire was still burning, but was under control and its further spread is improbable. Only the walls of the church are standing. The church was one of the most prominent objects in the general view of the city. The roof, which was of copper, which long ago had turned green through oxidization, was the largest in Hamburg without supporting pillars. All state religious functions were held in St. Michael's.

CUSEY TELLS OF REBATES

Traffic Manager of Chicago Packing House on Stand in Alton Case.

CHICAGO, July 3.—B. S. Cusey, traffic manager for the packing concern of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, was the first witness called today in the hearing of charges of rebating made against the Chicago & Alton railroad, and John N. Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of that company. He said that whenever an employe of the packing house purchased a ticket from the Chicago & Alton road he would be given a receipt for the money paid and that he went to Fred A. Wann, then connected with the road, and demanded that a settlement be made for $4,000 of the ticket receipts. Wann refused to pay the receipts and he then explained to Wann that other lines had issued transportation to other industrial companies which sent freight to them. The claims, the witness said, covered fares of inspectors, mechanics, superintendents and the fares of men returning from accompanying shipments of cattle. The claims covered by the receipts, he said, were later paid by Wann.

During the questioning of Cusey the court held that no evidence could be admitted which tended to show that the Alton railroad had descriminated in favor of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger in handling freight.

After Cusey left the stand the government said that it had no more testimony to offer and the attorneys for the defense declared that they had no evidence to introduce. They made a motion that the court direct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty and arguments followed.

The attorneys for the defendants claimed that the payment of claims by the railroad was made under pressure and that the packing company could legally enforce them in court. In the matter of the payment of $1 on each car of meat shipped by the packing company it was claimed that this was legitimate because the packing company owned the tracks near its plant and charged that amount up against any company using those tracks to ship packing products.

The legal arguments continued throughout the afternoon and before they were finished court adjourned until Thursday.

ROOT IS READY TO START

Secretary of State Will Leave for South America on Cruiser Charleston Today.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Root, accompanied by his private secretary, W. L. Sherman Doyle, left Washington this afternoon for New York. Mrs. Root and the secretary's son and daughter, who are to accompany him on his South American tour, are at Southampton, Long Island, and will join Mr. Root in New York tomorrow. The entire party will leave the New York Yacht club in a launch at 2 p. m. tomorrow for the cruiser Charleston, which is lying off Stapleton, Staten Island. After leaving New York tomorrow evening the Charleston's first stop will be at San Juan, P. R., where Secretary Root will remain from July 8 to July 10. The Charleston will then touch at Para, Brazil, on July 15 and after stopping at Pernambuco and Bahia will reach Rio de Janero on July 25 for four days after the opening of the Pan-American conference. Secretary Root's trip will occupy nearly four months.

INSURANCE AGENT QUITS

California Representative of Transatlantic Objects to Way Fire Losses Are Settled.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—V. Cyrus Driffield, coast manager of the Transatlantic Insurance company, has notified State Insurance Commissioner Wolf that he has resigned as general agent of the company. His reason for severing his connection is said to be the corporation's method of settling its losses by the recent fire.

Driffield states that his resignation has been accepted by the company and that Former Assistant Manager Danker has also left the employ of the Transatlantic.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

W. M. Geddes of Grand Island Goes to Jamestown Exposition.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(Special Telegram.)—W. M. Geddes of Grand Island, Neb., who has practically and successfully conducted the government exhibits at five expositions, was today chosen assistant secretary to the Jamestown (Va.) exposition. Mr. Geddes, in his supervision of government exhibits in the past, has won warm tributes from his superiors and also from representatives of foreign exhibits.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson today wrote the following letter to Senator Warren:

Under the provisions of the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, which has just become a law, I have authorized the chief of the Weather bureau to purchase ground, erect a building and install a complete meteorological station at Sheridan, Wyo.

The secretary of the interior has just rejected all bids for the construction of 135 miles of laterals for the irrigation of lands under the interstate canal, North Platte project, which were recently opened at Mitchell, Neb. They were greatly in excess of the estimates and new proposals will be asked for unless bidders promptly submit lower bids.

The secretary of the interior has restored to the public domain the following described lands in South Dakota, which were reserved in connection with the Belle Fourche irrigation project, and has withdrawn tracts from public entry for townsite purposes in connection with this project: Township north, range 7 east, northeast quarter section 7; township 9 north, range 4 east, northeast quarters section 14.

The secretary of the interior has vacated the order withdrawing the following described lands in Wyoming in connection with the Shoshone irrigation project, and has temporarily reserved same for forest planting: township 55 north, range 98 west, northeast quarter northwest quarter lot 52, and north half; southwest quarter and southeast quarter southwest quarter lot 53.

Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska—Broken Bow, route 2, R. Ray Lanphear, carrier; Wingate Foster, substitute. Rogers, route 1, Peter C. Flora, carrier; John W. Flora substitute. Iowa—Osceola, route 2, Will V. Vandall, carrier; James H. Vandall, substitute.

Dr. O. A. Hale has been appointed examining surgeon at Webster City, Ia., vice Dr. A. M. Pond, resigned.

Dr. W. E. Long has been appointed pension examining surgeon at Mason City, Ia., vice G. C. Stockman, resigned.

RAID ON FRENCH LICK CASINO

Attendants Arrested and Attorney General of Indiana Brings Suit to Annul Charter.

PAOLI, Ind., July 3.—The state of Indiana, acting through Attorney General Charles Miller on instructions from Governor Hanly, today filed two quo warranto proceedings in the Orange county circuit court against the French Lick Springs Hotel company and the West Baden Hotel company, asking that their charters as corporations be revoked, that they be enjoined from permitting gambling on their properties, that receivers be appointed and that administration of the assets be made among the defendants and their creditors. The suits are based on the charges that the hotel companies have allowed gambling to take place in the casinos.

At the same time that the suits were filed here local officers, headed by Sheriff Maris, Deputy Sheriff Jones, Constable Baggerly and City Marshal Salices raided the two casinos at the hotels, arrested the attendants and captured a large amount of gambling paraphernalia, including nineteen slot machines. The operations were directed personally by Attorney General Miller.

The entire party was brought from French Lick and West Baden to this place this evening and given a hearing before Justice of the Peace James D. Gillum. The gambling furniture was taken in charge of deputies. A hearing on the suits for injunctions and receiverships will be held Thursday. Thomas Taggart, chairman of the democratic national committee, is president of the French Lick Springs hotel. The officers found a number of guests playing keno at West Baden. One guest jumped through a window, but the place was surrounded. None but the attendants were arrested. T. G. Deery, the manager of the casino at French Lick was arrested. No one was playing when the officers arrived. The Colonial hotel at West Baden was raided also and some gambling apparatus secured. Roulette and faro tables were found at all places.

In the French Lick complaint, after describing the hotel property and casino, the complaint says:

"Large numbers of boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years visit that casino and are there permitted to gamble for money on the slot machines, at which they are permitted to play nickels, dimes, quarters, halves and dollars in money.

"Children are also permitted to visit the second floor of the casino, where the roulette tables and wheels and klondike games, faro tables and bookmakers' tables and other gambling devices are kept, and where large sums of money are wagered."

KILLS WOMAN AND HIMSELF

Charles Benson of Bertrand, While Insane, Shoots Father's Housekeeper and Then Himself.

HOLDREGE, Neb., July 3.—(Special Telegram.)—A murder and suicide occurred today in the western part of Phelps county about eight miles south of Bertrand, in which Charles Benson shot and killed Mrs. Anna Wallin and then killed himself.

Andrew Benson, the father of the young man, is a rich farmer and this boy was his only child, a young man 26 years old. The mother is in the insane asylum and has been for twenty years. It has been noticed that the young man has not at all times seemed quite right of late and the report has been circulated in the neighborhood that his mind was also affected. The hired man went to work as usual this morning and about 8 o'clock the father went to Bertrand, eight miles away. At noon the hired man went to the house for his dinner and found the corpses of the son and housekeeper, and going to the nearest phone notified the father, who in turn sent to Holdrege for the coroner and sheriff. A jury was impaneled which brought in a verdict to the effect that the young man shot the woman and then killed himself.

The story gathered at the inquest was that the young man brooded over the thought that the woman, who had been housekeeper in the family for more than eight years, was trying to cheat him out of his share of his father's property and that he killed her in a moment of insanity when they were alone in the house. He was not a strong man physically and was unable to do much of the work on the farm.

BRYAN WILL SPEAK IN LONDON

Nebraskan Will Address the American Society This Evening.

DISCUSSES POLITICAL CONDITIONS AT HOME

It Is Too Early to Select a Candidate for Presidency and He Will Make No Announcement Now.

LONDON, July 3.—William J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan arrived from Norway late this afternoon. They landed at Newcastle yesterday and remained there over the day. Mr. Bryan desiring a chance to complete some writing. Arriving here Mr. Bryan went to the Hotel Cecil, where he soon was besieged by callers. John Burns, William T. Stead and Mrs. Stead came early in the evening and paid an extended visit. Messrs. Bryan, Burns and Stead engaged in an animated discussion of economics and of the social and labor questions. Mr. Bryan received a great mass of American mail.

Statement of Mr. Bryan.

When he had finished reading his letters he received a deputation of newspaper correspondents and dictated the following statement:

The first suggestion of a reception for me at New York came prior to the action of any of the state conventions and before there was any discussion of the next campaign. It came from the Commercial Travelers' league, of which Mr. Hoge is president. I assured him I should be pleased to meet the members of the league, suggesting that the reception be characterized by simplicity. Now that the actions of some of the state conventions have raised a question as to the political significance of the reception I am glad to say that it must not be regarded in the light of an endorsement for the presidential nomination. While I appreciate the compliment paid by the various state conventions, I do not regard their expressions as binding upon them or upon the party of their state. I shall not prosecute them for breach of promise if they transfer their affections to another; I will not even publish their letters. To allow the reception to be regarded as an endorsement would in the first place be unjust to others who may be candidates.

For Most Available Candidate.

I have seen the names of several mentioned as possible candidates, among them Congressman Hearst, Senator Bailey and Governor Folk, who have all rendered conspicuous service to the party and to the country, and their claims should be considered. The party is entitled to its most available man and the question of availability cannot be determined so far in advance. Circumstances and issues may strengthen the claims of some one of the gentlemen mentioned, and the list should be an open one until the time comes to choose.

I may add that it would not be just to me to be put in the attitude of announcing my candidacy or admitting the certainty of my being a candidate. It is two years before the convention meets and I am not willing to sit on a stool and look pretty that long. I prefer to be in a position to say what I think ought to be said, write what I think ought to be written and do what I think ought to be done. I am advancing in years and cannot spare two years out of my life just at this time.

I shall be glad to return to America, although every day of my trip has been enjoyable. I shall be glad to meet my friends in America, and after I have met them they will be just as free as before to do what they think best on issues and candidates.

Will Address American Society.

When told that the mayor, George B. McClellan, was in London Mr. Bryan said he had not heard he was here. He expressed his gratification that Mr. McClellan has escaped from the Salisbury wreck and said he hoped to meet him.

Mr. Bryan will speak at the American society dinner tomorrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will spend the week with Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at Wrest Park and then will go to Italy, returning here July 23, when Mr. Bryan will attend the interparliamentary conference. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will then make a tour of Scotland, going thence to France and Spain.

North Carolina for Bryan.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 3.—The democratic state convention met here today with about 300 delegates in attendance.

The only state officer to be nominated was chairman of the corporation commission, and Franklin McNeill, the present incumbent, was nominated on the first ballot.

William J. Bryan was endorsed for president and former Governor Charles B. Aycock of this state for vice president.

The introduction of the resolution caused a discussion that at times verged on bitterness and a roll call was demanded. The motion was, however, adopted by a decisive majority.

ELEVEN MEN KILLED BY CAR

Horrible Tragedy on Branch Railroad in Pennsylvania Mining Region.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 4.—Eleven men, who were returning from Portage to Puritan, both mining towns, were killed shortly before midnight on the Martin's branch, a spur running from Portage to Puritan, a distance of four miles, by a runaway car, which had been started down the steep mountain grade by some unknown person. The miners had been to Portage and were returning to their homes. When the car was finally stopped near Portage, it was seen that the wheels were covered with blood and shreds of clothing, and investigation disclosed the bodies of the men lying along the track. Some of the bodies were a half mile apart. The railroad track is generally traversed by people going from Portage to Puritan. Cars never run over the line after nightfall.

A car was sent up the line and the bodies gathered up and taken to a mining settlement near Puritan. Four or five men were injured, but not seriously. Officials of the Puritan mine, who have just been notified, declare this morning that it is their belief the car was started down the line by strikers at the mine that was opened on a non-union basis several weeks ago.

GUARDS AND MINERS IN JAIL

Sheriff at Bradley, Ohio, Arrests Four Men Charged with Complicity in Shooting Affray.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 3.—Sheriff Voorhess and Deputy Murray arrested at Bradley this evening Captain Talbott of the mine guards and Guards McMurty and Walker, for shooting with intent to kill Mike Koeal, one of the miners who was fatally shot Sunday. Oscar Barlow and Thomas Arms, striking miners, were arrested for shooting at the guards. Other arrests will follow.

The men arrested were taken before Mayor Ralston at Smithfield and, after a hearing, were held for court. Matters are still quiet at Bradley, but the feeling is such that trouble is liable to break out at any time.

A carload of nonunion men was taken to Bradley today without interruption.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	59	1 p. m.	73
6 a. m.	59	2 p. m.	75
7 a. m.	61	3 p. m.	76
8 a. m.	62	4 p. m.	77
9 a. m.	65	5 p. m.	76
10 a. m.	67	6 p. m.	76
11 a. m.	70	7 p. m.	70
12 m.	73	8 p. m.	73
		9 p. m.	72

CAPITAL NOW AT OYSTER BAY

President Begins Direction of Public Affairs from His Summer Home.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 3.—President Roosevelt today took up the work of administering governmental affairs from Sagamore Hill. Tomorrow he will make an address to his neighbors in celebration of the Fourth. Secretary Loeb laid before him this morning a large assortment of correspondence. Its disposition took several hours.

The work today was said to be unimportant from the standpoint of public interest.

Upon inquiry at the executive office it was ascertained that the salary of Secretary Bishop of the Isthmian canal commission will be $10,000 a year. This leaves Mr. Bishop's compensation exactly as it has been heretofore, when he drew $7,500 as a member of the commission and $2,500 as its secretary.

Oyster Bay is experiencing Fourth of July thrills tonight in anticipation of the celebration when the president is to address an open air gathering at Locust Grove, in the outskirts of the village. Decorations have been put in place and the town given a holiday appearance.

Excursions are expected to cross the sound from the Connecticut towns of Stanford, Bridgeport, Greenwich and Norwich, and the New York trains are to bring their quota.

The town council has appropriated $250 to supply additional peace protection and many deputies are being sworn in tonight for service tomorrow. The president has not prepared his speech, but is expected to talk to his neighbors and friends for half an hour or more. Preceding and following his address there will be patriotic songs by the children of the village, augmented by the choirs of the village churches.

RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Speed Contest Between Deutschland and La Provence, with the German Leading.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland, which started from New York last Thursday, June 28, in what was generally regarded as a trans-Atlantic race with the new steamer La Provence of the French line, was reported to the Associated Press tonight as having been in wireless communication with the station at Browhead, Ireland at 5 p. m., Greenwich time, when the vessel was 140 miles to the southwest.

La Provence had not been reported by wireless telegraphy up to midnight, New York time. The Deutschland should arrive in Plymouth at about 6:30 Wednesday, Greenwich time. If it does it will have made the trip in approximately five days, fourteen hours and thirty minutes. Its best eastern voyage, however, was made in five days, seven hours and thirty-eight minutes, when it averaged 23.36 knots an hour.

The Deutschland had one hour and fourteen minutes advantage over its arrival at the start of the race, having cleared Sandy Hook bar at 11 a. m. June 28. La Provence cleared the bar at 12:14 the same day. The present race grows out of the fact that on the last eastward voyage, when La Provence and the Deutschland sailed the same day the French liner was reported four hours ahead when the vessel passed The Lizard.

BOMB FACTORY IN SEATTLE

Large Quantity of Explosives Captured in House Occupied by German Anarchist.

SEATTLE, July 3.—After an investigation begun at the instance of the German government, the local police yesterday raided a house formerly occupied by August Rosenberg, a German bricklayer, and found a plant equipped for making bombs and infernal machines. Rosenberg, who was known as a man of anarchist tendencies, left Seattle for Hamburg, Germany, on May 1. At about that time the German government received a warning from Seattle that an attempt would be made to assassinate the German emperor. The German consul at Seattle subsequently received a cablegram from Hamburg instructing him to investigate. The finding of the plant followed. The articles seized included more than 200 bottles of acids and explosives, crucibles, mortars, moulds, a furnace and a large quantity of scrap iron.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN MINE

Three Killed and Several Missing as Result of West Virginia Accident.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., July 3.—News has reached here today that by a premature explosion in a mine at Keystone, W. Va., last evening, three men were killed outright and a number are still missing.

Bud Meadows, Edward Howard and William Mahon were passing through an entry which had been abandoned for some time when the gas ignited from their lamps and all three were killed. A number of men in parts of the mine were injured, several probably fatal. The force of the explosion was terrific and several of the parties formed for rescue of the few imprisoned miners were overcome by gas. This is the fourth explosion within a year in the Pocahontas fields.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 3.

At New York—Arrived: Kronland, from Antwerp; Madonna, from Naples; Grosser Kurfurst, from Bremen; Slavonia, from Trieste; Staatendam, from Rotterdam; Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Bremen. Sailed: Kron Prinz Wilhelm, for Bremen; Carmania, for Liverpool; Citta di Milano, for Naples.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Furnessia, from New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Finland, from New York.

At Manchester—Sailed: Bostonian, for Boston.

At Genoa—Arrived: Citta di Napoli, from New York; Luisiana, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Armenia, from Philadelphia.

At London—Arrived: Minneapolis, from New York.

At Gibraltar—Arrived: Prinz Adalbert, from New York.

At Montreal—Arrived: Sardinian, from London; Pretorian, from Glasgow. Sailed: Sicilian, for Glasgow.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Caronia, for New York.

At Boston—Sailed: Arabic, for Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Merch, from Philadelphia.

ALL FOR ROSEWATER

Eighty-Three Delegates to State Convention Solid for Him for Senator.

NOT A BREAK IN THE LIST ANYWHERE

Opposition Ticket Carries Only a Few Precincts in County.

MAJORITY IS AN OVERWHELMING ONE

Former Opposition Strongholds Reverse Themselves.

ROTATION BALLOT DECEIVES NO ONE

Count Necessarily Slow, but Enough Returns Are In to Indicate the Result Beyond Any Question.

Douglas county's eighty-three votes in the republican state convention will be cast for Edward Rosewater for United States senator. That much was determined by a decisive vote at the primaries held throughout the county yesterday.

The victory for the Rosewater delegation is one of the most signal ever recorded in local politics, promising from the returns so far in to be more than a two to one vote. Mr. Rosewater's delegates have carried, apparently, every voting precinct in the county with very few exceptions, reversing the majorities in many of the so-called Fontanelle strongholds.

The Fontanelles put up a persistent fight wherever they could and their bosses were much in evidence, especially in the lower wards, but the high privates failed to respond; in fact, there seemed to be no great number of privates to follow their lead.

At midnight returns from a few precincts where the vote had been light, and therefore quickly counted, showed the Rosewater delegates running far in the lead. Reports from the upper wards supposed to be the seat of Fontanelle intelligence all told the same story. One strong Fontanelle precinct of the Ninth ward, where forty-seven ballots had been counted out of eighty-three, gave the Rosewater delegates thirty-two and the Fontanelles fifteen. Another Ninth ward precinct, where twenty-two out of ninety-three ballots had been counted, showed twenty for the Rosewater delegates and two for the Fontanelles. The Fourth precinct of the Third ward, with forty-five republican votes, gave the Rosewater delegates thirty-three, as against twelve for the Fontanelles.

Count Naturally Very Slow.

The count is naturally very slow and it will be well into the day before the election boards can possibly finish, while the tabulation will be still slower. There are apparently about 4,000 republican votes cast in the county and the democratic vote will not exceed 600 or 800.

The voters realized quickly what the rotation ballot outrage inflicted by the Fontanelles meant for them. Hundreds were disfranchised by inability to understand and mark the ballots and hundreds more were compelled to lose part of their votes. The judges of election were called on frequently to assist in marking ballots, even some of the most intelligent running afoul of the rotation scheme. The quickest that the most adept ballot marker could get through with the eighty-three delegates for the state convention alone was about six minutes and cases are recorded where men remained in the voting place as long as an hour and a half before they could get the crosses exactly where they wanted them. It is recorded that one old man in the Third precinct of the Sixth ward required three hours and a half, spoiling two ballots in the interval by mistakes. One well-intentioned voter in the First of the Ninth, after wrestling in vain with two yards of paper, wrote across it: "The whole Rosewater delegation," and let it go at that.

Judge Day Takes Half Hour.

Judge Day of the district court, who participated in the rotation ballot decision, put in twenty-five minutes trying to get his ballot straight and wasn't sure of it then.

The Fontanelles sprung a circular saw ballot with which they expected to take the people by storm, but it fell as flat as any ordinary card. It consisted of a long strip corresponding with the ballot, crossed for the Fontanelle candidates and pasted so as to form a complete circle, the voter being instructed to tear it above the name which he found first on his official ballot and then use it as an ordinary sample. It seemed, however, to take as long to explain it as to vote it, and it caught nobody who was already into the game.

The election in South Omaha was in all respects the most quiet in the history of the city. A light vote was polled and at all times in the day the polling booths appeared deserted. A few of the more enthusiastic workers were to be seen. At many of the polling places there were no representatives of the democratic party nor of the supporters of Mr. Crounse. At all of the precincts the supporters of Mr. Rosewater were in preponderance.

At midnight the democratic World-Herald, which in this fight has been the organ of the Fontanelles, admitted to telephone inquiries that the solid Rosewater delegation had been elected by safe majorities.

Who the Delegates Are.

The successful delegation which will represent Douglas county in the republican state convention at Lincoln, August 22, is made up of the following eighty-three members:

James H. Adams,	Fred H. Hoye,
W. P. Adkins,	J. B. Hummel,
A. P. Akerlund,	J. D. Jacobsen,
David Anderson,	George M. Johnson,
Nels J. Anderson,	W. Earnest Johnson,
E. A. Baird,	Frank W. Judson,
H. H. Baldrige,	C. J. Keirle,
F. W. Bandhauer,	William Kennedy,
Frank W. Bandle,	Frank Koutsky,
Herman Beal,	H. P. Leavitt,
John P. Behm,	Michael Lee,
C. E. Black,	J. L. McCague,
Edward Black,	Frank Mahoney,
H. Bock,	B. Maslowsky,
E. F. Brailey,	Bert C. Miner,
Fred Bruning,	Anton F. Novak,
H. K. Burket,	Vac Pribyl,
Harry S. Byrne,	George D. Rice,
F. N. Clarke,	James H. Riggs,
W. W. Cole,	H. J. Rolfe,
W. J. Connell,	Henry Rothholz,
F. W. Corliss,	John J. Ryder,
S. A. Corneer,	Henry Schoner,
E. J. Cornish,	G. F. Shepard,
Robert Cowell,	W. H. Shoop,
J. T. Cole,	J. W. Shumaker,
M. O. Cunningham,	F. M. Sisson,
John T. Dillon,	E. A. Smith,
A. J. Donahoe,	Fred L. Smith,
L. C. Ducker,	E. G. Solomon,
Robert Duncan,	Ben J. Stone,
Frank Dworak,	B. F. Thomas,
Oliver S. Erwin,	P. J. Trainor,
Cornelius Farrell,	J. M. Urbanski,
Robert O. Fink,	James Walsh,
K. S. Fisher,	F. D. Wead,
Ira Flanagan,	C. F. Weller,
Guy C. Fleming,	John C. Wharton,
P. E. Flodman,	E. A. Willis,
William A. Foster,	John T. Yates,
E. L. Gustafson,	Harry B. Zimman,
W. O. Henry,	