

VATICAN MAY SUBMIT

Impression at Rome that Italian History May Be Repeated in France.

MATTER IS GRAVE, BUT NOT IRREMEDIAL

Working Basis May Be Reached in the Course of Time.

CLERICS AND ANTI-CLERICS BITTER

Bomb at St. Peter's May Have Been Inspired by Writers.

ITALY SIDESTEPS CONGO SCANDAL

Army Officers Ordered to Return in Time to Prevent Them Being Affected by Sensational Disclosures.

ROME, Dec. 22.—(Special).—The idea is being advanced here that the pope will in the end submit to the power of France in the question of the formation of religious associations that he has submitted in practice, if not in theory, to the loss of temporal power in Italy. It may be many years before things resume even a "workable" situation, just as a conflict has been going on between the Italian government and the Vatican for many years, but this does not prevent many of the people of Italy from remaining Catholics, and it is not believed that the dissolution of the relations existing between the church and state in France will cost the Catholic church a single member of the faith. This is not to say that the question is not a serious one. It is everywhere recognized by the ecclesiastical authorities here that it is decidedly serious. But though the pope is far more likely to be forced to yield, just as the pope was forced to yield in the matter of the surrender of the temporal rights and temporal authority over the states of the church, nevertheless the clerics here believe that the situation is fraught with more danger to France than to the pope. Things might well take such a shape even that another revolution could be forced upon France by some political adventurer as the result of the agitation now going on, but no person with any range of vision believes that any combination of circumstances could result in a Catholic nation. Even though many of the men are at times likely to break away from the old faith, the women are likely to remain loyal.

Attacks on Clemenceau.

Some of the clerical newspapers of Italy are printing the most violent attacks against M. Clemenceau and, in fact, against the entire French government. Of M. Clemenceau it is alleged that he has violated the laws of God and man and that in any civilized country he would long ago have been driven from public life. This will show how bitter the fight has become in a personal sense, though, as the old saying goes, "Hard words break no bones," and it is difficult to see what church people in a country like Italy hope to gain by attacks leveled against a foreign country like France where another language is spoken.

Speaking of the attacks made upon the French government by the Catholic papers in Italy, it should not be forgotten that the anti-clerical press of Italy is equally bitter. This fact has been recalled by the recent explosion of the bomb and the attempt to blow up St. Peter's, the greatest church in a country like Italy where there is a sympathetic thrill throughout Christendom; and yet it is recalled that for years the anti-Catholic press has been doing its level best to bring about just such an event. The possibility of such an event in any civilized country he would long ago have been driven from public life. This will show how bitter the fight has become in a personal sense, though, as the old saying goes, "Hard words break no bones," and it is difficult to see what church people in a country like Italy hope to gain by attacks leveled against a foreign country like France where another language is spoken.

Threat Against Vatican.

We will blow up the Vatican and all it contains at the first signal of war, as we will not leave an enemy behind us when we fly to the frontier," was the declaration made in 1881 by the party of action in Rome, as reported in the Journal de Geneve and quoted in the Moniteur de Rome, at the beginning of November in 1881. In the November of 1882 the Rassegna, a journal of the liberal party in Rome, replying to the Moniteur de Rome, on the Roman question, published the following lines: "Italy may find itself in possession of this Vatican. It is possible that it may succeed in this, but the terrible war before accomplishing it will demolish the Vatican. Such is today the true, inexorable form of this question. The only possible form of this question is to demolish it, as we consider it and it will be so until we are not employing rhetoric when we say that it is playing with fire and dynamite."

Italy Not Satisfied in Congo.

Before the end of this year the last two of some seventy Italian officers, who took service in the Italian army in the Congo Free State, will have returned to their own country. With their departure from Boma is closed an episode upon which the Italian government has little reason to look back with satisfaction, except that it has been derived from the honorarium of the Congo Free State in severing a connection which might have compromised the reputation of the Italian army. In the fuller light, which has recently been thrown upon the conduct and the administration of the Congo Free State, one cannot but suspect that a deliberate attempt was made to entrap Italy into giving support to a system which would sooner or later be arraigned before the judgment of the civilized world. The attempt failed and Italy stands today absolutely uncompromised in the misadventure of misgovernment which has been revealed.

The inducements held out to Italy to play a part in the "utilization of the Congo"

WIRELESS WORK IN INDIA

Bay of Bengal Will Be Covered by System in Short Time.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.—(Special).—The telegraph staff at Port Blair, who work the wireless apparatus there, have evidently become extremely expert. Messages have been exchanged with the German cruiser Leipzig on its passage from Rangoon to Calcutta, although the installation on German men-of-war is of the Telefunken kind, and the signals at the Andamans had to be tuned their instruments in order to pick up the first of the messages. On another occasion, when the Terrible was lying at Colombo, having lost a propeller on its homeward voyage, it wished to get in touch with the Fox, which was known to be somewhere in the neighborhood of the Nicobars. The distance across the sea was too far for instruments on the two vessels and a message was accordingly sent by land wires through India to Rangoon. Thence it was signalled by wireless to Port Blair and similarly passed on to the Terrible. The Fox received it and once steamed off to Colombo to join the Terrible. It is intended to establish a station at Akhal, powerful enough to work direct to the Andamans and this, with the stations at Bangalore, Madras, Singapore and Port Blair, will give means of communicating with ships over the greater portion of the Bay of Bengal area.

ROTHSCHILD AFTER STANDARD

European Capitalists Said to Be Persuading Money to Fight Oil Company.

ODESSA, Dec. 22.—(Special).—A powerful syndicate, backed by the Deutsch bank and Mendelssohn & Co., the great bankers, is being formed to fight the Standard Oil company and to exclude its products from the European markets. Members of the French and the English Rothschild houses, as well as Messrs. Nobel, are said to be interested in the scheme.

IRISH POPULATION GROWING

Race Suicide No Crime of the Natives of the Emerald Isle.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—(Special).—Notwithstanding the exceptionally heavy emigration this year, an increase would appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during the September quarter. The excess of births over deaths was 3,068 and the emigrants numbered 4,693, so that the figures will show an increase in the population not only for a single quarter, but for an entire year.

HISTORY MAY BE ENRICHED

Death of Leonie Leon May Result in Publication of Gambetta's Letters.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—(Special).—A tiny procession has just followed to their last resting place the mortal remains of a woman who probably knew more about the secret political history of Europe during the time between the Franco-Prussian war and the end of 1872 than any other woman not born to the purple.

Her name had suddenly become known to the public at the latter of the two dates mentioned, and suddenly it became enmeshed in alliance, never again to be recalled until the present day. Madame Leonie Leon was the heroine of the romance, of which Gambetta was the other party. They had become acquainted in 1870 and her rare beauty and exceptional gifts of intellect had created such an impression on the heart and mind of the "Great Tribune" that she had been his only "Amie" to the last. By a sad fatality he was on the very eve of "regularizing his situation," as the fashionable phrase has it, when the accident occurred, which, by laying him up, produced the appendicitis of which he died.

Very few of Gambetta's devoted friends had been in the secret of the liaison, and when he expired without leaving a will they united to save the woman who had been so faithful to him from distress, and on a modest competence enabled her to spend part of each year in Paris; the other portion in the south. She was the daughter of an officer who had been attached to the general staff of the army, and the eldest son, Louis Philippe, who was killed by a carriage accident at Neuilly, Leonie, the younger and the prettier of the artillery colonel's two daughters, had been filled with admiration of the part played by Gambetta during the revolution, and when he met her again was struck with her beauty and accomplishments she was not slow in responding to his advances. During the latter years of his life they met every day, but in spite of their frequent interviews Gambetta constantly wrote to her, giving full accounts of the situation and asking her advice. M. Joseph Reinach, who was one of his fervent disciples, has just expressed the hope that the correspondence will be published. "When this is done," he writes, "I shall possess a first-class document on the history of France from 1871 to 1882."

AMERICAN IN LONDON SEES TREATED

Cotton Fibres Best Product of Worms.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—(Special).—According to an American now in London, the silk-worm has been beaten at his own business, for by a new invention it is claimed that artificial silk can be made cheaper than raw.

Artificial silk so soft and glossy that it will deceive even experts when woven has for some time past been made from viscose, which is obtained from cotton and certain kinds of wood pulp. It has now been found possible, it is claimed, by a process which gets rid of the cellulose (an earlier stage of the same substance) from the cotton seeds, hanks, formerly thrown away or given to the cattle for food.

The new process has been patented and is being worked at the Cotton Co. and Fibre Co., Norfolk, Va., who is now in London, told a reporter of the possibilities of the discovery:

"Commercially this new method of getting cellulose is of the utmost importance, and it is in the foundation not only of artificial silk, but of gun cotton, smokeless powder, celluloid and vulcanized fibre, so it has been of the greatest moment to discover the cheapest and the best way of obtaining it.

Not by the old process the substance is placed in a conical shaped receptacle and under pressure is forced through a multitude of holes into a preparation of chemicals. The half-like threads are thus formed and are wound like silk on glass reels.

This resulting artificial silk threads are stronger than hair and have the appearance and property of real silk."

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According to a statement made by the procurator of the district court there is a record of over fifty murders and three times that number of robberies against Kolokoloff, and he has been sentenced to twelve years hard labor in Siberia for a double murder committed in Poltava. Within a year he had escaped and returned to his haunts in southern Russia. His name became a terror in various districts and the record of his crimes is too long and ghastly to recapitulate. He has never been brought to trial a second time for the reason that after twenty-four captures he has regularly succeeded in making his escape before even being brought before an examining magistrate.

A fortnight ago Kolokoloff was captured in Kursk on the charge of a peculiarly cold blooded murder committed in the town. As the more numerous and graver charges against the multi-murderer were in the hands of the crown attorney of the district court of Odessa, it was only necessary that official should instruct the policeman at Kursk to send Kolokoloff forthwith there. As his arrival was not reported to Kursk the policeman there informed the authorities in Odessa of the fact. It then transpired that the Odessa crown attorney had sent no telegram to the policeman at Kursk. The message had been forged by an accomplice or friend of Kolokoloff. The prisoner had been duly despatched from Kursk for Odessa and for the twenty-fourth time had effected his escape.

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Refuses Check from Woman Who Deceived Him and Returned to Family.

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Finally he received a letter from her, in which she stated that she was a Mrs. Carson, the wife of a New York broker and the mother of two children, to whom she was on the point of returning. To help him in his career she explained she had enclosed a check for \$5,000.

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SCANDAL IN COPENHAGEN

Police Inspector Involved in Trouble Which Comes to Well Known Club.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—(Special).—The papers are full of reports about the discovery by the police that young girls in most cases children—have been lured into a well known club situated at Manskogade. Sensational disclosures are expected, and fifty persons have already been arrested or ordered to hold themselves at the disposition of the police.

Among those arrested is Inspector Carl Hansen, a police officer, well known throughout Scandinavia, and author of several technical works. Inspector Hansen was arrested in broad daylight in a public thoroughfare. Several well known actors and a member of the aristocracy have already been called up as witnesses, and among those arrested are numerous government officials.

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Electric Experiment of Minister Proves Endless of Robbers of Poor Box.

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The other evening burglars entered the church and attempted to rattle the alarm bells. The bell swung the electrician, who managed to get away, but the burglars in the church until

BOERS' HOPES HIGH

Dutch Colonists Hope to Hold Balance of Power in South Africa.

THREE COLONIES AFFECTED BY PROGRAM

Cape, Orange Free State and Transvaal May Win or Lose by Points Lost in War.

Hot Volk Unleashed and Work Together Against British.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRANTS A PROBLEM

Harshness of Law in South Africa Causes Protest to Government on Part of Chinese Merchants.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 22.—(Special).—At last the political campaign in the Transvaal may be said to have opened. The preliminary maneuvering has taken an unexceptionable time, but the forces are now fairly in position. True the army of Het Volk has not reached the ground, but the sympathies of its leaders are so well known that no one doubts upon which side its forces will be ranged up.

In the meantime the Boer generals observe a discreet silence regarding their plans. There is reason to believe that no orders will be issued until practically on the eve of the fight. But drilling is quietly and vigorously going on. The Boer electors will march to the political battlefield ready to the last shoulder strap. The ideal which animates them is unmistakable. The power lost in war is to be gained in politics. By keeping the British divided and maintaining a machine-like unity in their own ranks the Dutch leaders figure they can hold the balance of power in their hands once again.

The contest is something more than a struggle over an industry. Getting down to bedrock it must to a large extent decide the place South Africa will take in the empire. Probably the bond will win the next election at the Cape, certainly the Union will dominate the Orange River colony; the odds are that Het Volk will hold the balance of power north of the Vaal. Thus right through the center of South Africa will be driven a wedge of Dutch government, Dutch institutions, Dutch ideas.

Trouble with Orientals.

The Transvaal, like the United States, continues to have no end of trouble over the orientals. The last Asiatic ordinance of the Transvaal legislature, which in 1905, forbade the admission of immigrants, has carried racial distinctions to a degree which has caused the Indian and the Chinese and the Japanese residents to protest.

The Indian association of the Transvaal has had a deputation in London for some weeks urging that the new ordinance should be vetoed and a royal commission be sent to examine the treatment of colored people in British South Africa. This deputation has seen the colonial secretary, Lord Elgin, and the secretary of state for India, Mr. Morley. The latter has spoken of the injustice and the harshness of South African policy towards British Indians; and the "bar sinister," that is placed in some British colonies upon many millions of the king's subjects, and in certain instances, Mr. Morley adds for the liberal government, "we can more effectively remonstrate with foreign powers than with our own people in the colonies."

The Chinese association of British South Africa has even gone to the extent of sending one of its own number, Mr. L. M. James, a Chinese trader of Johannesburg, to London for the purpose of enlightening the British public concerning the injustice and humiliation inflicted by these racial ordinances. Interviewed in London, Mr. James said that his association was in reality not concerned with the subject of Chinese labor on the Rand. He said that he represented Chinese merchants and traders resident in the country who in the Transvaal number about 1,000, and 4,000 throughout British South Africa. He said what they objected to was the degrading laws preventing them from riding in tram cars, and other similar measures.

Large Industrial Plant.

One of the most interesting undertakings of modern times is the opening up of Victoria Falls to supply electric power to the Rand and to the innumerable developments of industrial life in the Transvaal and Rhodesia. It is easily the largest single project of this character in the world. The history of the enterprise is very simple. Each nationality has realized the need of South Africa for a cheap and abundant supply of power. Previously attention in Germany was only directed to a scheme for a coal power station on the Rand. Experts were early this year in Johannesburg arranging contracts on behalf of the proposed Victoria Falls Power company and thither simultaneously came also two engineers of the German Allgemeine Electricitaets company to investigate the possibility of the establishment of a large steam driven station for the supply of the falls. The idea of utilizing the Victoria Falls was then quite new to the German group. When, however, they realized the probable requirements of the country it was at once apparent that ultimately the water power must be the only satisfactory mode of supply. The idea of using Zambesi water power, nature's own reservoir of power, was then quickly taken up. Its scientific possibilities had even been previously examined by leading experts, such as Mr. Ralph D. Merz of New York, Prof. Blondel of Paris, Dr. Tissot of Biele and Signor Saldini and Scotti of Milan, besides the chief British engineers. All agreed that the project was technically and commercially feasible and this induced the German financial group, in which the Dresdener bank plays a leading part, to "come in."

IRISH FOR NATIVE TOBACCO

Repeat of Law Prohibiting Growth of Weed Demanded by Members of Parliament.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—(Special).—Every member of Parliament for Ireland, of every shade of politics is demanding the repeal of the law prohibiting tobacco growing in Ireland. The names of ninety-nine Irish members are attached to the memorial which Mr. William Redmond has presented to the prime minister on the subject. Four nationalist members have not appended their names because of absence from the country, but there is not the faintest doubt that they, too, are strongly in favor of the prayer of the memorial. Never before has there been such unanimity among the Irish members, and in this respect, too, opinionists are arguing that a new day is opening in Ireland when all the members can act as a unit upon fiscal and industrial questions. Owing to the personal bitterness and differences of opinion growing out of home rule problems, a quarter of a century ago, this would have been impossible.

Mr. William Redmond has summarized the situation so far as the tobacco growing is concerned. He claims that the Irish are merely asking for a privilege which was theirs until deprived by a statute at least as early as George III. The growing of tobacco at that time was a prosperous and progressive industry in Ireland. Success had been achieved; further development was assured. But a demand arose in England for its suppression, and it was suppressed without the slightest consideration of the injury inflicted on Ireland. The prohibition was preceded by the usual committee of inquiry, but this did not help in the economic disasters which followed. Indeed, Irish economists have plainly pointed out that it was owing to the taking away of a diversification of interests that the country suffered so severely later because of the blight of the potato famine. There has been a diversification of industry, but there has been a blight which has destroyed the potato crop and though Ireland might have suffered severely had there been other things like tobacco growing to fall back upon, the destitution would not have been so terrible.

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FIREMEN TO STRIKE

Engineers on Southern Pacific Will Go Out This Afternoon.

THREE THOUSAND MEN ARE AFFECTED

Part of the Engineers Will Also Suspend Work.

OBJECTION TO CONTRACT WITH ENGINEERS

Firemen Wish to Control Members Who Have Been Promoted.

NEW YORK YARDMEN WILL NOT GO OUT

Agreement Reached Whereby Difference of One Cent Per Hour Is to Be Submitted to Arbitration.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 22.—Grand Master John Haurahan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers tonight issued an ultimatum to E. H. Harriman, president and chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific railroad, notifying him that the engineers and firemen of the road will strike at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. In his ultimatum Mr. Haurahan says: "Eighty-five per cent of the firemen who are members of the Brotherhood are members of this organization and a considerable number of engineers in the road service are also members, and they, with practically every locomotive fireman in the service, are determined that our company shall not force them to withdraw from this organization and join the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in order to have their grievances adjusted. Every official of the company is thoroughly familiar with all the details of this matter and it may be that there is some ulterior purpose on their part in bringing about this strike."

From information received at the grand local office of that organization here it was said that nearly 3,000 men will be affected by the order to strike, which was issued after the system had been polled and the Southern Pacific officials had refused to accede to the offer of the brotherhood to submit differences to arbitration.

STATION ON ATLANTIC SYSTEM.

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 22.—At midnight tomorrow the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will withdraw from the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, the Texas & New Orleans and Morgan's Louisiana & Texas, the Iberia & Vermilion and the Louisiana Western roads, comprising the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific company. This action is a result of a difference between the engineers and firemen about the details of this matter, which arose last May, when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers secured from the management of the roads an agreement that the grievances of all engineers should be handled by that organization.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen contended that many of its members were engineers and did not belong to the engineers' organization, the latter could not properly present their grievances, but that the firemen should handle all matters pertaining to the membership, whether in relation to firemen or engineers. The management declined to abrogate its agreement with the engineers, contending that the firemen should handle all matters pertaining to the membership, whether in relation to firemen or engineers. The management declined to abrogate its agreement with the engineers, contending that the firemen should handle all matters pertaining to the membership, whether in relation to firemen or engineers.

Yardmen Will Not Strike.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—It was announced late tonight that the New York yardmen and railway officials had agreed to submit the difference of 1 cent between the offer of the railroads and the demand of the men to arbitration. Meantime the relations between the railroads and employees will continue as before.

The roads had offered an increase of 4 cents an hour and the Pennsylvania road further agreed to make any additional advance to which the other roads would agree. This was satisfactory to the yardmen, who issued an ultimatum to the roads, stating that unless the increase of 5 cents was conceded the men would strike today.

This was the situation when Grand Master E. H. Morrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen went into conference with the general managers of the eight roads involved and the grievance committee of the several yard crews. The conference continued until late tonight, even after an agreement had been announced. This joint statement was given out:

"Negotiations between the New York harbor yardmen and the managers resulted in a satisfactory adjustment of matters under discussion and the best of good feeling prevails, the men and the officers wishing each other upon adjustment a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

GOLDFIELD LEASES IDE.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 22.—There was no further development in the miners' strike for \$5 wages, with the exception that nearly all the leases, apparently by mutual agreement, stopped work this morning. This brings about practically a complete cessation of mining operations. The famous Hayes-Monette, Frances, Mohawk and several other leases on the Mohawk ground are working night and day. They have only seventeen days to operate and a shut down would mean a heavy loss. They are paying the \$5 wages to their shovellers and all other employees.

ROUGH RIDER DECLINES OFFICE

Captain Jack Greenway Will Not Serve as Commissioner of General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Captain John C. Jack Greenway, who was in President Roosevelt's regiment of Rough Riders, has declined the position of commissioner of the general land office, soon to be vacated by Commissioner Richards.

Mr. Greenway was offered the position some time ago by the president, but because of private interests requiring his presence in the northwest was unable to accept.

Former Senator Cautioned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The condition of former United States Senator Duncanson Coffey, who is suffering from acute kidney trouble, was practically unchanged early today, and his physicians hold out only faint hope that the aged senator will be able to survive long.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday.

NEWS SECTION—Ten Pages.

1. Vatican May Submit. 2. Matter is Grave, but Not Irremedial. 3. Working Basis May Be Reached in the Course of Time. 4. Clerics and Anti-Clerics Bitter. 5. Bomb at St. Peter's May Have Been Inspired by Writers. 6. Italy Sidesteps Congo Scandal. 7. Army Officers Ordered to Return in Time to Prevent Them Being Affected by Sensational Disclosures. 8. Rome, Dec. 22.—(Special).—The idea is being advanced here that the pope will in the end submit to the power of France in the question of the formation of religious associations that he has submitted in practice, if not in theory, to the loss of temporal power in Italy. It may be many years before things resume even a "workable" situation, just as a conflict has been going on between the Italian government and the Vatican for many years, but this does not prevent many of the people of Italy from remaining Catholics, and it is not believed that the dissolution of the relations existing between the church and state in France will cost the Catholic church a single member of the faith. This is not to say that the question is not a serious one. It is everywhere recognized by the ecclesiastical authorities here that it is decidedly serious. But though the pope is far more likely to be forced to yield, just as the pope was forced to yield in the matter of the surrender of the temporal rights and temporal authority over the states of the church, nevertheless the clerics here believe that the situation is fraught with more danger to France than to the pope. Things might well take such a shape even that another revolution could be forced upon France by some political adventurer as the result of the agitation now going on, but no person with any range of vision believes that any combination of circumstances could result in a Catholic nation. Even though many of the men are at times likely to break away from the old faith, the women are likely to remain loyal.

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Speaking of the attacks made upon the French government by the Catholic papers in Italy, it should not be forgotten that the anti-clerical press of Italy is equally bitter. This fact has been recalled by the recent explosion of the bomb and the attempt to blow up St. Peter's, the greatest church in a country like Italy where there is a sympathetic thrill throughout Christendom; and yet it is recalled that for years the anti-Catholic press has been doing its level best to bring about just such an event. The possibility of such an event in any civilized country he would long ago have been driven from public life. This will show how bitter the fight has become in a personal sense, though, as the old saying goes, "Hard words break no bones," and it is difficult to see what church people in a country like Italy hope to gain by attacks leveled against a foreign country like France where another language is spoken.

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