NEWS SECTION.
Pages 1 to 12.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

No Filthy Sensations
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

VOL. XXXVI—NO. 22. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1906—FOUR SECTIONS—FORTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BOYCOTT IS RENEWED

Chinese Called Upon to Show They Are United Against United States.

EXCLUSION LAW DECLARED TO BE CRUEL

Natives Who Buy American Goods Should Be Avoided by Others.

JAPANESE INFLUENCE IS MANIFEST

Agents of Island House Take Advantage of the Trouble.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IS FAVORED

Appeal to Natives Declares that Salvation of China Depends Upon Development of People Along Practical Lines.

PEKING, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—Posters widely circulated here and in the provinces give promise of inaugurating a new literature of revolt—one circular is issued by the warm-hearted people of Ipoh. It is a passionate protest against the "cruel laws" made by America against the Chinese, and it calls on the people to maintain the boycott of American goods. It points to the success of the boycott, and asserts that "it is carried on in such a civilized manner that no excuse can be found for its suppression."

"The foreigners have characterized us Chinese as being without patriotism and without unity," it says. "It is our duty to prove that this is not true. Mr. Chang, a wealthy merchant of Shanghai, left his great fortune uncared for in order to start the boycott. Mr. Fung, a young man of great talents, sacrificed his life for the purpose of encouraging his countrymen. Mr. Lian, Chinese minister at Washington, fought for the cancellation of the cruel exclusion laws at the risk of losing his appointment.

"Wealth, honor and life are things we all care for. But these three gentlemen were quite ready to give them all up in order that they should help their own countrymen. Ought we not to respect their motives and avoid the disgrace of being called 'cold-blooded creatures?' Boycott! Boycott!

Ostracize Friends of America.

"There are cold-blooded creatures of the lowest order who still buy American goods. Do not argue with them. Let all Chinese with warm blood flowing in their veins apply to these low beings the same method that they have done to American goods."

The circular concludes with details of the marks on American goods, so that all can know them.

Another circular is much graver, because it plainly shows Japanese influence. When the boycott of American goods started in China last year, many foreigners declared that it was begun and secretly engineered by the Japanese. This charge was made, not because of any direct proof, but because of the almost universal suspicion of Japanese policy and intentions felt by white people in the far east.

Careful inquiry has demonstrated that this charge is unfounded. The American boycott was of Chinese origin and under Chinese control. But it is true that certain Japanese agents of the Japanese government monopoly and others utilized the boycott and encouraged it in order to extend their own trade.

A poster from Hankow gives good proof of this. The heading is: "Hasten to read this, patriotic gentlemen."

Avoid American Cigarettes.

The poster is an appeal to boycott American cigarettes and buy Japanese. "Americans are composed of wicked minds, poisonous as acid," it asserts. "They have told the British that they sell cigarettes in order to injure Chinese and ruin their lives. To ask for one of their cigarettes is to ask for the death of a Chinese. If you do this, your heart is as fierce as a wolf. Are you not afraid that the thunder will strike you?"

The final paragraph of this poster reveals its source of origin. "Should you wish to smoke cigarettes, smoke the Dragon or Phoenix brands, manufactured by the Japanese Government Tobacco Bureau, whose agents are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha."

The third piece of literature is a small pamphlet that was issued and circulated in immense quantities in the province of Hohan. This province was up to quite recently the most bitterly anti-foreign part of China, and was noted for its bad treatment of white missionaries and travelers. Honan has been caught in the wave of reform and is mending its ways.

The pamphlet is written in the most familiar colloquial Chinese in order to appeal to the common man. It is logical and able, and what we should call a masterly political appeal. It points out that China today is surrounded by many nations, Japan to the east, Russia to the north, England, France, Germany, America to the west. All of these are stronger than China, and they have all determined to steal Chinese territory. If a nation's land is gone, that nation is ruined. What can be done to stop them?

Some Good Advice.

First, the Chinese must learn. There is not a foreigner who does not give twenty years to study. The women of foreigners carry books about with them, so that evidently even they can read. These foreigners study not the classics, but practical things. Technical education is their strength. Let China have technical education.

The Chinese woman must abandon foot binding, and the Chinese man must put his opium pipe on one side. China must be united. So long as there is no cohesion, China cannot stand. The writer uses the familiar illustration of the bundle of sticks to enforce this point. The Chinese must show increased mutual love for one another, each helping the other.

Following the German example of last year, Italy has broken off commercial treaty negotiations with China. The new Chinese policy forbids the smallest attempt to meet the foreigners half way, and it is regarded as unlikely that either of the remaining treaty powers will open similar negotiations. Article xiii of the Mackay treaty of 1902, abolishing likin and other dues, thus becoming a dead letter.

BOER RAIDER IS CAPTURED

Ferreira, with Entire Force, Taken in Cape Colony by Colonial Patrols.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 17.—Ferreira, the leader of the Boer raid from German Southwest Africa into the northern part of Cape Colony and all his followers were captured today by colonial patrols.

SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON

Woman Released from Jail Tells of Treatment—Bernard Shaw on Subject.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—[illegible] regarding the woman's suffrage [illegible] is called here the "suffragette" movement, G. Bernard Shaw said:

"This is a terrible moment in our national life. We are not often thoroughly frightened. When England trembles the world knows that a great peril overshadows our island. It is not the first time that we have faced dangers that have made even our gayest and bravest clench their teeth and hold their breath. We watched the Armada creeping slowly up the channel. We wiped our brow when chance revealed the treason of Guy Fawkes. We are listening even now for the bugle of the German invader, and scanning the waves we rule for the periscope of the French submarine. But until now we have faced our fate like men, with our Parliament unshaken in our midst, grandly calm as the Roman senators who sat like statues when Brennus and his barbarians charged blood-stained into their hall.

"But the strongest nerves give way at last. The warriors of Philip were, when all is said, only men. German soldiers, French bluejackets, Guy Fawkes, bold and dangerous as they were, were no females. The peril today wears a darker, deadlier aspect. Ten women—ten petticoated, long-stockinged, corseted females have hurled themselves on the British houses of Parliament. Desperate measures are necessary. I have a right to speak in this matter, because it was in my play, 'Man and Superman,' that my sex was first warned of woman's terrible strength and man's miserable weakness."

Mrs. Dora Montefiore, one of the suffragettes just released for disorderly conduct in the House of Commons, interviewed, said:

"I, like the rest of my compatriots, was treated in the jail just like a common criminal—as if we had committed murder or theft. We were shown no special consideration. Monstrous treatment was shown us when we arrived. 'What's your religion?' I was asked. 'I'm a freethinker,' I replied. 'Freethinker!' said the woman official. 'That's no religion. Why don't you say you haven't got a religion? Well, I'll put you down as a Protestant, for that's what you'll be so long as you're here.'

"For an hour afterwards we stood in a cold room while we changed our street clothes for prison garbs. Here, while we were yet undressed, our 'measurements' were taken. For fifteen minutes I was in my bare feet. Then I put on shoes that weighed four pounds each, the rest of my clothes and a badge bearing the letter and number F-2-14.

"With this done, we were conducted to our respective cells, where we settled down to the dull routine. A cell, 9x18 feet, containing a so-called bed, eighteen inches wide, tin utensils and some brickdust with which to clean them, a wash basin, a towel and a chair—this was my home. Our food was put in to us as to animals in a cage and we were not allowed to talk.

"While looking around in my cell I observed tokens of its former occupants. Inscriptions were written all over the walls. Right in front of my eyes was this: 'Keep away from drink, or you'll come back here again.' Another one was: 'Fannie Lee, six months for stabbing.' I thought I would leave a record of my visit, so with the point of a pair of scissors I scratched in the enamel in the bricks: 'Dora Montefiore, two months for asking for votes for women.'"

MAXIM GORKY REPRESSED

Italy Objects to Rioting Which Follows Meeting of Author at Naples.

ROME, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—Maxim Gorky's pro-Russian revolutionary meeting at Naples was followed by rioting in the streets and by action of the Italian government, which suggested to Mr. Gorky that he must exercise a little more prudence while acting as the apostle of revolution. Italy has already suffered from the effects of a socialist revolutionary campaign in relation to Russia. A campaign of this nature some years ago prevented the proposed visit of the czar to Italy. Official circles in the czar's dominions at the time regarded the affair as an insult from little Italy to mighty Russia, and it seriously embarrassed negotiations then pending for a commercial treaty between the two countries. Similar negotiations are now proceeding, and the authorities have issued stringent orders that the Gorky propaganda shall be kept within severe limits, as the government is determined not to have its action hampered a second time by anti-Russian propaganda in Italy. Gorky has been watched by the police and soldiers, who have received rigid instructions to put down any attempts which may be made by the admirers of the Russian author to resist the regulations laid down for their guidance.

While receiving a number of pilgrims the other day the pontiff, notwithstanding the severe attack of gout which he had, looked his old self, and was tranquil and benevolent as ever. At the end of the ceremony, however, he evinced great signs of fatigue and appeared to be in pain. His holiness was at once conveyed to his private room.

CATHEDRAL ARCHITECT COMES

London Experts Say No Mistake Was Made in Selection of Bodley.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—The decision of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States to entrust to G. F. Bodley, R. A., the preparation of the designs for a great cathedral at Washington has not been received with disfavor here.

A New York architect, now in London, in an interview, said that Mr. Bodley's ecclesiastical work was so well known and appreciated in the states that no American could possibly take offense at the selection.

"It is to be hoped that a really fine cathedral will be built in Washington," he said. "In the building of offices and town and country mansions and the like American architects, who have as a rule all studied in Europe, have nothing to learn, but in ecclesiastical work they are distinctly unlearned.

"The Gothic Art, too, is almost ignored in America, the prevailing craze being for the Italian school. No better selection could have been made than that of Mr. Bodley."

Mr. Bodley's manager said that little was known of the site selected beyond the fact that it was on very high ground.

"Mr. Bodley received a personal visit this summer from the bishop of Washington," he said, "and the final arrangements were made recently by cable.

"Mr. Bodley leaves next week for Washington and will remain a month. Harry Vaughan, with whom he will work on the designs, is a prominent Boston architect."

[illegible]TY IS SCORED

[illegible]d Indignant at Strictures Passed Upon American Home Rule Leader.

LONDON TIMES GIVES LETTER PUBLICITY

Echo of Recent Visit of O'Connor to the United States.

WORDS DECLARED TO BE MURDEROUS

Old Scores Dug Up by Writer Who Doesn't Like Agitator.

IRISH HEIRS WANTED FOR LARGE ESTATE

American Notary Takes Evidence in Dublin to Find Relatives of John Sullivan, Pacific Coast Millionaire.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—Considerable indignation has been caused throughout Ireland by the publication in the London Times of the following from the pen of "The Editor of Grievances from Ireland:"

"At the American convention of the United Irish league, just held in Philadelphia, T. P. O'Connor conveyed to his hearers, on behalf of John E. Redmond, M. P., a very flattering opinion of John F. Finerty, who has just resigned the office of president of the American United Irish league. He said:

"'I am going to tell you my private instructions. I was told by the leader of the Irish party that if the organization were to be deprived of the inestimable services of that splendid Irishman, that unsurpassed orator, John F. Finerty (Irish World, October 7, 1905), then Michael J. Ryan was the man to take his place. A part of Mr. Finerty's services to Ireland is recorded in the official government report of the Parnell commission, volume i, page 215, in which a speech of this same gentleman is quoted, containing the following murderous opinions:

Quotes John Mitchell.

"'Honest John Mitchell used to say that he was sorry the Irish people had not shot half enough Irish landlords. He would go further and deliberately say that he was ashamed of the Irish people, if they had powder and shot, they had not shot them all. The whole cabinet, the lord lieutenant, the chief secretary, the privy council, were all guilty of murder, and if any man could have power to place them all beneath a single guillotine and lop their heads off at once, that man would be justified in the sight of God and man.'

"There is nothing to show that Mr. Finerty has ever apologized for these murderous utterances, or altered his views. At this latest convention he said:

"'I say without wishing to compromise my parliamentary friend—T. P. O'Connor, M. P.—or in any way to hold him or his party responsible for my sentiments, that I would ask of God to give me grace and strength to live to see the British empire broken into smithereens.' (Irish World, October 13, 1906).

"Such are the views of the 'splendid Irishman' who for several years past has been president of the American United Irish league, the paymasters of the Irish party at home, and whose 'inestimable services' to the home rule cause have just been gratefully acknowledged by T. P. O'Connor in the name and by the authority of John E. Redmond."

Irish Heirs Wanted.

A commission of inquiry appointed by the United States has been sitting in Cork for the last few days taking evidence as to the relatives of a man named John Sullivan, a native of Cork, who died in Seattle, Wash., five or six years ago, leaving immense wealth, estimated at more than $1,000,000. He was a lumber man and died unmarrid and intestate. Three years ago the claim of a sister, Hanna Callaghan, who resides in a lane off Barrack street, Cork, was established, but she was so elated at her good luck that she lived too well and died in six months. A number of other more distant relatives have now turned up, and their claims are being investigated by M. W. Boister of Seattle, an American notary. Finally, an extraordinary step was taken in pursuance of this investigation. The commission sat in St. Joseph's cemetery and had opened the grave in which Hannah Callaghan was buried. The coffin was taken out and the lid removed and the remains photographed. The coffin of another sister of Sullivan, named Silva, who, it was stated, was married to a Portuguese sailor, and who was buried in 1871, was also brought to the surface and subjected to the same treatment. The grave was further excavated to a depth which showed there had been in all four interments, and the remains, skulls, bones, etc., were carefully photographed for the purposes of this inquiry.

T. McCarthy, editor of the Ulster Herald and associated papers, has been appointed editor of the Irish News, Belfast, and also of the Irish Weekly. For the last two years Mr. McCarthy has acted as editor of the Ulster Herald, Omagh, where he also controlled the Fermanagh Herald, Derry People and Frontier Herald, all of which are published by the Northwest of Ireland Printing and Publishing company, whose head offices are at Omagh. He commenced his journalistic career on the Cork Herald, and was afterward associated with T. P. O'Connor's London papers, the Sun and the Star. He returned to Ireland to edit a Belfast paper, the Northern Star, and later joined the staff of the Evening Telegraph. He was editor of the Irish People during the coercion regime of the late tory government, when that paper was suppressed. At the same time Mr. McCarthy was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for his advocacy of the people's cause.

MINING FRAUD UNEARTHED

Promoters in London Get Cash, but Also Long Sentence to Prison.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—By means of bogus shares in a company called the American Mining, Milling and Smelting company, Mark Anthony Young, aged 56, an engineer, and Henry Jonas, aged 65, a surveyor, succeeded in obtaining from the public many thousands of dollars. After a trial lasting nearly a week they were found guilty and Judge Rentoul passed a sentence of ten years' penal servitude on Young and eighteen months' hard labor on Jonas. He remarked that certain newspapers had assisted, whether intentionally or not he could not say, the prisoners in their operations, and should they see their way to recoup by their help some of those who had been defrauded he should be glad to lay before the home secretary that circumstance from the point of view of seeing whether the sentence should be reduced or not.

JEAN VALJEAN IN REAL LIFE

French Convict More Fortunate Than Precursor in Mind of Victor Hugo.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—An extraordinary act of bravery performed by an escaped convict has resulted in his obtaining what is practically a free pardon.

The man is Francois Pivet, who seven years ago was sentenced to death for murder. The sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life. Pivet, however, succeeded in escaping, and nothing more was heard of him until a few days ago, when he reappeared at Nantes under extraordinary circumstances.

A lunatic barricaded himself in his house, and from an upstairs window fired shots from a gun at the people in the street. Several persons were injured and great excitement prevailed.

Suddenly a man sprang forward and, scaling the wall of the house, wrenched the gun out of the madman's hand.

The mayor of Nantes specially congratulated the stranger on his remarkable coolness and bravery, when suddenly a policeman present recognized him as the missing convict. He was arrested and was taken before the tribunal.

The trial was short but sensational. The crowd cheered and applauded Pivet and clamored for him to be set free.

Instead of being sent back to penal servitude for life he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, after which he will be free "in consideration of his heroic deed."

DERNBURG IS A "HUSTLER"

First Speech of German Colonial Minister Shows that He Means Business.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—The kaiser's new colonial minister, Herr Bernhard Dernburg, who is expected to become the Joseph Chamberlain of Germany, has made his first public utterance in a speech at Halle. The atmosphere of "hustle," which it freely breathes, bears out the predictions made at the time of his appointment that Germany's colonial administration under the American trained banker's regime is forthwith to be rid of inefficient bureaucratic methods, and to be characterized by a spirit of intelligent aggressiveness.

Herr Dernburg intimates that he will summon to the task of rejuvenating Germany's drooping colonies "men schooled in the determined art of standing up in the world and going ahead." He calls upon the country to abandon the theory that Germany's twenty-two years of colonial effort represents nothing but useless sport, and to join with him in making the Fatherland's oversea possessions not merely an "appendix" to the empire, but thriving outposts of German activity.

Herr Dernburg is keeping his own counsel regarding his specific ideas for colonial development, but they will mark a complete break with the traditions which have made the kaiser's colonies hitherto merely capacious consumers of subsidies.

JAPANESE TRADE IN DANGER

London Times Thinks San Francisco Incident Will Have Bad Effect Abroad.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—The London Times gives warning that American trade in Japan is in danger. Editorially, the Times says:

"The Japanese cannot be expected to carry beyond a certain point their allowance for the municipal difficulties of another nation. If California persists, the Japanese government and people will come to the conclusion that the treaty obligations are being set aside by the United States and that Japanese subjects are being treated with gross indignity. Japan is in a position to retaliate. It can say if Japanese are not good enough to mix with Americans, then Americans are not good enough to mix with Japanese. The day it says that, a great and growing branch of American commerce is likely to go by the board. A Chinese boycott on no great scale was found extremely inconvenient. A Japanese boycott will be very much more serious. Its effects would be very heavily felt by the offending state, because San Francisco is the center of a great trade with the east and the home port for important lines of American steamers. It is not always that the offender bears the brunt of the mischief, and perhaps in the fact that in this case he will do so lies the best hope of a settlement of the question."

FEARS FOR THE IRON TRADE

American Attempt to Corner Product Seen in Inquiry for Iron in Scotland.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—The North Mail sees in inquiries for iron in the Tyneside district the possibility of a coming American attempt to corner the commodity.

Some good judges think the foreign demand may take the whole available English supplies. If they do, then the price of Cleveland pigiron will increase materially.

Pigiron is certainly in the throes of a "boom," which will, it is fondly believed, carry prices higher than for years. It comes from the busy trade proceeding abroad—in Germany especially—but American doings are now receiving a share of attention to which they have long been a stranger.

Certain it is that today there is absolutely not enough pigiron and steel in Germany to give consumers what they want.

Six months or so ago the inability of Germany to sell to many British users would have been almost a matter of indifference, for America was then a seller. Today America, like Germany, has not an ounce of stuff to spare. On the contrary, it has bought tens of thousands of tons of pigiron here.

ANNEXATION OF ISLAND

Norway Not Certain as to Ultimate Action Regarding Seizure of Spitzbergen.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—The Christiania Aftenposten states that the Norwegian government has not yet come to any definite decision with reference to the annexation of Spitzbergen. The Swedish press is devoting considerable attention to this question and is urging the government to investigate Norway's claim to the island.

It is rumored that a committee, of which Dr. Fridthof Nansen, the Norwegian minister in London, is to be president, has been appointed by the Norwegian government to institute inquiries into the international position of Spitzbergen. It is probable that Norway will propose an international conference next spring to discuss the whole question of the ownership of the island.

MORAL AND LEGAL

Standard Oil Directors Defend Their Attitude Toward the Public.

STATEMENT ISSUED TO STOCKHOLDERS

It Says Investors Have Nothing to Fear from St. Louis Suit.

ORGANIZATION IS STRICTLY LEGAL

Its Business is Conducted Fairly, Honestly and Openly.

COMPANY'S POSITION IS UNASSAILABLE

Its Officials Expect to Maintain Its Position Upon Its Merits and Vindicate It Before Law and Public.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The directors of the Standard Oil company issued a circular today to the stockholders of the company saying that the company's position is unassailable from both a legal and a moral standpoint. The directors declare themselves confident that in the proceedings now instituted the company's position will be successfully maintained. The circular follows:

NO. 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1906.—To the Shareholders of the Standard Oil Company: Regarding the suit filed this day commenced in the United States court at St. Louis, Mo., in which it is sought to prevent the Standard Oil company (of New Jersey) from holding any stocks of other companies, your directors are entirely convinced that the company's position is unassailable both from a legal and moral standpoint. We are confident that in the proceedings which will follow the company will successfully maintain its position upon merit and vindicate itself before the public and the law.

While your directors feel that there is no adequate reason for such a suit, yet under the circumstances it is perhaps better for your interests and the business interests of the country that the controversy should be removed to the judicial atmosphere of the courts—in whose integrity and wisdom every citizen should have the fullest confidence—where mere allegation must give way to legal proof.

The present organization was formed after an exhaustive consideration [illegible] legal and business problems involved [illegible] has existed unchallenged for many [illegible] Everything relating to it has been a[illegible] of public report and at every step [illegible] most care has been observed to conduct [illegible] business honestly and fairly and in [illegible]ance with not only the spirit, but the [illegible]nical requirements of the law.

The legal organization of your co[illegible] is of essentially the same nature and [illegible]acter as that of the other important [illegible] trial interests of the country and the [illegible]tinuous growth and expansion of its [illegible]ness have been legitimate and normal [illegible] is not to be lightly assumed that th[illegible] to be a reversal of the wheels of progr[illegible] a destruction of the foundations [illegible] great industrial businesses of the cou[illegible]

You may be assured that in this litig[illegible] as in all matters affecting the con[illegible] your directors will see that the proper[illegible] are taken to protect your interests.

By order of the board of directors.

C. M. PRATT, Secret[illegible]

TELLER DYER IS INDIC[illegible]

Son of United States Attorney [illegible]cused of Embezzling Funds of Government.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The federal g[illegible] jury returned an indictment against [illegible]celving Teller D. P. Dyer, jr., so[illegible] United States Attorney D. P. Dyer, this morning in connection with the shortage of $61,200 in the local subtreasury.

The charge against Dyer is embezzlement.

The federal grand jury was convened on Wednesday and at once began inquiry into the shortage of $61,500.

When the inquiry was adjourned yesterday thirty-three witnesses had been examined. Shortly after the grand jury convened this morning a report of its finding was made to the court.

Mr. Dyer was not taken into custody immediately, as it was stated that a capias would be issued and he will then be taken into custody by the United States marshal.

Soon after the jury had made its report to Judge Finkelnburg, Dyer surrendered himself. The court named January 8 as the date for his appearance, at which time a definite date for the trial will be fixed.

The indictment contains two counts. The first recites that Dyer, as second teller in the subtreasury, "wrongfully and corruptly embezzled and converted to his own use" $61,500 intrusted to his care. The second recites that as an officer of the United States government, he did this, and is merely intended to prevent a technical evasion of the charge.

The indictments charge that Dyer embezzled $61,500 on September 27 last.

When Dyer came into the court to give bond he was accompanied by his father, United States District Attorney Dyer, former Congressman Champ Clark and ten residents of Pike county, in which is located the Dyer family home. Bond was furnished by the ten resident friends. After leaving the court room Dyer and his father, down whose cheeks tears were streaming, entered the private office of District Attorney Dyer, where they were closeted some time with United States Senator Warner and Chester H. Krum, who are retained as counsel.

United States District Attorney Dyer, who recently made the declaration when the investigation was in progress that in case any legal action was taken against his son he would resign his position and defend his son, refused to say whether he would take this step. The son declined to make any statement, other than to thank his bondsmen, saying:

"Gentlemen, I am innocent of this charge. I want to thank you all for signing my bond, and assure you that I shall be in court ready for trial."

SHIP CAPTAIN ARRESTED

Master of Freight Steamer Accused of Smuggling Silks and Opium from Japan.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 17.—Charges of smuggling on a large scale against Captain George V. Williams of the Boston Steamship company's oriental freighter Lyra, who resigned after his arrest at Tacoma a week ago, are under investigation by the federal grand jury now in session in this city. Williams is under arrest charged with smuggling on a larger scale than has ever before been attempted in this city. He is accused of undervaluing the invoices of silk and opium comprising his vessel's cargo and then disposing of the goods in Seattle and Tacoma at their real valuation. This would involve the complicity of certain Japanese customs officials and several confederates on this side. Williams has been on the oriental run to this port for five years.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday; Colder Monday in East Portion.

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1 Chinese Renew the Boycott.
Irish Leaders Score Finerty.
Statement from the Standard Oil.
Railroad Battle for an Empire.
2 Secretary Taft Back at Capital.
Houses Are Scarce at Mukden.
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4 Lee City Merger Bill is Popular.
No More Passes for Land Agents.
5 Committee Drafts Insurance Laws.
News from Iowa's Capital.
Gathering for Western Congress.
10 Cornhuskers Defeated by Kansas.
Creighton Too Much for Tarkio.
Neither Yale Nor Princeton Score.
Miscellaneous Sporting Events.
6 Official Vote of Douglas County.
Special Election to Vote Bonds.
7 Judge Sutton Flays Pat Crowe.
Letter from Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.
8 Services at the Omaha Churches.
9 Blight of the Purchase Titles.
10 Sporting Events of the Day.
11 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
12 Affairs at South Omaha.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Twelve Pages.
2 Past Week in Omaha Society.
3 Odd Ends of Election Happenings.
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4 Editorial.
5 Timely Real Estate Topics.
Rebuilding of San Francisco.
Election for Interurban Bonds.
6 Want Ads.
7 Want Ads.
8 Want Ads.
9 Condition of Omaha's Trade.
10 Financial and Commercial News.

HALF-TONE SECTION—Twelve Pages.
1 Last of the Bryan Letters.
Weidensall's Tour in Norway.
2 Progress in Electric Science.
3 Gossip of Plays and Players.
Music and Musical Matters.
4 Waterways of the United States.
Man Whom Blondin Carried.
Five Little Stories Well Told.
5 Get-Rich-Quick Schemers.
Grant and Lee at Appomattox.
6 Army of the Tennessee Reunion.
7 Where Jackson Lived and Died.
Foot Ball Under the New Rules.
8 Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
10 Romance of the Fur Trade.
Traits of a Noted Judge.
11 Sporting Gossip of the Week.

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[illegible]	26	3 p. m.	35
8 a. m.	26	4 p. m.	36
9 a. m.	28	5 p. m.	34
10 a. m.	29	6 p. m.	32
11 a. m.	31	7 p. m.	31
12 m.	33		

DYING CRIES OF WOMAN

Prosecutor Makes Sensational Statement at Beginning of Gillette Murder Trial.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 17.—That the dying cries of Grace Brown were heard by a witness who will be called by the state in the trial of Chester E. Gillette, charged with the murder of his sweetheart, was the declaration of Attorney George B. Ward, who made his opening speech today. After describing the trip of the prisoner and Miss Brown to Moose lake, from the waters of which the girl's body was recovered, and a struggle on the shore, the prosecutor said:

"And that night, as he struck that girl and her last death cry echoed over the lake, there was a witness to all that, and she will be here to tell you about it."

The prosecutor's remarks created something of a sensation, as it was the first intimation that the state would rely on other than circumstantial evidence to convict Gillette. The prosecution would not reveal the identity of his witness who, he said, was a woman. At the session today, which was adjourned until Monday, the twelfth juror was secured.

LID TO GO DOWN IN WYOMING

Gamblers Are Commencing to Look Around for New Fields for Activity.

LANDER, Wyo., Nov. 17.—(Special.)—As a result of the action taken against gambling in Cody, Buffalo and other places in the state, local gamblers are beginning to feel uneasy and some of them are already looking for other fields in which to continue their games. After his visit to the northwestern part of the state, Judge Carpenter is quoted as saying that the judges of the four district courts in the state have decided to rigidly enforce the anti-gambling laws of the state and have so notified the different prosecuting attorneys. They will make a determined effort to rid the state of open gambling, in spite of the opposition in some quarters, and it is fully expected that at the next term of court here, which is held next month, the lid will be shut down tight.

NEGRO TROOPS GOING OUT

Paymaster at Fort Reno and Work of Discharging Battalion is Is Under Way.

FORT RENO, Okl., Nov. 17.—Major H. J. Wallace of Fort Sam Houston, acting chief paymaster, accompanied by James McKay and R. R. Kelley, who arrived in Fort Reno late yesterday, were engaged this morning in making out the rolls for the discharge of three companies of negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry. As these rolls contain a personal history of each soldier's army life, it will require six or seven days to complete it.

The soldiers will be paid off and discharged singly and it is probable that the first dismissals will be made this afternoon.

EMPIRE AS THE STAKE

Great Struggle Between Great Railroads Now Going on in the West.

HARRIMAN, HILL AND GOULD ENGAGED

Master Minds of Transportation World Rival Each Other in Efforts.

GLANCE AT THE GAME AS IT STANDS

Present Position of the Titans in Their Race for Supremacy.

OMAHA TO THE COAST THE THEATER

Great Systems that Center in Gate City Are Making Tremendous Changes in the Commercial Map of West and Northwest.

For the railroad supremacy of the west the moneyed kings of the country are today waging one of the most interesting fights ever witnessed by a public, which is immensely interested. Hill and Harriman and Gould, with the vast fortunes of Clark and the Armours and the Rockefellers, and their crowds pouring millions into the work which is soon to yield millions in return, are the central figures in the battle for the control of the situation in the vast agricultural west, and for the transcontinental business which all still reckon on in spite of the construction of the Panama canal.

With Hill building or planning to build lines from Guernsey to Salt Lake and up the North Platte valley, and from Fremont to Thermopolis and feeders out of Cheyenne and immense work around Lincoln and Ashland and with a line just finished from Sioux City to Ashland, the Northwestern building from Pierre to Rapid City and having just finished a line from Casper to Lander, with intentions of extending to Salt Lake; with the Union Pacific talking of a line from Wolcott to the northwest in competition with the Encampment road, and with the Milwaukee and Western Pacific building to the coast, the railroad map is sure to [illegible] somewhat changed within the next [illegible]ear.

Union Pacific Extension.

The Union Pacific has its line up the [illegible]rth Platte valley about ready to run [illegible] cars. This beautiful stretch of coun[illegible] is practically undeveloped and great [illegible]etches of grazing land are waiting for [illegible] tiller of the soil. The building of this [illegible] means the settlement of this section [illegible]he country by farmers, who will to a [illegible]e extent become intensive farmers, and [illegible] all be in a way tributary to Omaha.

Burlington's line built this summer [illegible] Worland reached the rich Wind river [illegible]try on the north, the same as the [illegible]hwestern extension from Casper to [illegible]er reached it on the south and a [illegible] race was made to see which road [illegible] be in the best condition for the [illegible]ng of the thousands which would [illegible] to go to the government drawing at [illegible]servation. The line from Pierre to [illegible] City will open a rich grazing coun[illegible]ich has been hampered by the lack [illegible]road facilities and with the North[illegible]n and Milwaukee both building [illegible]h that section of South Dakota both [illegible] agricultural and grazing interests will be stimulated, and Omaha will reap the benefit.

Milwaukee's Great Project.

The largest single undertaking by one road is the construction of the Milwaukee road from Dakota to the coast, with Seattle as its western terminus. The scenery along the new route means it must become one of the most popular routes in the country for transcontinental travel. The beautiful Yellowstone valley will be penetrated. The Standing Rock Indian reservation will be one of the points of interest. The Rocky mountains will be along the right-of-way, but will not form an impassable barrier. The Bitter Root chain, along the western line of Montana, will be pierced, and the high peaks of Idaho will be among the sights the tourist will see.

In a general way the route lies about fifty miles to the south of the Northern Pacific railroad, and opens up a vast country now scarcely settled. From Glenham and Evarts, in the north central part of South Dakota, now the western terminus of the St. Paul road, rails have already been laid up to the point where the road crosses the Missouri river, twelve miles to the north. The first eighty miles will traverse the Standing Rock Indian reservation, passing through Borman and Schnasse counties in South Dakota, and, cutting through the southwest corner of North Dakota, will open up Nettinger and Bowman counties.

The Milwaukee officials are not alone in their anxiety to have a line to the coast, for that is what is thought to be the design of the Burlington in its contemplated line from Salt Lake to Guernsey, and that is thought to be the ultimate desire of the Northwestern, which is working to the west each year. They realize that a railroad without a connection of that kind by which it can protect itself can have little chance of holding its own when the Panama canal is completed. The directors hope to have the Milwaukee built as far at Butte, Mont., by January 1, 1908.

Giants in the Contest.

Where the next jump by one of these railroad giants will be no one seems to know. It is known that men of two or three different roads are surveying from Denver to the north, and that numerous surveying parties are in Wyoming south of the Yellowstone, but where Hill and Harriman and Gould will jump to next spring is a guess.

These men are the central figures in the west and one hears of Hill building that road, and Clark building this one, and Harriman fighting Hill for control of this and that strategical point. Each have seen the possibilities of the west and are now spending all the millions they can get their hands on to have the best road for the handling of the wonderful tonnage which the west is producing yearly and which is increasing yearly. When Harriman was asked if he had confidence in the west and saw any great future there, he replied, "Certainly I believe in the west, and it is there my work has been done. I believe in large through lines working with others along the line of least resistance in order that transportation may be produced at the least cost and eventually sold at a reduced charge.

"It has been my fear in the matter of rate control by the Interstate Commerce commission that it might interfere with the legitimate accumulation of profits necessary in order to improve the means of transportation and thus make possible a reduced charge.

"About every ten years a railroad has to be reconstructed. We do not know what kind of motive power will be used ten years from now. A railroad must be si-