

VOL. XXXVI—NO. 28.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1906—FOUR SECTIONS—THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

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MILIKS MUST WAIT

Russian Government Finds Itself Unable to Carry Out Reforms Generally Desired.

LAND LAWS ONLY TO BE MADE BY DUMA

Promises of War More Binding Than Desire of All Subjects.

PEASANTS STILL LONG TO OWN HOMES

At Present They Can Only Dispose of Soil's Production.

TIME FOR PARLIAMENT NOT FIXED

Law to Govern Jews Causes Considerable Apprehension, as Court Party Fights It Through Secret Society.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—At first sight the attitude of the Russian state towards the agrarian question strikes one as a tragedy. The czar's advisers are aware of the land hunger of the rural masses, and are yet willing and able to partially satisfy it. Still they must solve their intention because of a one-sided engagement taken by the crown. According to that promise no permanent law shall ever again be made without the assent of the nation's representatives, and, consequently with the program of these representatives, the agricultural class shall not be relieved by any cabinet but one composed of their own members. Thus the crown and the deputies are bound by zeal to shower boons upon the horny-handed tillers of the soil, but neither of the two can carry out its mandate without the consent of the will of the other, and that good will is not to be hoped for. On the one hand the peasants, impoverished, are clamoring for land, asking that it should be their own to till, improve, mortgage, sell; on the other hand the government has laboriously secured together a large quantity of arable soil, and is willing to let the husbandman possess it, not merely as heretofore jointly with others, but fully. But the dead letter of a badly worded law forbids the reform. Herefore the cultivated farmers of the peasant, not of the soil that produced it, whereas to this, too, he has a right, because he has paid the redemption tax for over a generation and therefore the farm which he cultivates has really been bought by him, and the government has no power to take it from him, but not willing to grant them. Neither side seems able to get any further than talk.

One Suggestion. Why, one may inquire, does not the emperor issue a law, as one of the cleverest of his officials more than once proposed, proclaiming that the land now actually cultivated by the peasant shall now fully become the property of those who are tilling it without more ado? That would be the shortest and the straightest way to the goal. It might be clumsy and to some extent unfair, but it would put an end to a secular grievance and win over the peasant ally. But the premier always retorts that it is impossible because the state is bound by its promise not to make any permanent law without the consent of the duma, and that innovation once introduced would by its nature be permanent and irrevocable. Therefore it must be enforced.

The czar's promise that in the future no law should be enacted without the consent of the nation's representatives assembled in the duma was given for the benefit of his people. Afterwards it was used to their detriment. Every political party in Russia is at one that the peasants ought to become the full proprietors of the farms which they now cultivate, and should in many cases receive an additional slice of land. This is a political dogma in Russia. But if the government frames a law embodying this dogma these parties will cry out that the constitution is being violated. The duma, they argue, and only the duma, has the right of striking off the fetters of the peasant. Constitutionally, perhaps, that plea is unanswerable. But, it is on the cards that the duma is not to convene for a long time to come. Meanwhile, it is asked, must the peasant go on sinking deeper and deeper into the abyss of poverty and almost within reach of the help which his democratic friends refuse to let him have? It is also being asked if this is, after all, not a high price to pay for the constitution.

Famine Scandal Grows.

Disclosures are daily coming to light which aggravate the famine. The case of the blunder made by the assistant minister of the interior, M. Gurko, in advancing \$400,000 to some sanitary plumbers, who contracted to supply some 10,000,000 pounds (about 100,000 tons) of corn to the famine-stricken population of the empire, is a case which the head of the firm has disappeared, leaving no address; that he was being sued for petty sums when his tender was accepted, and that generally, if preliminaries in the way of inquiries were made, no state department would have given him the contract.

In the meantime reports of other scandals are finding their way to the courts and the government is engaged in a housecleaning. One scandal involves the president himself, \$60,000 roubles. Reactionaries affirm that M. Gurko is the victim of a plot, hatched by the Jews and democrats, who first laid a trap for him, inducing him to give the contract to an unqualified person and then bribing this person to abscond, this motive being intense hatred of some of the representatives of the government.

The Jewish relief bill is also causing extreme apprehension to the friends of the government, because the chiefs of the court party, instead of openly vetoing the measure, are encouraging the Reactionary League of Genuine Russian People to agitate against it. The leader of the league has addressed an open letter to the government declaring that the Russian cabinet can carry the measure and retain office, and sharply criticizing an article in a semi-official journal as the handiwork of the Jewish spokesmen, whereas it is known to have been written by the premier himself. These expedients the reactionaries hope to intimidate M. Stolypin, and it is impossible to even venture a guess as to what will be the ultimate result of this particular line of action.

Czar and Witte.

The recent visit of Count Witte to Turke-Selo is still an absorbing topic for discussion in Russian officialdom. In conformity with traditional customs high officials have an audience after recovery from illness on an return from prolonged absence. Count Witte wrote asking the emperor to receive him. The prolonged silence of the court in conjunction with the violent

MALAYS FIGHTING OPIUM

Free Treatment for Drug Habit is Given by Societies for Purpose.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—The anti-opium movement in Malaya can only be described as colossal, and according to all reports which have been received here from Penang, so rapidly has it spread and so popular has it become that it reminds one more of a Welsh revival than a movement undertaken by the stolid Chinese. A few weeks ago a well-to-do Chinaman in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Selangor, received from China a specimen of a plant which was said to be a cure for the opium habit. A short search revealed the fact that the plant grew freely in Selangor in wild state and in a very short time a quantity was obtained and active operations commenced.

The leaves of the plant, which appear to be a shrub somewhat akin to gambier, are exposed to the sun for a day, then chopped fine and reduced to a powder. An infusion is made and the specific is ready for use. The first man experimented upon, although he was a confirmed opium smoker, was pronounced cured in a week. Now an anti-opium society has been formed in Kuala Lumpur and the specific is distributed free. The dispensaries are established for its distribution and are hard pushed to keep up with the demand. The applicants in Kuala Lumpur alone numbering over 2,000 daily.

The anti-smoking club to have cured in the few short weeks since the plant was discovered over 14,000 people in the Kuala Lumpur district alone. The receipts of the opium shops in and about Kuala Lumpur have fallen off by two-thirds, while several shops have even closed for lack of custom. People coming from Kuala Lumpur say that as the distributing hour approaches coolies can be seen flocking to the dispensaries from all directions, carrying empty beer and whiskey bottles to be filled with the specific. The average time required for a cure is from a fortnight to three weeks.

CATHOLIC VOTES ARE FELT

Educational Bill Causes Decrease in Liberal Majority in Recent Special Election.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—For the purpose of bringing a little light upon the general political situation a study of the Huddersfield special election is worth the while. A liberal has been returned for Huddersfield in the exciting three-cornered contest, which has been so rapidly decided. In fact the result of the three contestants on the poll is exactly the same as at the general election last January, liberal first, socialist second and unionist third. Furthermore the liberal majority over the socialist is substantially the same as was then. So far, the ministerial party may congratulate itself on the result that was by no means certain a few days ago. But the wiser liberal leaders are tempering satisfaction with reflection. They can scarcely believe that the socialist which won the total democratic poll or the shrinkage of the liberal majority over the conservative. Last January it was 1,931; in the later election it had fallen to 918, a reduction of nearly a thousand votes. While the total democratic majority which won 7,734 at the general election fell to 6,300 at the special election—a reduction of nearly 1,400 votes. With such a constituency as the Huddersfield one, it would take a political revolution to change its political complexion. But others of the kind which have returned liberals at the last election are not as safe as Huddersfield and such a shifting of allegiance as there occurred would in many other constituencies have resulted in a government defeat.

MISSIONARY KILLED BY NATIVES

Man Released from Prison Takes Vengeance on First White Man He Meets.

SYDNEY, N. E. W., Dec. 29.—(Special.)—News has just reached here from New Hebrides of the remarkable manner in which the murdered Anglican missionary, the Rev. C. C. Godden, met his death. The murderer had served several years imprisonment in Irons in Queensland on a charge of attempted murder and resented his treatment so much that he vowed that he would murder the first white man he met on returning to his own country. The outrage took place at the extreme northern end of Aoba, where Mr. Godden had traveled to visit his assassin. The murderer engaged in conversation with the missionary, but as Mr. Godden was leaving the house he suddenly drew a pistol and pointing a rifle close to his body the weapon was discharged. The bullet shattered the missionary's thigh and in a crippled condition he made a frantic attempt to escape.

SPITE HOTEL AT A RESORT

American Buys New Ship and Will Open House at Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—Next year Monte Carlo is to have a unique hotel—a great ocean liner, with 1,500 rooms, which will be anchored off the port of Monaco. Only an American could be guilty of such a freak. This American was annoyed recently because the proprietor of the hotel at Monte Carlo, where he had been accustomed to stay every season, refused to let him have the rooms he usually occupied, as they happened just then to be in the possession of an oriental. The American was furious and offered to buy the hotel. This was also refused. Then he said that he would have his revenge. Next season he would transport bodily some big hotel to Monte Carlo and would take away half of their customers. He found, in fact, a big transatlantic liner, which is being built for an English company, but which had been refused because there had been some mistake in the lines. The unfinished ship was just the thing for the American millionaire. He purchased it for spot cash and next year it will float as a luxurious hotel off the harbor of Monte Carlo.

WORSE THAN ISLAM

Inhabitants of Caucasus Look on Russian Rule with Dread.

ACED COSSACKS THE SCOURGE

Soldiers of the Czar Menace People in Quiet Little Villages.

ELECTION DAY INCIDENTS SUGGESTIVE

Spirit of the Inhabitants is Ripe for Revolt Against Rulers.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE: DESPERATE REMEDY

Peasants Show Plainly Their Attitude Toward the Government at St. Petersburg that Knows So Little of Them.

ALAZAN VALLEY, in the Caucasus, Nov. 28.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—It is Sunday, and the villagers of the Caucasus have spent the morning in electing the first grade for next year's Duma. As you know, the representatives of Russian peasants are like cousins, three times removed. They have acquaintance with only a very small part of the constituents. The peasants choose a large number of their own people the first grade, who combine with other villages to appoint a smaller board out of their own number, and these in turn finally select the one member of the Duma.

Like the whole method of Russian suffrage it is a cumbersome and undemocratic system, but it has its advantages, especially for the member himself. He need neither address public meetings—which are forbidden—nor canvass from door to door, nor kiss the baby, if a British member of Parliament were elected like that he would be relieved of many burdens, even, I think, of his subscription to the cricket club.

For many reasons it is better not to give the exact name of the place where I am, the authorities only desire an excuse for persecution, and already they act on the faintest suspicion. Men disappear from the villages and are no more heard of. I know organizers of co-operative societies called as disturbers of the peace, and they are rapidly being making the peasants too prosperous.

Case of Military Missions. Equally characteristic is the case of a man who was commanded to leave Russia at once, and meekly went to Batoum to take ship for France. There the police seized him for not having a foreign passport giving permission to cross the frontier.

But the government has already ordered me across the frontier. He pleaded. That made no difference. He was sent back to Tiflis under guard. In the train the soldiers searched his trunk for arms, his clothes, and now he lies in the Tiflis jail, expecting Siberia.

For the cause any Russian or Georgian would suffer these things without complaint. In this man, unhappily, had taken no part in the movement, and felt no particular interest in politics. So for the sake of the villagers and my other friends I will only say that I am in one of the beautiful and ancient towns that hang like eagles' nests high over the broad valley of the Alazan, and look across it northward to the unbroken barrier of the central Caucasus.

Behind that snowy rampart lies Daghestan; with its wild population of ancient Mohammedan tribes, famous even in the Caucasus for their skill in metal work, but both sides of the valley are occupied by Georgians, who in fortified towns like this withstand for centuries the onsets of Persians and other hosts of Islam.

Cossacks Now a Menace. On fighting days they still wear coats of mail like crusaders. But an enemy almost as terrible as Islam, and more treacherous now stands in their midst.

In every town and many villages companies of Cossacks and other Russian troops are stationed. Their barracks glare red, new and hideous among the picturesque old streets. Flat faced soldiers, with the innocent but stupid look of central Russian peasants, move about, like men forbid, among a race that have the features and bearing of wild felines. You come upon them drilling in little black lines like the Irish constabulary in that country's worst days, and the government seems to be only waiting its opportunity to lose them upon this fertile valley as it loomed them at the beginning of this year upon the province further west.

Their orders were to kill all destroy, and to violate as many women as possible, because, as one of the officers said, the Tsar has need of loyal subjects. Village on Election Day. Going down early this morning from the height of this town into large village upon the edge of the valley I found the whole male population gathered on a kind of village green in front of the church. The village shop was there, and in the center stood an immemorial tree, hung round with bits of carcasses that were to be cooked later on for Sunday's dinner.

There stood the communal school, built by subscription by the villagers themselves, but now closed because the government will not allow teaching in Georgian, the only language that the children understand, and rather than give up their ancient tongue the people have rightly determined to do without a school. There, too, stood the shed called the town hall—the outward symbol of the Russian power. Nettles grew round it, the walks were falling in, the roof gaped with holes and not a villager could be found to stick on another tile.

The peasants themselves were gathered in an eager and excited group—big, wild-eyed men, shaggy in hairy caps and sheepskin coats. At the grille of each hung the two-foot dagger in the sheath of leather and silver work. The government has forbidden this kind of arms. Let the government come and take it then! The meeting was excited. Seventeen representatives had to be chosen from the village alone as members of the first grade. I am not sure whether the candidates made speeches on their own behalf, but certainly all their friends spoke for them and all spoke at once.

This is not in accordance with English custom, but it has great advantage in saving time. At our own election meetings, for instance, every one present is almost always agreed upon the choice of candidate, and if all the speakers on the platform spoke together the meetings would be sooner over and the result just the same. In Georgia there is the further difficulty added that in such case the voting must be unanimous or no one can be elected. Yet they manage it somehow. After all it is only like an English club.

Law of Entail Involved.

French Court Asked to Pass on Rights of People to Be Borne.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—One more case of aristocratic privilege is before the French courts. Strict entail has been abolished in this country, but a modified form of it exists. Count Rene Jean de Berthier de Sauvigny inherited his father's titles, estates, movable property, the last named including four pieces of beautiful tapestry, given to the family by Louis XVII, and twelve armchairs in Beauvais tapestry, presented by the city of Paris.

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MANY MURDERS IN VAUD

Swiss Canton Has Had Reputation as Result of Use of Absinthe.

GENEVA, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—There have been no fewer than eleven murders in the canton of Vaud within the last three months. Many of the crimes have been the result of abstinence drinking, the canton having the unenviable notoriety of consuming more of the spirit than any other district.

The crimes have all been of a brutal nature. The last one took place last Saturday night, when a wealthy woman who kept an inn and her cook were murdered. The assassin also attacked two other people in the house, but they escaped by jumping through the window.

BERNE, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—No federal campaign has ever had such success as that which was started to banish absinthe and all similar liquors forever from Swiss territory. The secretary of the campaign committee, Gustav Gutzwiller, the statement of 20,262 signatures have already been obtained, and there are now probably 100,000 who have signed asking that a federal law of this sort be passed.

Contrary to what has been said, the German cantons are not so much opposed to the prohibition as the statement of some of the Washington newspaper correspondents of putting further inquiries to me. I wish to say that my ambition is not political; that I am not seeking the presidential nomination, that I do not expect to be the republican candidate, if for no other reason because of what seems to me to be objections to my availability, which do not appear to lessen with the continued discharge of my official duty, but that I am not foolish enough to say that in the improbable event that the opportunity to run for the great office of president were to come to me I should decline it, for this would not be true.

AGRICARIAN DISORDER GROWS

East Galway and Leitrim Show Trouble as Result of High Rental Values.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—It is undoubtedly true that the garrison towns, especially from East Galway and Leitrim, indicate a marked revival of agrarian crime. And unionists and nationalists appear equally at sea as to the causes. Boycotting and systematic outrage are now going on throughout the west, and the statement of the pasting of the estates purchase act. This increase is not shown in the criminal records, for the police for some reason have made few reports upon the subject.

Mr. Martin Ward, the secretary of the Leitrim branch of the United Irish league, in an interview said: "Most of the grazing land in this district is held by dealers who use it to accommodate their stock. By the profits they make in dealing they are able to pay an artificially high rent, which is the cause of the trouble. If by the force of public opinion we can drive the graziers out of the rent of the land will come down to its proper value and the people will benefit."

SUCCESSOR FOR CASSATT

Growing Feeling that James McCrea of Pittsburg Will Head Pennsylvania Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—While the question of a successor to the late A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, received no official consideration today, it is being discussed by railroad and financial men. None of the directors discuss the matter until after the funeral and it is more than probable they will maintain silence until they shall have formally selected a man for the vacancy.

FEMALE JOKERS UNDER ARREST

Women Who Try to Rob German Officers Must Stand Trial for Frank.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—Two well-known young women of the garrison town of Berlin in upper Silesia, are under arrest for a practical joke in the shape of a highway robbery. A couple of officers in the garrison were driving to the home of a comrade, when the carriage was suddenly "held up" by a hustler and the officers were ordered to hand over to the police, when it was discovered that the prisoners were women. They said they had planned the affair as a joke, but they will have to stand trial and will undoubtedly be punished for this practical joke.

CONFESSED CRIME FOR TRIP

Hungarian Wanted to Go Home and Got Americans to Pay Fares.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—A cruel trick has been played on a New York baker named Myrok by a Hungarian, who wished to return home from America. Myrok told the police at Budapest that the man came to him in New York and informed him that he was Kocskemety, a Hungarian exile who recently disappeared on his way to the reward of \$2,500. Myrok told him that he was anxious to get home and that he adopted this method of getting there.

SIoux INDIANS BALK

Only One Point of Difference on Opening of Tripp County Lands.

ADULTS WANT SHARE OF MINOR HEIRS

Government Insists on Keeping it for the Children.

TAFT STATES POSITION ON PRESIDENCY

Does Not Expect to Be the Republican Nominee in 1908.

QUESTION OF AVAILABILITY IN WAY

At the Same Time He Says It Would Be Foolish to Say He Would Decline if Nomination Is Tendered Him.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—The secretary of the interior and Commissioner Leupp today had several conferences with Major McLaughlin, special Indian inspector, who returned from the Sioux Indians of Tripp county, South Dakota, regarding the terms upon which they would part with their surplus lands. So far as can be learned, there appears but one point of difference between Major McLaughlin and the head chief, and this is as to the interests of minors having control of their pro rata shares in the segregation. The Sioux seem to hold out for control of the money which may be due their children by reason of the sale of lands. The secretary of the interior and the commissioner maintained the Indian bureau do not view the case in the same light. The proposition which Major McLaughlin suggested to the Tripp county Indians was upon the lines that governed the opening of the Rosebud reservation. This provided that the minor children's share in the proceeds should be retained in the custody of the United States until each minor child should reach the age of 18 years.

While the commissioner has not given Major McLaughlin any specific instructions, he has intimated to him that in his further councils with the Indians he must make it clear to the red men that the government will insist upon the retention of moneys due minors, paying them their share when they reach the age of 18 years, and that in the meantime maintaining the children until they reach the legal age.

COAL FOR ISLANDS HIGHER

Shipment Cheaper in Foreign Ships Than in Those of United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Bids recently opened by the Navy department for 50,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal to be delivered at Manila, disclosed the fact that it is much cheaper if transported in foreign bottoms than in American bottoms. The proposals called for separate bids on shipping in steamers of American register, sailing vessels of American register, steamers of foreign register and sailing vessels of foreign register. No bid was received to transport the coal in steamers of American register, the experience of the navy having demonstrated the futility of offering any. The prices on shipments in steamers of foreign register, and on which there were a number of bids, ranged from \$5.00 a ton to \$4.70 a ton. Last year similar bids were bought for \$4 a ton, the price for shipment in steamers of American register, one contract offered to ship 5,000 tons in a sailing vessel of American register, but no other bids for shipments in sailing vessels of American register were received. Two firms offered to ship coal, regardless of whether it was in ships of American or foreign register, the prices ranging from \$3.80 by one firm and \$7.50 and \$7.25 by the other.

CARUSO CASE IS AFFIRMED

Opera Singer Will Take Further Appeal to Appellate Division of Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The conviction of Enrico Caruso, the famous Italian opera singer, on a charge of annoying women in the monkey house at Central park was affirmed today by Recorder Goff in the consideration of general sessions. Caruso's counsel at once announced that the case will be appealed to the appellate division of the supreme court. The recorder declared that it was not essential that "Hannah Graham," who made the complaint, should have appeared in court. "The offense is not so much against the individual as against public order and decency," said the decision upon this point. "As a matter of law I cannot say that the magistrate erred in judgment," said Recorder Goff, "and as a matter of fact I cannot substitute my judgment for his. He had the witnesses before him and was best qualified to judge of their credibility. Even though I should come to the conclusion that if I were sitting in his place I should render a different judgment that would not justify me in reversing his judgment."

SICK ONES ARE DOING WELL

Count Creighton Improving and J. B. Kitchin and Charles E. Morgan Hold Their Own.

News from the bedside of Omaha's prominent sick was of a more hopeful nature than for the night before, early this morning, and nothing to give alarm was reported from any of the afflicted homes. John A. Creighton's condition was said to be improved and he was better at 1 o'clock than at any time since the beginning of his illness. He was resting well, the pulse was normal and the temperature but a trifle above normal. James B. Kitchin was reported to be no worse at his home, 296 South Thirty-second avenue, and Charles E. Morgan, 199 Cass street, was said to be doing very well, and perhaps a little better than on the previous night.

ONE ARREST IN BLACKBALL CASE

SHILLONGER, Mont., Dec. 29.—F. P. Smith was arrested today on the charge of attempting to blackmail the Hillman Sugar company of \$5,000. The arrest was made by the police of the Shillonger. He asserts his innocence, declaring that he simply overheard the conversation relative to the proposed outrage.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Snow and Colder in South Portion Sunday, Monday Fair.

NEWS SECTION—Twelve Pages.

1 Russian Miliks Must Wait. 2 Czar is Worse Than the Sultan. 3 Gossip Among the Legislators. 4 Former Newspaper Man Murdered. 5 Two Young Men Drown in Lake. 6 Street Railway Suggests Changes. 7 New Year's Eve in New York City. 8 Past Week in Omaha Society. 9 Agency to Carry on Railroad Wars. 10 Death and Wealth Come Suddenly. 11 All Rome is Greatly Agitated. 12 Corn is Not for the Corns.

13 Strike Troubles in Poland. 14 Many "Committees Three Centimes. 15 All is Quiet Now in Cuba. 16 Ups and Downs of Star Batemen. 17 Sporting Events of the Day. 18 Latest News in Cook's Trust Cases. 19 Council Bluffs and Iowa News. 20 Happenings in Omaha Suburbs. 21 News from the Army Posts.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Eight Pages.

1 Timely Real Estate Topics. 2 San Francisco People Show Grit. 3 Woodbury Answers Water Board. 4 Opposition to the Crosstown Line. 5 Want Ads. 6 Want Ads. 7 Commercial and Financial News. 8 Condition of Omaha's Trade. 9 Merchants' Excursion to Go.

HALF-TONE SECTION—Eight Pages.

1 Life Sketch of Joseph Erdman. 2 Weidensall in St. Petersburg. 3 Story of the Great Emeralds. 4 Gossip of Plays and Players. 5 Music and Musical Notes. 6 Foot Ball as an Amateur Game. 7 Carpenter on His African Tour. 8 Woman's Her Ways and Her World. 9 Weekly Gossip of Sporting Gossip. 10 In the Field of Electricity. 11 Some Short and Spicy Tales.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows show temperature for 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

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Shipment Cheaper in Foreign Ships Than in Those of United States.

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CALL FOR A CAUCUS

One Expected to Be Circulated by House Members During the Day.

MONDAY NIGHT THE DATE SETTLED UPON

Organization the Only Question Likely to Be Considered.

OBJECTION TO TAKING UP OTHER THINGS

Speakership Contest Continues to Be a Puzzle to All.

DODGE IS PLEASSED WITH HIS PROSPECTS

Announces His Intention to Follow Dictates of State Convention and Vote for Brown for Senator.