NEWS SECTION.
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THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

VOL. XXXVI—NO. 14. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1906—FOUR SECTIONS—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BRYAN SPLITS PARTY

Liberals of Great Britain Accuse Him of Bringing Dissension to Ranks.

RAILWAY PRONUNCIAMENTO NOT LIKED

New York Speech Gives Labor Leaders Encouragement for New Policy.

STRIVE AGAINST NEBRASKAN'S INFLUENCE

Conservatives Join Liberals in Trying to Belittle Popularity Abroad.

SOCIALISM UNDER BAN OF OLD PARTIES

Keir Hardie's Attack on Party Brings Out Warm Response and Opposition to Government Takes Hope.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—William Jennings Bryan may, as cabled dispatches indicate the republicans in the United States are claiming, have succeeded in splitting the democratic party in two, thereby rendering impossible his nomination and election as president. These things do not concern the average Englishman and consequently do not interest him. But should he again visit England in the near future it is safe to say that the prime minister, Campbell Bannerman, and the liberal leaders, will give Mr. Bryan the "cold shoulder."

No matter what he has done or is doing to the democratic party in the United States, Mr. Bryan as a "party splitter" must be a "wonder." For he has succeeded in "splitting" the liberal party in such a fashion that it is questionable whether "C. B.," as the prime minister is familiarly called, can ever unite it again. If the liberal government falls within the next few months the most powerful influence, strange as it may seem, in bringing about this result will be the visit of an American politician—Mr. William Jennings Bryan.

Visit Was Pleasing.

When Mr. Bryan was in London the liberal government made much of him. He was welcomed everywhere—at the palace of the king, at the home of John Burns, at the clubs of the Irish members of Parliament, at the country seat of Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador to Great Britain. Naturally these things and the fact that he was discussed by the newspapers as a presidential possibility, did much to focus public attention upon the Nebraska man. His speech, undoubtedly clever, certainly a splendid bit of oratory, at the peace gathering for the submission of disputes to The Hague or some other impartial international tribunal for investigation and report before the declaration of war or the beginning of hostilities, as well as his visit to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman early in July, caused the Tory papers of the empire to declare that a compact to promote a universal peace agreement was in the air. Certain it is, that a friendship was formed between the liberal leader of England and the democratic leader of America.

And yet it appears to have been Mr. Bryan's fate to deal a blow to Campbell-Bannerman, his new found friend, more severe than ever dealt by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour or any of the great opponents of the liberal party in England. For it so happened that the labor party was on the verge of breaking with the liberal party. And it so happened that Mr. Bryan's first speech at Madison Square garden after landing in the United States has furnished the excuse and the opportunity.

Gives Workingmen an Issue.

Some of Mr. Bryan's friends and admirers among the laboritics here in London are saying that Mr. Bryan himself will not feel badly about this fact—that he will not object to being regarded as a "great educational force" all over the civilized world. But this view point does not help Campbell-Bannerman and the liberal leaders in their present dilemma.

For Mr. Bryan's American speeches have furnished the workingmen of England just the issue which they needed—an issue which they did not see and understand themselves until Mr. Bryan called it to the attention of his American audiences. Scarcely had Mr. Bryan left the Madison Square Garden for his home in the western part of the United States before the Trade Union congress, in session at Liverpool, without any discussion, unanimously instructed the labor members of Parliament to introduce a bill providing for the nationalizing of all railways, canals and mines in the United Kingdom.

To understand what this really means, it must be understood that the Trade Union congress wields powerful influence over the labor party and the labor party wields a powerful influence over the liberal party. When it is also remembered that the members of Parliament are not paid salaries, as in the United States; when it is remembered that the trades unions furnish funds liberally for the support of the labor members of Parliament, it can readily be seen that such a wish is equivalent to a command.

Conservatives Alarmed.

Even the conservative papers have taken alarm and are doing everything on this side of the water to belittle the influence which Mr. Bryan has acquired on this side of the water, because of his agitation for the government ownership of the railways. The London Times, which as a conservative force is naturally opposed to government ownership, declares:

"It seems to be held in New York that he has failed—or failed, at least, so far as his efforts to convert the 'Empire State,' that all-important factor of victory, are concerned. It is significant that the lour-and of Mr. Hearst, who is estimated to control 100,000 democratic votes in New York state, should be altogether silent. The rest of the press is almost entirely hostile. If we may judge from a brief telegraphic summary, Mr. Bryan has been distinctly unlucky in his choice of a new policy to take the place of free silver."

Talk of Cleavage.

The London Express says:

"The shrewd common sense of the master of Elibank recognizes the facts as they are. Speaking with authority as Scottish government whip, he has outlined the plan of a liberal crusade against socialism. The country would be glad to see his suggestion taken up with spirit by the government. But will the government do so? Probably not. So sure as next session comes, we shall find short-sighted politicians rising to deprecate the talk of cleavage in the liberal-labor ranks, and to suggest that all will be well so long as nothing more is said about the matter. The cleavage is wider and more vital than the master of Elibank shows. New forces, as he says, are awakening in the country, and the changes which they herald

(Continued on Second Page.)

HOME RULE IDEAS VAGUE

While Much is Hoped, Little is Certainly Known of Government's Plan.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The outlines of most of the schemes for home rule published up to the present time deal in glittering generalities. It is difficult, if not impossible, for correspondents, either English or Irish, to deal with accomplished facts, for the reason that little or nothing has been really settled. Very little of the Dublin castle [illegible] has been allowed to transpire. A f[illegible] loons d'essai have been flown to [illegible] way the wind blows, but th[illegible] made public may bear no [illegible] to the ultimate plan. There is [illegible] important point on which all forecasts are silent, and that is that it is proposed to introduce a nominated element to keep the county council representatives straight.

The value of any forecast of the Macdonnell scheme may be gauged from the fact that the plans are far from matured, and they will be altered from time to time to secure the adhesion of this or that member of the cabinet. If it is true, as reported, that two or three important ministers have declared that they will not go as far as the earl of Dunraven, then Sir Antony Macdonnell's pet projects have little or no prospect of success.

The meeting of the unionist alliance and the speech of Mr. Walter Long, M. P., are noteworthy at the present time. For better or worse, the alliance represents the unionists of Ireland. It has appointed Mr. Long its spokesman. He was elected by a big majority for the one constituency outside Ulster that returns a unionist. There are practically only two parties in Ireland—the nationalists and the unionists. A certain section of unionists, including Lord Dunraven and some others, have professed themselves dissatisfied with the existing condition of Irish government and desirous of some reform. This policy has been called "devolution." The devolutionists number some men of considerable ability, but they are few in number. The nationalists have welcomed the movement of the devolutionists because their attacks on the existing system are useful so far as they go, though the remedy they have proposed is pronounced not only inadequate, but futile. The unionists repudiate them.

The existing government is composed mainly of men who have declared themselves home rulers. The majority in the cabinet have voted for Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill. Quite recently its principal members, including the prime minister and Mr. Asquith, publicly declared that home rule was the one effective remedy for the Irish difficulty. The proceedings at the recent meeting of the unionists and the speech of Mr. Long go to show that they would oppose with equal vehemence any measure of reform, however faltering and feeble. They are prepared to oppose devolution as strongly as home rule.

The speech of Mr. Long, as the spokesman of the Irish unionists, is regarded as a warning to the government against falling between two stools. It is a plain declaration that no watering down of home rule, however much it may alienate nationalist support, will in the faintest degree mitigate unionist hostility.

LANDHOLDERS BILL DISLIKED

Approving the Principle, Scotch Constituencies Object to Terms of Pending Bill.

GLASGOW, Sept. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Two public bodies in Scotland have made pronouncement on the small landholders' bill, which was laid before the House of Commons toward the end of the session. The first to move was the Banffshire Liberal association. Mr. A. W. Black, the member for Banffshire, told his constituents that this was a splendid bill, that it would apply to 2,000 landholders in the county, and so on. The response of the Liberal association was a resolution approving the object and principles of the bill, but expressing disapproval of its chief detail, which is the introduction of dual ownership into the land system of the lowlands. Now the Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine Land Defense association is avowedly brought into being by the small landholders' bill and the land tenure bill. It declares itself "anxious to co-operate in any judicious measures directed to promote the prosperity of all classes interested in agriculture and to encourage the maintenance and extension of small holdings on equitable and economical principles." But it declares that the two bills mentioned above "contain provisions not only unjust to the land owners of Scotland, but also subversive of the security of private property and injurious to the real interests of agriculture and to the permanent welfare of the country districts."

COTTON IN THE WEST INDIES

British Planters Find Sea Island Best Suited to Soil and Climate.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Sir Daniel Morris, inspector general of agriculture for the West Indies, addressing a gathering under the auspices of the British Cotton Growing association at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, recently, said West Indian planters had adopted sea island cotton. They believed their land was better suited to it than to any other variety, and they had been so far encouraged in their belief that the area under cultivation would next year be doubled.

There was a capital opening there for young men of enterprise with a capital of from $7,500 to $15,000, who would undertake the growing of cotton and other crops in rotation. Men who could entertain such an idea would find a hearty welcome from the Agricultural department and could count upon receiving the best advice free.

CROWN OF ST. MICHAEL LOST

Valuable Relic Claimed by Church and State in France Has Disappeared.

ROUEN, Sept. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A richly jeweled crown which cost $100,000 and was known as the crown of St. Michael has disappeared from the church at Mont St. Michael, where it was placed in 1875 by the parishioners, who subscribed to buy it.

Several churches in the neighborhood have recently been broken into by burglars, and these are suspected by the priests of having stolen the crown of St. Michael.

On the other hand, it is rumored that the priests have invented the burglary and hidden the crown, for when the congregation of the Fathers of Mont St. Michael was dissolved the government liquidator claimed the crown, and the court decided that he had a right to it.

Pending the appeal which the priests have instituted the crown has disappeared.

GERMANY AT VATICAN

Kaiser and Pope Draw Closer by Election of Werns Jesuit General.

SPANISH KING MAY VISIT HEAD OF CHURCH

H[illegible]e and Liberal Ideas Causes Much Gossip in Rome.

RELIGIOUS AGITATION IN HIS KINGDOM

Government Stands Firmly in Contest with Church on Marriage.

NEW PLAN CONSIDERED FOR THE FRENCH

Pope Said to Be Displeased at Action of Papal Secretary of State in Suppressing Facts.

ROME, Sept. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The selection of Rev. Father Wernz, a German and the rector of the Gregorian university, as the general of the Jesuits and the approval by the pope of the choice, is supposed to herald an era of closer relations between the German government and the vatican. The present kaiser, as is well known, though a Protestant in faith, is nevertheless extremely liberal in dealing with his Catholic subjects, and during the past year or two has manifested a disposition to rely upon the support of the clericals to repel the advances of the socialists.

An interesting story regarding the boyhood of Father Wernz has just been published by the Roman newspapers and a successful career is accordingly being predicted for him as the general of the Jesuits. According to this story, when a very small child an old gypsy woman predicted that he would be greater than king or pope.

"There is the man of the future," she said, raising her hands above her head. "He will command men."

"Will he be made king of the gypsies?" asked one of her hearers.

"He will be more than that," was the reply. "Others may be king of the gypsies, but he will be pope of the gypsies."

Conditions in Spain.

A strange and exceedingly unique condition of affairs is reported from Madrid. It is announced that the king of Spain is contemplating a visit to the holy father in the near future. At the time of his marriage and because of his well known democratic and liberal tendencies, to say nothing of his marriage to Ena of Battenberg, a Protestant princess, fears were expressed here that King Alfonso might grow lukewarm in the faith of his fathers. On the contrary, according to advices received here from Madrid, the young king appears more steadfast in the Catholic faith than before, while Queen Victoria, his royal bride, has all of the zeal of a new convert and is behind the decision of the king to visit the holy father and the holy city.

Nevertheless, advices from Spain also indicate that there are possibilities of a crisis, so far as the king, the cabinet and the Cortes are concerned. The chief question to be solved is the matter of the abolition of article II of the constitution, which prohibits every external manifestation of non-Catholic cults. It is laid down in the Concordat of 1851 that three religious orders shall enjoy certain privileges, while the rest, like associations of a civil character, shall be subject to the common law. The Concordat, however, is not carried out, there being in Spain a multitude of religious orders which enjoy privileges and control public education. This is the actual bone of contention with Rome, because the government wishes to fix clearly which shall be the three privileged orders and bring the rest under the common law of associations. Moreover, the government desires to secularize the cemeteries and to give greater solemnity to civil marriage, which in reality does not exist, since canonical marriage is obligatory for all Spanish Catholics.

Government Stands Firm.

The Spanish government, according to all accounts, has decided to give away to the Vatican in nothing, and the Papal Nuncio, who has seen the danger, has recouse to the accustomed delays of Vatican diplomacy. These, he says, are matters which it is not within his province to decide; they must be negotiated direct with the Vatican. In this manner he gains time, while the clericals in Spain hope to see the return to power of the conservative party, whose leader, Senor Maura, would respect the status quo.

Some persons opine that, in the event of a crisis arising, it will be resolved in a sense even more radical, the crown calling upon Senor Canalejas, who is the leader of the extreme democratic-radical left, an off-shoot of the republican camp. This party advocates extreme measures with Rome, even to the extent of a denunciation of the Concordat, which they regard as quite out of date. Here in Rome it is believed the government is really marking time, and when the proper moment arrives King Alfonso will support the policy of the liberals. General Lopez Dominquez, Senor Canalejas and Senor Gullon all say the government maintains an energetic attitude. Senor Amalio Jimeno, minister of public instruction, is studying the problem in its educational aspect, is preparing legal measures for restricting the facilities which the congregations at present possess for founding schools and colleges. Before leaving Madrid the Conde de Romanoues stated that as minister of grace and justice he was disposed to resign rather than give way. He added that he would make a cabinet question of the matter of civil marriage.

As to French Situation.

Another remarkable and interesting story regarding the relations existing between the Vatican and France has just been printed here. According to this statement it has been learned from an Italian personage of high standing that Cardinal Merry del Val, the secretary of state at the Vatican, will shortly be replaced by a prelate more conciliatory to France. The reason for the cardinal having fallen into disfavor was as follows: His eminence did not submit to the pope an authentic report of the meeting of the French bishops, but only a very incomplete one, and it was upon this report that Pius X. based his well known pronouncement. It was since he had realized the mistake which he had been led to make that the pope thought of replacing Cardinal Merry del Val.

There is no suggestion that this will lead to any marked change in the strained relations existing between France and the Vatican, but the suggestion is made that greater care will be exercised in the

(Continued on Second Page.)

ALPINE ACCIDENTS FREQUENT

In One of Latest, Man in Desperate Straits Is Only Survivor.

GENEVA, Sept. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—One of the most thrilling incidents in the season's Alpine climbing has cost the life of a German school teacher, who was attempting the ascent of the Weissespitze.

Herr Overbeck of Aix-la-Chapelle and Herr Kueppers of Bonn, both school teachers, set out to make the climb without the aid of guides, and all went well until they came to an ice bridge.

Herr Kuepper got over safely, but as Herr Overbeck was crossing, the bridge gave way and Herr Overbeck was precipitated into the crevasse, hanging from the rope attached to his friend's waist. Herr Kueppers had neither the support nor the strength to draw his friend to safety, and after many futile attempts had been made Herr Overbeck begged him to cut the rope, trusting to chance that he himself might survive the fall, while Herr Kueppers could hasten for aid.

Finally Herr Kueppers cut the rope and Herr Overbeck fell. Herr Kueppers groped his way to safety and told the mountaineers of this plight of his friend.

A relief expedition found Herr Overbeck's body at the bottom of the crevasse next morning. He had, after his fall, cut steps almost to the top of the peak, and then, with safety only a few feet away, he slipped, and, falling to the bottom, was killed.

So many accidents are occurring in the Alps that it is impossible to keep count of them. The greatest number of victims are Swiss, and next come Germans, Italians and Austrians. British climbers have escaped so far this season with two killed and four injured.

AFGHAN SURVIVOR IS DEAD

Author of Account of Massacre of Khyber Pass Dies in Birmingham.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A glorious page of military history is recalled by the death which occurred at his daughter's residence, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, of Colour-Sergeant Edward Zeer, of the Someresat Light infantry.

Zeer, who was 89 years of age, was the last survivor of the British force, which withstood a six months' siege at Jellalabad during the first Afghan war in 1842. He was the sentry who challenged Dr. Brydone, the only survivor of General Elphinstone's force, which, while on the way to the relief of the garrison, was massacred in the Khyber Pass. Dr. Brydone reached that city exhausted and emaciated, and suggested to Lady Butler her famous picture, "The Remnant of an Army." Zeer wrote a little booklet of the siege from a diary, and in this he gives a vivid picture of the historic dash for liberty made by the garrison in the dead of night, and how the Afghans were taken unawares and completely routed. He was one of those also who discovered the body of General Elphinstone and the skeletons of his main[illegible] force. "What a scene of death," he writes; "I can only refer you to the thirty-seventh chapter of Ezekiel for a description."

CHANGE IN TRAINING COLLEGES

Public Control Succeeds Religious in Scottish Institutions Without the Friction Prophesied.

GLASGOW, Sept. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Already to the astonishment of the people of Great Britain the religious difficulty has been overcome in the transference of the Scottish Training colleges from clerical to public control. A communication from the Glasgow provincial committee for the training of teachers shows that an amicable agreement has been reached here as in Edinburgh between the new supervision of the colleges and the old in regard to the teaching of religion.

When the system is in operation, the church of Scotland and the United Free church will appoint a member or members of the staff in each college to give religious instruction to the students, pay them for this duty, and superintend the lesson, while the provincial committee will provide accommodation and allot the lesson a place in the time table, merely receiving reports from the churches as to the adequacy of the teaching and the results. This agreement was endorsed unanimously by the Glasgow committee. There are, of course, some who fear that under the new regime religion will be virtually banished from the training colleges.

MEMORIAL TO IRISH MARTYRS

Men Who Suffered in Rising of 1798 Are Remembered at Youghal.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The ceremony which took place at the recent unveiling at Youghal was of unusual interest. During the rising of 1798, Father Peter O'Neill, P. P., of Ballymacoda, near Youghal, was flogged in the streets of that town, and subsequently transported, on the suspicion of having obtained, in his priestly capacity, knowledge as to the person who killed an informer named Murphy, who was found buried in the strand at Knockadoon.

On the sides of the pedestal of the monument are inscriptions in Irish and English recording the facts that Father O'Neill and Patrick McCarthy were flogged, and that Charles O'Brien and Charles Gallagher were hanged by the English soldiers in Youghal in 1798. The memorial was appropriately unveiled by Sir Thomas Esmonde, and among the speakers on the occasion were Captain Conelan, Monsignor Keller and Canon Peter O'Leary.

DANISH KING TOO FAMILIAR

English Maid Calls Down Royal Interlocutor Before She Knows His Identity.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A curious incident occurred recently outside Charlottelund castle, where King Frederick resides in the summer.

A well dressed gentleman addressed a nurse maid who was playing in the grass with twin children, a boy and a girl, and asked her to whom they belonged. "That is a curious question," replied the nurse in English, "for I cannot see why they should interest you." The gentleman answered, also in English: "I am sorry that I have been inquisitive without introducing myself to you. I am King Frederick, and my sister is Queen Alexandra of England." The nurse at once answered his question, and before leaving the king requested that she should pay his compliments to the parents of the English twins.

HARD KNOT IN CUBA

Situation in the Island Becoming More Acute Each Day.

POSITION OF UNITED STATES DELICATE

May Not Permit Temporary Settlement by Palma's Resignation.

PERMANENT PEACE IN ISLAND DEMANDED

Two Views of Duties and Rights of Roosevelt in the matter.

ONE HOLDS INTERVENTION NECESSARY

Judge Advocate General Davis Points Out Authority Granted in the Treaty Made with Cuban Republic.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—The situation in Cuba today, according to private dispatches, is more acute than at any time since Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon arrived in Havana. Reports other than Associated Press would seem to indicate that the Palma government will resign as the first step toward bringing about peace between the conflicting political interests in the island. The question arises, however, whether the intermediaries on the part of the United States would permit of this action, in view of the fact that a stable government as contemplated in the Platt amendment would in the very nature of things be abrogated and that in order to treat with the insurrectos Messrs Taft and Bacon would have to proceed upon a new and unexpected proposition. As a result of the presence of a formidable fleet in Cuban waters, and the landing of marines at both Havana and Cienfuegos, and subsequently withdrawn for the purposes of mediation on the part of the United States authorities in the persons of Secretary Taft of the War department and Assistant Secretary Bacon of the State department, heads of departments here, as well as legislators and lawyers in town, have begun a serious discussion, whether intervention means the acquisition of the island of Cuba.

Two Divergent Views.

Already two camps in the United States have been formed, one insisting that intervention means only policing of the island until such time as the various political parties in the island may agree upon honorable terms of suffrage, and the other believing that intervention means acquisition of the territory as a part of the United States. Another question primarily has been injected in the political equation, whether the president or congress has the power of intervention. Article III of the treaty of 1904 between Cuba and the United States stipulates that the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, etc., while under the constitution the president is given authority to do certain things in the absence of congress, except to declare war, etc.

There are those who contend the president, in view of the wording of article III of the treaty between Cuba and the United States, has not the power to intervene between the conflicting interests unless directed so to do by congress in session. The consensus of opinion, however, in Washington is the president was wholly within his rights when he ordered the representatives of the government, Messrs. Taft and Bacon, to repair to Cuba for the purpose of acting as arbitrators between the conflicting political interests there and should their mission fail he would be warranted in throwing an armed force into Cuba to protect American interests and that should that be found impossible, to establish a protectorate.

Judge Advocate General Davis in discussing the probable outcome of the situation in Cuba, said today that it now looked very much as though an armed force would have to be thrown into the island to preserve peace. He is of the opinion that this is the only course open to the president and furthermore that it is his bounden duty under existing law to intervene, as established by the treaty proclaimed July 2, 1904.

Basis of the Opinion.

Article III of this treaty stipulates that "the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life and property, and individual liberty and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba."

General Davis contends that this gives the president direct authority to intervene to settle the difficulties which have arisen among the Cubans and to send an armed force to occupy the island for the preservation of law and order.

Congress, however, in a joint resolution signed in April, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, in section 4 of that resolution used this language: "That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Judge Advocate General Davis said that under section 3 of the treaty above referred to President Roosevelt need not consult congress in the matter of intervening in Cuba. He is clear on that point and insists that the landing of an armed force in Cuba could not be construed as a declaration of war. Under the constitution only congress can declare war, but in this instance the United States is only fulfilling its treaty obligation to intervene to aid a sister republic in restoring order. General Davis cited the fact that in 1877 the governor of Pennsylvania called upon the president of the United States to aid him in suppression of riots at Pittsburg and that in 1890 United States troops were called out to quell disturbances in Chicago, incident to the great strike of that year.

"President Roosevelt would be neglectful of his duty in Cuba," said General Davis, "and he has every justification under the law for the action he has taken thus far.

"It is probable," continued General Davis, "American garrisons will have to be maintained at several points in Cuba for some time to come in order to awe the insurgents into submission to the laws of their country." General Davis does not

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday, Except Showers and Cooler in North Portion. Monday Fair.

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3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. Burkett Reviews Party Records.
4 Sprecher Touches Up Williams. Andrews on Reform in Spelling.
5 Affairs at South Omaha.
6 Past Week in Omaha Society.
7 Yates on Clearing House Currency.
8 How Impure Food Can Be Detected
9 American Autos for the Cup Race.
10 Sporting Events of the Day. Cornhuskers Are Practicing Daily.
11 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
12 Airship is to Go Up on Monday. Boat Line May Be Encouraged. Railroads Decline to Give Aid.

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7 Want Ads.
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2 Catching Counterfeit Coin.
3 About Plays and Players. Music and Musical Matters.
4 Wisner's Unique Cattle Show. Omaha People in Summer Camp. Gossip About Noted People. Prosperity Among the Methodists.
5 Ezra Meeker's Labor of Love. Uncle Sam's Great Daily Paper.
6 Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
7 Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.
8 In the Field of Electricity. Little Stories for Little Folks. Some Quaint Features of Life.
9 Fish Stories of Waning Season. Short Stories of Several Kinds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	60	1 p. m.	78
6 a. m.	59	2 p. m.	73
7 a. m.	58	3 p. m.	74
8 a. m.	60	4 p. m.	74
9 a. m.	64	5 p. m.	74
10 a. m.	67	6 p. m.	73
11 a. m.	71	7 p. m.	70
12 m.	72		

QUAKER OFFICIALS TO QUIT

Director of Public Safety and Assistant Quit Office Under Mayor Weaver.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—As a result of the fight within the lines of the city party over the nomination of a candidate for district attorney of Philadelphia, Director Sheldon Potter, of the department of public safety, and Thomas W. South, the assistant director, this afternoon sent their resignation to Mayor Weaver. The communication sent to the mayor gives no reason. It is as follows:

Hon. John Weaver, Mayor: I have just been asked by Director Potter to deliver to you his resignation as director of the department of public safety. I desire at the same time to tender my resignation as assistant director to take effect at once.

THOMAS W. SOUTH.

Subsequent to sending his resignation to the mayor, Mr. South made the following statement;

The morning that the Shern law, taking officeholders out of politics, went into effect I resigned from all political associations of which I was a member. When Mr. Weaver desired the department of public safety, in violation of the Shern act, to be used to secure the nomination of his candidate, Frederick J. Shoyer, for the office of district attorney, I found myself in a position of hostility to the mayor's wishes. I took the matter up with my chief, Director Potter, who gave me instructions not to permit any person in the department of public safety to interfere in Mr. Shoyer's behalf or in the interest of any candidate for any office.

CUMBERLANDS SCORE POINT

Tennessee Judge Decides Both Sides Can Use Church Buildings in that State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—After one of the most memorable legal battles known in the state, a decision in the famous Cumberland Presbyterian injunction suit was handed down today at Fayetteville, Tenn., by Chancellor Walter Beardon. Judge Beardon sustained that part of the injunction which restrained the bringing of more than one suit in the state to settle questions between the loyalists and unionists.

The two organizations are allowed to retain their names and organizations. The unionists and loyalists are to use the common church property alternately in the mornings and in the afternoons and evenings. The unionists are allowed to continue the publication and sale of church rituals.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 22.—The Texas state synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in session here today passed by vote, a resolution repudiating the action of the general assembly church in session at Decatur last May which they declared a union of the Cumberland Presbyterian with the Presbyterian church of the United States of America.

Another resolution was passed endorsing the action of the 166 loyal commissioners at this meeting in voting against the coalition.

KENTUCKY BOY A MURDERER

Confesses that He Killed Cousin Because He Wanted to Shoot Somebody.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—James Chester Savage, aged 13 years, has confessed that he deliberately shot and killed his cousin, William L. Savage. To the chief of police the boy said: "I loved my cousin, but I just wanted to shoot somebody, so I shot him."

When the shotgun with which the boy shot his cousin was found both barrels were loaded and the hammers raised. The police say that young Savage undoubtedly intended to shoot some other person also.

Dutch Defeat Javan Natives.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 22.—An official dispatch received here from Bali (an island of the Malay archipelago, immediately east of Java), where for some time past the Dutch have been conducting military operations against recalcitrant chiefs, reports the capture of Pasar, capital of the vassal state of Badung, of two princes, their women and children. The followers of the princes, numbering in all 40 men, were killed in attempting a desperate sortie. The Dutch losses were four Europeans killed and ten wounded.

COAL TRUST CHECKED

Combine in Douglas County Placed Under Temporary Restraining Order.

INJUNCTION ISSUED BY JUDGE TROUP

Petition Filed by County Attorney Slabaugh Includes Eighty Dealers.

CONTROL NINETY PER CENT OF BUSINESS

For Years Have Maintained Monopoly in Restraint of Trade.

WEAKER COMPETITORS ARE FROZEN OUT

Complaint Asks for Dissolution of Trust and Production of Records—Referee to Be Appointed Monday.

On this 22d day of September, 1906, this cause came on to be heard on the petition of plaintiff for a writ of injunction and the court, having examined said petition and the facts therein stated, and after being fully advised in the premises, it is ordered and adjudged that the various defendants named and their agents, clerks, servants, employes, attorneys and officers, and each of them, are hereby commanded and directed to refrain from in any manner monopolizing or attempting to monopolize the trade, business and commerce in coal, coke and other fuel in Douglas county, Nebraska; and from preventing or attempting to prevent competition therein; and from unlawfully fixing or attempting to fix the price thereof in restraint of trade; and from engaging in any agreement, contract or combination with one another or with other persons or corporations or companies for the unlawful purpose of preventing or limiting competition in the trade, business and commerce of coal, coke and other fuel; and from discriminating in any way against dealers in coal, coke and other fuel, not members of the Omaha Coal exchange or the South Omaha Coal exchange, and from creating or carrying out any unlawful restrictions in trade, business and commerce of coal, coke and other fuel in the county of Douglas, state of Nebraska, until the further order of this court.

It is further ordered and adjudged that the defendants, and each of them are restrained from concealing, destroying, transferring or in any manner disposing of the records, correspondence, contracts, documents, rules, bylaws and other memoranda in their possession, or in the possession of either of them, or in the possession of any other person, touching the business and doings of said Omaha Coal exchange or South Omaha Coal exchange and the members thereof, until the further order of this court, and that they and each of them be further restrained from publishing the list of names of the membership of the Omaha Coal exchange and the South Omaha Coal exchange, or other dealers in coal, coke or other fuel, and from publishing the names and lists of wholesalers who are in sympathy with the purpose of said exchanges, and they and each of them are commanded to refrain from notifying the members of the said Omaha Coal exchange and the South Omaha Coal exchange of any sales of coal, coke or other fuel by any wholesalers to individuals, whether members or not members of the said Omaha Coal exchange and the South Omaha Coal exchange, until the further order of court.

It is further ordered and adjudged that the defendants, who are doing business in Douglas county or in the same city or village, be restrained and enjoined from agreeing upon or attempting to agree upon the price at which coal, coke and other fuel will be sold by them to purchasers until the further order of court.

This order is to be in force and effect on the execution by the plaintiff of a bond with good and sufficient surety in favor of the defendants in the sum of $100, when approved by the clerk of the court.

Dated this 22d day of September, 1906, at Omaha, Neb.

A. C. TROUP,
Judge of the District Court.

Upon petition of County Attorney Slabaugh this order was issued by Judge Troup early Saturday morning. The temporary injunction of the Coal trust in Douglas county became effective when the court filed the order. Monday a referee will be appointed to take testimony on both sides and County Attorney Slabaugh will confer with attorneys for the trust as to the time of beginning the hearing.

Regardless of the repeated assertions through the newspapers by local coal dealers that no such thing as a Coal trust existed in Omaha or Douglas county, Mr. Slabaugh contends that not only a coal and coke trust is maintained, but by the same operators a trust on "lime and other building materials" is maintained; that this trust has been in existence for several years; that it controls at least 100 yards and at least 90 per cent of the "coal, coke, lime and other building material" business in the county; that it fixes and controls prices on these articles of commerce and common use; restricts trade, destroys competition, while "falsely pretending to be competing with each other," conspires to drive weaker competitors whom it cannot control out of business and refuses to divulge its records for public view.

Eighty Defendants in List.

Eighty defendants are named. They include about all the leading firms and many not prominent. Victor White, regardless of his emphatic assertions of not being a member of the exchange, is one of the list; so is the Union Pacific Coal company. John Doe, head of the Ice trust, who has been riding on the high waves of publicity of late, incidentally gets in.

County Attorney Slabaugh and his entire office force have been working hard on this case a long time, much longer than the time when it became known Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty would conduct his investigation. Mr. Slabaugh has already asserted he has volumes more and far better evidence than was brought out at the federal hearing, though he will make use of this and each material witness who testified in that inquiry. He feels certain of success in crushing the combine that is said to have dealt so ruthlessly with coal consumers and independent dealers for so many years.

A. H. Murdock of South Omaha acted as bondsman for the plaintiff.

Slabaugh Creates Precedent.

With reference to the petition presented by him County Attorney Slabaugh said:

"While my present action against the coal dealers is an unusual proceeding for a county attorney to take, such matters being usually left to the attention of the attorney general, I deem it my duty to act in this instance inasmuch as it is purely a local affair, having no interstate features, and particularly that this illegal combination of the dealers should be dissolved at this time, when everyone is laying in his supply of coal for the winter.

"I have been working on this case for several weeks and now have in my possession considerable evidence not brought out at the hearings before Judge Prouty and I want to assure you that I intend to push this case as fast and as far as possible. I intend to go into court Monday morning and ask for the appointment of a referee to take testimony, upon completion of which I will request an immediate hearing on the merits of the case."

Mr. Slabaugh also said that the present petition was the first of its kind ever filed by a county attorney for Douglas county and that there had been but few instances where such action had been taken by a county attorny in any section of the coun-