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FORECAST OF WEEK

Cuban Situation Will Attract Interest of the World for Some Time.

FUTURE OF ISLAND IN BALANCE

Week May Determine Whether Island Will Continue a Sovereign Power.

PRIMARY ELECTION DAY IN NEW YORK

Fight Between Odell and Parsons for Control of Republican Organization.

INTEREST IN TAMMANY CONTEST

Forces Friendly to Mayor McClellan Trying to Wrest Control from Charles Murphy—Bryan's Southern Tour.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Cuba undoubtedly will send the interest of the world during the week to come. The visit of Secretaries Taft and Bacon to the island republic with the avowed purpose of bringing about a solution of the trouble which already has resulted in bloodshed and commercial disruption is [illegible] on all sides as an event of [illegible] importance in world affairs. Preceded, [illegible] followed by a formidable [illegible] sea fighting forces, the representative of President Roosevelt will reach [illegible] capital early in the week and the [illegible] has been made in office circles that work will be completed within seven [illegible]. Within that limited time it is expected that it will have been definitely determined whether an amicable settlement of the conflict in the island can be brought about without further intervention on the part of the United States. It is probable that upon the success or failure of the mission entrusted to Secretaries Taft and Bacon depends the immediate future of the new republic—whether it shall remain as at present, a sovereign state, or shall come under the active protection of the United States for a time, at least, under the provisions of the Platt amendment.

Primary Elections in New York.

On Tuesday primary elections will be held in New York by both the democratic and republican parties. Much interest is taken in these primaries this year because of contests for control being waged against B. B. Odell, jr., the present head of the state republican organization, and Charles F. Murphy, head of the Tammany democracy.

The opposition to Odell in New York city is being waged by Herbert Parsons, chairman of the county republican committee, who recently visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and received from the president an endorsement of Mr. Parsons' course in political affairs. In Tammany the situation is more complicated, but opposed to him are forces friendly to Mayor McClellan, while the adherents of Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, who are very powerful in the organization, have not yet indicated their position. Whether the New York county delegates to the state democratic convention will be instructed for William R. Hearst for governor may depend on the result of the Tammany primaries as Murphy is generally supposed to favor such an endorsement.

One of the most interesting political events of the week in New England will be the state convention of the New Hampshire republicans at Concord on Tuesday. There are five candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, including Winston Churchill, the novelist.

Bryan's Southern Tour.

William J. Bryan will continue his southern tour this week and will deliver an address at Atlanta on Tuesday.

Seventeen candidates for places on the team which will represent America in the international automobile race for the Vanderbilt cup on October 6 will race over a 297 mile course on Long Island next Saturday. The first five cars to finish will compose the American team for the final race.

MEXICAN CONGRESS MEETS

Session Formally Opened by President Diaz in Presence of Brilliant Assemblage.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—President Diaz opened the autumn session of Congress tonight in the presence of senators and deputies and a brilliant audience.

He said in his message that with almost all civilized nations Mexico was on the most friendly relations, while with no nation was any question existing which even remotely threatened conflict.

The long discussed question of an international dam in order to secure an equal distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande has taken satisfactory form in a treaty signed at Washington and in Mexico. This treaty will be submitted to the Mexican Senate for ratification.

Respecting the labor riot at Cananea in June the president says it began as a labor movement, degerating quickly into grave perturbation of public order. Fortunately it was quickly suppressed, thus avoiding what might have been very serious consequences.

The president also took up the recent labor strikes, principally that which occurred on the Mexican Central railway. The strike was limited to the men leaving their work in the shops with a view to obtaining certain concessions from the company. As they were clearly in their right the authorities respected it and official effort was limited to preventing any breach of peace. The executive expects on the part of both capitalists and workingmen regard for each others' rights.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 16.—So far as information received here is concerned the celebration of independence day in Mexico has been peaceable. The best of feeling has existed between natives and foreigners here and no reports of trouble have been received from Cananea, Chihuahua or elsewhere.

NACO, Ariz., Sept. 16.—A special from Cananea, Mexico, says everything was quiet there today. This afternoon 10,000 Americans and Mexicans marched side by side from one end of the city to the other. The American flags were as conspicuous as the Mexican, and the Americans generally wore Mexican colors.

Although there were 30,000 people in town during the day there was not even a case of drunkenness to disturb the perfect harmony of the celebration.

Root Starts for Panama.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 16.—The United States cruiser, Charleston, with Secretary Root on board, left Callao tonight for Panama. More than 2,000 persons participated in the municipal ball in honor of Secretary Root Saturday night.

DEATH OF GENERAL TREPOFF

Manner of Demise Recalls Threat of Terrorists that He Would Be Killed in Bed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—General Trepoff, feeling relieved of the trying duty of protecting his imperial master, who left last Thursday on a cruise to Bjorko, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon retired to his cabinet to rest and gave orders that he should not be disturbed until dinner was served. When at 7:30 o'clock dinner was announced, General Trepoff did not answer the call and finally a member of his staff, at 8 o'clock, knocked at the door of his cabinet. Receiving no reply, he entered and found the general lying stretched out at the foot of his couch with a newspaper in his hand, dead. It was plain that he had died shortly after he retired to the cabinet and had been lying for three hours where he fell. Although he died a natural death the threat of the revolutionists last winter that he would not die by being shot or blown up with a bomb, but would be killed in his own bed, is clearly brought to mind.

General Orloff, who was General Trepoff's temporary successor while Trepoff was taking a short rest recently, will be succeeded by General De Dtoulin, ex-prefect of police of St. Petersburg, as temporary commandant of the palace, the emperor having telegraphed this order from Bjorko. The appointment, however, is in no wise permanent.

The post of commandant of the imperial palace is a special appointment made by the emperor and always is held by a strong and loyal man. Among the candidates for the position is General Orloff, who was named to replace General Skalion as governor general of Warsaw, but was not anxious to leave a court post for one so fraught with danger. General Mossoloff, chief of the imperial chancellery, also is a powerful candidate, but General De Dloulin, who, with General Trepoff, has been in charge of the maintenance of order in St. Petersburg during the big strikes, seems most likely to be given the post.

Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra have sent telegrams of condolence to Mme. Trepoff. It is not yet known whether the emperor will attend the funeral or whether the fetes of the Chevalier Guards will be postponed. The funeral is not expected to take place until Emperor Nicholas returns to Peterhof on Tuesday.

BITE OF PET DOG IS FATAL

Austrian Returns Home After Diagnosis and Dies Strapped to His Bed.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Harrowing details are reported concerning the death of a strong man, aged 43, who was the victim of a bite from a dog. His name was Albin Boehm and he was the owner of an estate at Promontor, near Budapest. Four weeks ago, while playing with a small dog, Boehm was bitten in the hand. The wound healed and he thought no more of it. Last week Boehm became unwell and the doctors ascribed his illness to the bite. They sent Boehm to the Pasteur institute at Budapest, where the doctors recognized the symptoms of rabies and inoculated the patient. They wished also to isolate him in a separate room, but Boehm returned home and informed his wife that he was irretrievably lost. In deep grief they embraced each other and said farewell.

Boehm's condition became so much worse that he was conducted again the next day, in the company of two policemen, to the Pasteur institute, and the doctors certified that nothing could be done. The unhappy man declared that he would die at home; so, with two strong attendants, he returned home to Promontor, where he was placed in a separate room in his house. Before the open door stood the two attendants, with two policemen. Thus Boehm could speak through the door to his family and friends. Finally he became very weak, so he took to his bed, then called the attendants, who strapped him down, after which a violent attack seized him and caused his death.

After the death of her husband the unhappy widow stated that she also had been bitten by the dog, and, as she had also repeatedly kissed her husband, she was taken to the Budapest Pasteur institute.

PARSONAGE A PUBLIC HOUSE

Peculiar Condition Follows Separation of Church and State in French Village.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Disestablishment has led already to a strange state of things in one small village. La Valette has ceased to have an incumbent of its own, and the vicar of the neighboring townlet of Orisen-Ratier has taken over both parishes. He remains in his own vicarage and has let the other to tenants in the wine and spirit business. They have carried on their trade, and the parsonage has become a public house. The countryside is indignant and has appealed to the authorities—not, however, as might be supposed, to the ecclesiastical authorities, but to the state. The church has not interfered, but the minister of public instruction, and temporarily of public worship, has. He points out that under the disestablishment act parsonages will be for five years placed free of charge at the disposal of incumbents installed by the legal association of public worship and residing in the parishes which they administer. He infers that where there is no resident priest the parsonage is, ipso facto, the property of the parish. Therefore he advises the commune of La Valette to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of its property in order to eject therefrom the occupants who have turned it into a wine shop. Thus the only legal process by which the shocked parishioners can prevent the parsonage being used as a dram shop is an appeal to the provisions of the separation law.

DR. OTT FOR SIMPLE LIFE

Marienbad Physician Complains Because People of Health Resort Are Too Lively.

MARIENBAD, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The growing popularity of Marienbad has been a theme of recent congratulation, especially on account of the visits of the king of England, but Dr. Ott, the most distinguished physician there, who is advising King Edward, has uttered a warning note in quite a different key. Dr. Ott is greatly distressed at the altered state of affairs in Marienbad, and he has been complaining bitterly that the visitors to the spa, who ostensibly go there for the benefit of their health, indulge much too freely in dinner parties, bridge playing and late hours.

Dr. Ott is urging a return to the simple life. His orders are: Rise early; dejeuner at 1 p. m.; a good walk in the afternoon or a little golf, a drive or motor ride; supper at 7 p. m.; bed at 10 o'clock.

TRADE OPENINGS IN EGYPT

United States Has Only Insignificant Share at Present.

GREAT BRITAIN LEADS IN IMPORTS

Turkey and France Also Contribute Largely to Wants of the Ancient Country—Some Prejudice Against America.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Special Agent Charles H. Pepper, who was sent to Egypt to report upon the prospects for increased trade with that country, has made an interesting report to the Bureau of Manufactures. The remarkable development which Egypt has undergone in recent years is well known, and the opinion is generally expressed that it will be many years before this development is in any way arrested, and in the meantime the buying power of the inhabitants is constantly increasing. The United States does not have a fair share of the trade with Egypt. The imports from Egypt have reached nearly $10,000,000, and the average for seven years was $7,755,657. In return direct shipments of goods from the United States rarely exceed $1,000,000, and in some years have fallen below $300,000. It is clear that the United States should furnish a larger share of the Egyptian imports. That can be done, Special Agent Pepper reports, if proper efforts are made to sell goods in Egypt.

The total foreign commerce of Egypt in 1905 was a little more than $100,000,000. Mr. Pepper says it will in less than five years amount to $250,000,000, one-half of which will be imported goods. The imports into Egypt for 1905 amounted in value to $107,820,380, of which the United States supplied only a few hundred thousand dollars worth. For the fiscal year 1906 this country has taken from Egypt $9,391,621 worth of goods, principally Egyptian cotton, and has sold to that country $1,163,128 worth.

Great Britain Leads.

Great Britain leads in supplying Egyptian wants, but Turkey supplies $15,000,000 in imports and France $12,000,000. The imports from the United States are not of sufficient importance to be ranked alone in the Egyptian returns, and they are classed under the head of America. As Egypt imports from America nearly $1,000,000 worth of coffee, none of which comes from the United States, it can be seen how unimportant is our share of Egyptian imports. France supplies iron and steel manufactures and foodstuffs to the extent of $3,500,000 and Germany also figures considerably in that trade. With adequate steamship connections the United States should do as well almost as any European country in supplying those lines. Egypt exported last year $79,000,000 worth of cotton, as compared with $83,000,000 in the previous year. Including cotton seed and cotton cake, the total cotton yield for export in 1905 was $88,676,075. The imports and exports for the current year exceed those of last year. With a rapidly growing commerce the United States certainly should take means to secure a larger share of it.

Irrigation Makes Crops Sure.

The economic situation of Egypt is that of a great stretch of rich agricultural territory less subject to the uncertainties of crops than most agricultural regions, because the irrigation from the waters of the Nile, which for ages have rendered the lands fertile, frees them from the dangers of drouth and now, because of the comparatively recent improvements, also from floods. The basic wealth of the soil is constantly increasing through the more thorough and equitable distribution of the waters of the great river by dams, canals and storage reservoirs, constructed on the most modern scientific principles.

The exports of raw cotton, which in the five years ending with 1894, averaged $44,000,000 worth a year, had increased in the five years ending with 1904 to an average of $70,000,000 a year. Sir William Wilcocks, former director general of the reservoir service, and an eminent authority on irrigation, estimates that the cotton crop of Egypt can be increased considerably over one-third.

The policy of the government is paternal. The railways are owned and operated by the government, which undertakes the construction of new lines somewhat in advance of the traffic in sight. The waters of the Nile and its tributaries are controlled by the state, which not only constructs the dam and the irrigation works, but regulates the use of the waters in the most minute particulars. The policy of the states as related to railways, irrigation and other public works is somewhat similar to that of the United States in reference to river and harbor improvements, except that there is no Egyptian congress to fix the amount of the appropriation. As a result of transportation improvements it is estimated that steel girders which now cost $50 at Khartoum can be laid down there at $35 a ton.

Americans Abandon Field.

American locomotives at one time had a foothold in Egypt, and American bridge builders were in high favor, but resentment shown by English firms has led the government to purchase its supplies largely from Great Britain and Belgium. Germany is now supplying a good many locomotives, and this makes it hard to understand why American manufacturers seem to have abandoned the attempt to supply the Egyptian demand, though it is unquestionable that prejudice is shown in Egypt on the part of the British authorities. It is proposed to raise the Assouan dam twenty feet in height at an estimated cost of $2,500,000, with the expectation that this improvement will suffice for the perennial irrigation of 500,000 acres and add $75,000,000 to the national wealth. This improvement is said to have been determined upon by the government. In addition there are comprehensive plans for the storage and distribution of the waters in middle and upper Egypt for drainage in the delta. The government reaps a substantial benefit from bringing uncultivated lands into use, because the tax from this source amounts to $5 an acre, while in the case of land already producing the revenue is increased proportionately to the added value.

Machinery in Demand.

There is a wide demand, Mr. Pepper says, in that country for machinery. Dealers in Alexandria and Cairo assert that manufacturers in the United States offer no encouragement for the introduction and sale of their goods. But there is no complaint that American machinery is not equal in quality to that of Europe. Because of the hot country, the use of agricultural machinery is encouraged, and there ought to be a good field for American manufactures in that direction. During the first six months of this year $837,000 worth of agricultural machinery was imported, or nearly double the amount for the same period of last year. Electric lighting and the use of electricity in other ways opens demand for materials for such purpose.

(Continued on Second Page.)

FRENCHMEN VISIT DENMARK

Are Shown Over Grounds by King, Who Is Not Known by Them.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Over 100 Frenchmen, including prominent members of Parliament and representatives of science, literature, trade, industry, shipping and the press, visited Denmark recently, coming directly from Paris. The tour was arranged by the Franco-Scandinavian association. The party remained four weeks in Denmark and Sweden, in order to study the two countries. When it returns to Denmark from the visit to Sweden a congress between the French representatives and members of the Danish branch of the Franco-Scandinavian association will be held in Copenhagen about the middle of September. A discussion will take place on the best methods of improving the commercial relations between France and Denmark.

During a stay in the Danish capital several members of the party paid a visit to the neighboring Charlottenberg, with the object of seeing the summer palace of King Frederick. Wandering in the woods that surround the enclosed park in which the castle stands, they met a gentleman alone, of whom they inquired whether it would be possible for them to obtan access to the gardens. "Certainly," he replied, "I happen to have a key," and for half an hour he led the party about the grounds, pointing out their beauties and entertaining the strangers with lively conversation. The tourists had amongst them a certain knowledge of Danish, and whenever a difficulty arose in the talk their guide was able to help them out by speaking their own language. In this way an animated interchange of ideas took place, during which some members of the party gained a suspicion that their cicerone was no ordinary person. It was, however, only at the close of their round that their guesses were confirmed. The mysterious gentleman took his leave with the words, "If you care to see the stables, just say that you have the king's permission." His majesty then shook hands with each member of the party and bade them farewell.

WASHINGTON DAY IN HUNGARY

Monument to First President of United States Unveiled at Buda Pest.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 16.—This was George Washington's day in Hungary's capital and the entire population from morning until night gave itself up to enthusiasm over the unveiling on monarchical territory of a monument to the first president of the United States. The Stars and Stripes and the Hungarian colors intertwined were to be seen everywhere. This morning there were special sermons in many churches, the preachers calling attention to the importance of the event. This afternoon thousands of persons lined the streets through which passed an imposing parade to the city park, in which the monument stands. Thirty thousand persons were in the park, which was surrounded by many thousands more. Francis Kossuth, Hungarian minister of commerce, and Count Albert Apponyi, minister of worship, represented the independence party at the ceremonies and were not present in their capacity as government officials.

The monument was unveiled amid scenes of great enthusiasm. Herr Rakovski, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, was the orator of the day. He dwelt at length on Washington's great work for the cause of civilization, not only for the United States, but for all the world. He said the standard set by the father of the American republic had influenced Louis Kossuth, and that by that standard Hungary's greatness would be attained.

At a banquet tonight Herr Bausey toasted President Roosevelt and Consul General Chester proposed the health of the king of Hungary. Count Apponyi eulogized the United States and expressed his admiration of Hungarian-Americans for being absolutely loyal to their new home, while retining their love for the fatherland. Mr. Chester availed himself of the opportunity to state that he only attended the ceremonies and the banquet as a private American citizen, thinking it was his duty to do so on such an occasion.

PLAYING FOR STRONGER NAVY

German Government Lets No Opportunity Escape to Show Necessity for Ships.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The disingenuous tactics of the kaiser's government in suppressing the fact that King Edward wished to visit Berlin in 1904—the supposed refusal of the king being used as a means of popularizing the increase of the fleet—have been further manifested by Germany's refusal to participate in the international naval review to be held at Jamestown, Va., next spring. The occasion is the opening of the Jamestown exposition, and an invitation to participate had been received from the United States government.

It is learned that the German government declined the invitation on the ground that it has no ships which can be spared. There is excellent reason to believe that the true inwardness of the refusal is a desire to emphasize afresh the "poverty" of the German fleet.

The government wishes to be able to say to the German people, practically, "Now you see the shame which the Reichstag's refusal to authorize new ships brings upon us. Through our lack of sufficient cruisers for foreign service the German flag will be conspicuously missing from a spectacle wherein it would be advantageous from every standpoint for us to be represented."

Americans will probably inquire why it would not be possible to detach for the purpose in question one of the German cruisers which are constantly in South American waters.

DEATH RECORD.

Otto Magenau.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Otto Magenau, a former well known business man of this city died at Denver Friday at the age of 65 years. Mr. Magenau built the first brewery in Fremont and later engaged in the drug business. He was one of the best chemists and pharmacists in the country and is said to have prepared the formula for the manufacture of a number of pharmaceutical preparations which now have a large sale. He had lived in Colorado for many years.

Gottlieb Nuesser.

Gottlieb Nuesser, aged 40, died at St. Joseph's hospital Sunday morning. Mr. Nuesser lived at Fort Calhoun, and was taken to the hospital February 12, when it was found he was suffering from a cancer, which was the cause of his death. He was unmarried and is survived by two brothers in Davenport, Ia., and a sister in Switzerland. Mr. Nuesser was a member of the Woodmen of the World. He will be taken to Fort Calhoun for interment.

COUNTY PRIMARIES TUESDAY

Republicans and Democrats Have Nominations to Make at the Polls.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO SAVE ANDERSEN

"Special" Friends of the Chronic Corporation Candidate Use Rivals' Contributions to Boost His Campaign.

County Primaries Tomorrow. Polls Open 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The regular county primaries to nominate candidates on all tickets for legislative and county offices and school and water board are to take place tomorrow, although signs of the impending contest are to be found chiefly in the political advertisements in the papers and a few circulars being distributed through the mails.

On the republican side some activity is being shown by the candidates themselves and the clubs that are supposed to be backing them. The recommendation of certain names that have been dubbed "the harmony list" of legislative candidates has naturally started the opposition of those who were left off the list and they have been trying to make combinations among themselves with a view to breaking the so-called slate. This explains the Yeiser application for an injunction against the Fontanelle political managers and also the combination said to be put up in the interest of four or five candidates claiming special support among organized labor.

How the Money is Used.

It is interesting to note in connection with the agreement of the Fontanelles to a "harmony list" that no time was lost in notifying the candidates thus favored that they had been assessed $25 apiece, which was payable at once into the Fontanelle treasury for the purpose of defraying preliminary campaign expenses. The money is being used obstensibly to send out a circular addressed to republican voters, giving the list of names as agreed upon with the recommendation that a choice be made from them in the interest of party harmony, but the same envelope includes a campaign card of Candidate Kinsler for county attorney and a special appeal over the names of various business men for Chronic Candidate Andersen, whom the Fontanelles are especially anxious to save, notwithstanding his rank railroad record.

"I guess I am paying postage on campaign literature for Kinsler and Andersen," said one of the candidates, "although I had no idea I was doing so when I coughed up to the Fontanelle revenue collector. In fact, they are using my money to boost Andersen with a view to beating me and I don't think that is a square deal."

Kennard Sends Out Letters.

County Commissioner Kennard, who is seeking the republican nomination, has also sent out a printed alarm cry to his friends. His chief opponent, Joe Hummell, has been making merely a personal canvass, but meeting with such encouraging response that he feels confident he will win out. The voting for the commissioner will take in only the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards, which constitute the commissioner district in which the nomination is to be made. Some little hustling also is being indulged to get on the republican school board ticket. The question here is whether the self-made combination among the five outgoing members can be broken by any of the three outside candidates who are W. B. Christie, James D. Richardson and J. H. Winspear.

Two Democratic Slates.

On the democratic side two legislative slates are in the field representing the two factions of the party with prospect of a mixed ticket. The real democratic fight seems to be over the nomination for water commissioner, for which several entries have been made. The notorious "Jim" Connolly thinks he can run in between Dave O'Brien and Euclid Martin and the result will depend on whether business men of democratic affiliation wake up to the situation.

The polls open at the regular polling places at 8 o'clock in the morning and continue open until 9 o'clock at night. There will be two ballots, one for county legislative officers and another for School board and Water board and the names on each ballot will be "rotated" according to the court order procured by Andersen last spring. The political wiseacres all look for a light vote for all parties, the highest guess for the republicans being 3,000 and for the democrats 1,000 in the whole county. The multiplicity of names, however, and the confusion of rotation may be expected to make the counting slow and the tabulated returns late.

INDIANS ATTEND CONVOCATION

Four Thousand Aborigines Present at Annual Services at Santee Agency.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Today was the big day of the annual convocation of the Episcopal Indians of South Dakota and adjoining states, which for the last three days has been in progress at Santee Indian Agency, Neb., just across the Missouri river from Springfield, S. D.

Probably for the first time since becoming the missionary bishop of South Dakota, Right Rev. William Hobart Hare, the venerable bishop of the Episcopal church of South Dakota, was unable to attend the convocation, he not having returned from the east, where he went some weeks ago, his health not being of the best.

The head of the church was represented at the convocation by Bishop Johnson of this city, coadjutor to Bishop Hare, who thus for the first time was brought into contact with a large gathering of the Indian members of the church. While general regret was expressed among the Indians because of the unavoidable absence of the bishop whom they love as a father, they were pleased to meet Bishop Johnson, upon whose shoulders the hard work of the church formely performed by Bishop Hare now has fallen.

The convocation is the big event of the year among the Indian members of the church, and they turn out by thousands to attend it. Since soon after the opening of the present month they commenced traveling toward Santee agency for the purpose of being on the ground well in advance of the opening of the convocation. Hundreds of Indians, with their families, had arrived at Santee agency a week or more prior to the time set for the opening of the convocation. At the very lowest estimate, fully 4,000 Indians, including men, women and children, are attending this year's convocation.

In addition to Bishop Johnson, more than thirty ministers of the church, both white and Indian, are attending the convocation, during which they are scheduled to make addresses to the assembled Indians. Practically every reservation in the two Dakotas and some of the reservations in Nebraska are represented in the big gathering.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Rain Monday; Cooler in East Portion. Tuesday Fair and Warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	75	1 p. m.	87
6 a. m.	74	2 p. m.	76
7 a. m.	75	3 p. m.	83
8 a. m.	76	4 p. m.	82
9 a. m.	79	5 p. m.	67
10 a. m.	81	6 p. m.	69
11 a. m.	82	7 p. m.	69
12 m.	86	8 p. m.	67
		9 p. m.	67

BRYAN ON CUBAN SITUATION

Nebraskan Says Islanders Should Be Allowed to Settle Their Own Troubles.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 16.—William Jennings Bryan tonight gave the first expression he has made on the present Cuban situation. When seen in his car just before he left for Lynchburg by a representative of the Associated Press and asked if he would say anything about the situation in Cuba and whether in his opinion the United States should intervene, Mr. Bryan dictated the following statement:

I am very glad that the administration recalled the troops landed at Havana. While we should do all in our power to bring about peace by offering the good offices of our country, we have no business interferring with their local affairs. They must settle the disputes among themselves, but I would be glad if both parties would be willing to accept mediation with the idea of bringing about an agreement through the good offices of our government.

Mr. Bryan pointed out that this expression was the first he had made on the present situation in the island and this was all he cared to say.

Mr. Bryan spent today resting at Hollins Institute, a college for young women, six miles from Roanoke in the country, where his daughter Grace has entered school. In the afternoon he delivered an address to the students in the college chapel. The college chaplain read the thirteenth chapter of the First Corinthians and Mr. Bryan followed in a talk that lasted one hour, dwelling on faith, hope and love. He came with Mrs. Bryan in a carriage to Roanoke and left at 7 p. m. for Raleigh, N. C., Lynchburg and Greensboro. He will speak at Raleigh, Durham, Burlingham, and Greensboro Monday and at Kernersville, Winston, High Point, Lexington, Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte Tuesday. He will speak at Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday. He will make more speeches in North Carolina than any other state on his present trip.

STEAMER MONGOLIA STRANDED

Sister Ship to the Manchuria Fast on a Reef Off Midway Island.

MIDWAY ISLAND, North Pacific Ocean, Sept. 16.—The Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia, a sister ship of the Manchuria, is aground on Midway reef. The ship is being lightered and its passengers are being landed safely. The weather is fine and the sea smooth.

HONOLULU, Sept. 16.—A sesage received here from Captain Porter of the steamship Mongolia says that the vessel is on the rocks and is in a bad position. Its passengers have been safely landed on Midway island. It is thought that steamers will be hurried from this port with supplies and tackle unless the Mongolia is quickly floated. They will also bring away its passengers. Midway is utterly lacking in accommodations for so many people and much hardship may result.

The steamship Mongolia sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco September 10. The steamship is owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship company of New York and is a sister ship of the Manchuria, which went ashore on Rabbit island, August 20, and was only floated yesterday (Sunday).

MOVE FOR TWO-CENT FARES

Governors of Some Western States Think Time is Not Yet Ripe for Reduction.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—S. M. Williams, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Trade, today made public copies of letters received from the governors of several states on the movement to obtain uniform legislation throughout the United States for a two-cent maximum fare on all steam railroads.

A number of the governors are personally favorable to a two-cent fare and, in a number of instances, they tell of the movements in their states to obtain the passage of such legislation in the next session of the legislature.

Governors of some western states say that because of the sparsely settled condition of their states, the time is not yet ripe for a radical reduction of fares, but that such a reform will come about when the population increases to give the railroads enough business to justify a cut.

The western governors express their approval of the movement so far as it applies to the thickly populated states of the east.

MESSENGER IS MURDERED

Wanton Killing of St. Paul Boy by Goldfield Gambler May Result in Lynching.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Sept. 16.—John Moritz, aged 19, was shot to death by Jack Thompson, a gambler, early this morning. Moritz was a messenger for the telephone company and had occasion to go to a dance hall. There, it is said, he accidentally bumped into Thompson, who was dancing. Thompson swore at him and threatened that he would fix the boy later. About 3 o'clock in the morning Moritz was passing a saloon on his wheel when Thompson drew a pistol and fired, one shot striking Moritz in the hip. He fell from his wheel and Thompson deliberately walked to the fallen boy, leaned over him and delivered another fatal shot. Indignation is at high pitch, and there is talk of lynching. Moritz was well known. His home was in St. Paul, his mother living at 608 Van Buren street.

THREE THOUSAND MINERS OUT

Discharge of Three Men Causes Suspension of All Mines of Vandalia Coal Company.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 16.—Orders were issued today calling out all the men employed by the Vandalia Coal company. The action was taken by the district officials of the United Mine Workers of America and was the result of the failure to adjust differences growing out of the discharge of three men at Vandalia mine No. 5, near Linton. The Vandalia company employes 3,000 men. The Terre Haute agreement provides for suspension of work at all the mines owned by a company when trouble exists at one mine.

ARMISTICE IN CUBA

President Palma Announces Indefinite Stoppage of Hostilities.

BOTH PARTIES READY TO SETTLE

Will Try to Reach Agreement Before Secretary Taft Arrives.

ATTEMPT TO HEAD OFF INTERVENTION

Government Consults with Insurgent Leaders in Jail.

TAFT PAR STARTS FOR TAMPA

Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary Bacon Leave Washington Sunday Afternoon.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—The government this evening is making final strenuous efforts to restore peace in Cuba and thus avoid any kind of American intervention. The object of these endeavors, it is stated, is that it may be able to say by the time Secretary of War Taft and Acting Secretary of State Bacon arrive that peace already has been secured and that therefore there is no need for the American government's intervention either to restore peace or insure permanent tranquillity.

Members of the government informed the Associated Press that they are making the efforts in accordance with the advice contained in President Roosevelt's letter; that they have no objection to the friendly assistance of the United States in the matter if it becomes necessary, but that they believe they can settle it between the government and the revolutionists without the necessity of any intervention. At least, they say, they are making an attempt to accomplish this end unaided, and with fair prospects of success.

Text of the Decree.

This is the latest phase of a rapidly changing situation that developed late this afternoon when an extraordinary gazette was issued containing a decree signed by President Palma on the recommendation of the Secretary of Public Works Montalvo. The decree follows:

All campaign operations are suspended and in consequence the government forces will act only on the defensive throughout the republic. The secretary of the interior will issue all the necessary orders for the execution of this decree.

The decree caused great surprise, as it was believed to signify a change of heart by the government officials who for the past two days have been strongly against taking up peace overtures with the emissaries of the revolutionists. The Associated Press learns that today's action had its beginning by General Menocal's renewed effort in visiting Secretary Montalvo and urging him to make the strongest possible endeavor to induce President Palma to comply with President Roosevelt's advice and avoid the consequences of intervention by requesting a truce and endeavoring to have the Cubans themselves come to an agreement.

Prisoners Are Consulted.

Secretary Montalvo and General Menocal first visited Jose Miguel Gomes and others of the alleged conspirators in the prison and found them willing to co-operate in securing peace. The basis of peace was not discussed in any detail, but Secretary Montalvo returned to the palace and urged President Palma to consider the matter. The president called a conference for this afternoon, which was attended by the ministers, Vice President Capote, General Freyre Andrade and Senator Dolce. The result of the conference was the issuance of the decree suspending governmental campaign operations. After the decree was issued government emissaries were dispatched in automobiles to confer with the revolutionists. General Menocal, accompanied by Congressman Cobin and Garcia Vieta, the youngest son of Calixto Garcia, drove in the direction where Alfredo Zayas was encamped with Castillo's forces not far from Santiago de Las Vegas, and the others went to Guanajay, which place this afternoon was occupied by a big band of revolutionists under Congressman Campos Marquetti. The latter had Mayor Galles the two hundred volunteers defending the town, cooped up in a carcel and surrounded by a swarm of insurgents. The mayor up to this evening had defied Campos Marquetti and was still holding out when the peace emissaries arrived. Meanwhile Campos Marquetti was threatening to blow up the carcel with dynamite.

Attitude of Government.

General Freyre Andrade, when asked about the terms discussed at the conference with the revolutionists, said that the matter had not gotten far enough along to discuss actual peace terms. The conferees had only touched them informally, he declared, but one thing was certain that the government would never agree to annul constitutional elections and that contention must be eliminated from the claims of the revolutionists. He thought there was reason to believe the government and the hostile element could get together on terms, although this as yet was uncertain. Those who had been sent to confer with the revolutionists carried passes for themselves and as many of the revolutionists as they chose to bringe to the city.

The general said the government appreciated the friendly efforts of the United States, and would avail itself of them if its own efforts were unsuccessful, but naturally it preferred to settle the trouble without intervention.

Thirty Prisoners Liberated.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the decree declaring a cessation of hostilities, the special judge in charge of the cases against the alleged conspirators in prison and prisoners recently captured, liberated thirty of the latter against whom indictments had been issued. Meanwhile a warrant was issued for Felipex Romero, a wealthy young Cuban who has been representing the revolutionists in various errands to Commander Colwell of the United States cruiser Denver, and who is charged with being the recipient of communication from the New York revolutionary junta. But now that hostilities have been suspended, it is probable that no arrest will be made. According to Commander Colwell, Alfredo Zayas asked for immunity aboard the Denver, on which he had hoped to be able to go to the United States.

Previous to this afternoon's developments the situation had about resolved itself into a condition where the liberals were declaring that if the United States assisted the administration they would fight the intervening forces, while the moderates were saying that if the interventionists helped to depose President Palma they would become insurgents. The cessation of hostilities has checked such talk altogether.

Move Creates Surprise.

The new situation was received at the hotels and the clubs with blank surprise.