

FERRENT IN GERMANY

Kaiser with Difficulty Kept from Taking Part in Campaign for Reichstag.

VON BUELOW'S LETTER A COMPROMISE

Chancellor Writes Where Emperor Had Hoped to Issue Royal Manifesto.

JANUARY ELECTION MAY BE MADE A FARCE

Government Has Power to Order Another Vote if Defeated.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IS THREATENED

Large Socialist Gains Might Cause the Emperor to Reduce Number of Votes of the Empire.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The Kaiser hopes to carry the country and capture a "patriotic" Reichstag within six weeks. He has set January 25 as the date of the election. According to trustworthy information, the emperor was on the verge of intruding his person and his will into the election in the light in which the same was by Mr. Roosevelt interpreted in the recent struggle over the government of New York. Only his major's intervention has prevented him from moving along Russian lines than American lines. However, he was anxious to issue a "manifesto" to his people urging them to "vote imperial" and to smash the seditious and unwholly alliance between the Catholics and the socialists who appear to be obstructing his path to measure the emperor's wish methods into more or less liberated Germany. Chancellor von Buelow and other counselors, who pointed out that such an innovation would be bitterly resented, especially by the liberal element, without whose support the government's case is hopeless, and that support would be alienated by the emperor's attempt to force his will into more or less liberated Germany, Chancellor von Buelow's recent letter was decided upon as a compromise.

A few days of calm retrospect have filled the government leaders with the gravest doubts as to the wisdom of attempting the Reichstag at a moment when the country is reeking with discontent. It is positively known that the leaders do not cherish much confidence that the Reichstag to be selected will be a whit more tractable than the present Reichstag.

Radical Talk is Heard. This fact is stated in a statement by a prominent South German newspaper to the effect that the Prince von Buelow will not hesitate in the event of defeat to tear the ballots of January 25 into shreds and appeal to the country a second time. The constitution permits the repetition of a process indefinitely, but a revolution would almost inevitably be fanned country's answer if the government's disgust with the electorate became simple defiance. Current report attributes Prince von Buelow of any such intention. It is reported that he would consider a stroke by defeating the polls tampered with by his own political death warrant, and would summarily abdicate the chancellorship. Some wild talk is in circulation, but men judge cannot conceive that the Kaiser will dream of anything more radical than the abolition of universal suffrage.

NEWSPAPERS FIGHT FOR LIFE

Portuguese Government to be Ignored by Press Unless Bill is Withdrawn.

LISBON, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—An interesting struggle is on foot here between the government and the newspapers, which promises exciting developments. Recently the government brought forward a bill in Parliament regulating the rights and the liberties of the press, which was generally condemned as being of a reactionary nature. The second act in the drama took place when the proprietors and political directors of nearly all of the Lisbon papers held a meeting after which they came to the following agreement: "That anyone siding in any kind of way with the bill shall be ignored in the public press and shall be regarded as nonexistent."

CARAVAN ROUTE THREATENED

Withdrawal of British Troops from Dithala May Result in More Trouble.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Referring to the decision of the government of India to evacuate Dithala and the Aden Hinterland, the Pioneer says: "Aden will have to forego the advantages of having a hill station, but this is of small consequence compared with the bad effect likely to be produced among the local tribesmen by the withdrawal of troops from the Turkish frontier."

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Sunday, January 6, 1907.

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Snow Sunday and cold in east portion. Monday fair. FORECAST FOR IOWA—Local snows and cold Sunday. Monday fair.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

Crack wrecks a big Phil. steamer with a bomb, killing and wounding several people, because he was given a loan of \$5,000.

President Jeffrey of the Rio Grande railroad testifies regarding the effect on competition of the consolidation of the Union and Southern Pacific lines.

Wreckage floating ashore indicates possibility the Pacific mail steamer Panama may have been wrecked with over 100 people on board.

Chicago convention will ask president to send special message to congress asking for immediate passage of reciprocal trade act.

W. H. Michael, consul general at Calcutta, India, is on his way home on a sixty-day leave. Rumor says he will not return.

Real estate men agree that Omaha property is priced too low at present and coming season will see activity in building continued.

New York's census at end of 1906 shows the population of the city to have grown 376,000 during the year, or more than a thousand a day.

Engineer Roosevelt writes another big storm sewer for Omaha drainage system to be built during the year.

Electoral campaign throws all Germany in a ferment and emperor has strong desire to take an active part.

Japan and Russia, after having signed a treaty, attempting to renew treaty relations broken off by the war.

Indications that reform forces in the legislature and the corporation element will bring the contest to a showdown early in the session. Corporations make stand in the senate.

Governor Sheldon announces he will appoint Robert Cowell railway commissioner in case his failure to be sworn in with other officers invalidates his title to office.

Supreme court rebukes John T. Calhoun in deciding case brought against Frank E. Moores as mayor.

Supreme court decides building inspector must issue permit for erection of sewer receiver.

General manager of the Union Pacific and Grand Master Hannahab of the Firemen's brotherhood take steps to prevent a spread of the strike on the Southern Pacific.

Father who lives in Kansas kidnaps his child from the Creeche where it had been left by its mother. Child is recovered.

Three Omaha-Chicago roads now in active competition for the fast mail contract for next four years.

Grand nephew of old Red Cloud a witness in the Modest land fraud case.

Kansas City is asking for still greater discrimination against Omaha in grain rates to the southeast.

Federal court holds that Indian woman who has been allowed to sit still retains the title, though it had been passed to husband from whom she was subsequently divorced.

News from western army posts.

What is doing among the secret societies. Tappings in Omaha suburbs.

WOMAN'S WORK. Nebraska Public Library commission report shows that the traveling library work is growing steadily in popularity and women's clubs are aiding in its extension.

Young Women's Christian association is planning for a big reception under direction of its gymnasium department, on Tuesday evening, at its present quarters.

SOCIAL. Omaha society folks are looking for a little quiet time the holidays are over. Bridge whist holds sway as an amusement, and will shorten the hours of Lent.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND IOWA. Long looked for report of Engineer Keirstead on valuation of water works and is locked up until council committee meets.

Civic league of Des Moines files some sensational affidavits, alleging fraud in making up jury list and drawing the jurors.

SPORTS. Some facts about a few of the notable bowling referees in the United States.

SCORES IN THE DOUBLES AND SINGLES IN THE CITY BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

MAGAZINE SECTION. In the Magazine Section of The Sunday Bee will be found a character sketch of Albert L. Mohler, vice president and general manager of the Union Pacific railroad; an Account of Bomb Throwing in Rome; Gospel of Plays and Players; Music and Musical Matters; Stage Boutiques in the Making; John C. Nelson's Rise in the World; Cretans Win Their Long Fight; When Steamboats Churned Missouri's Waters; The Angel from Britain; Casual Cases of Cupid; The Door of King Peter; Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

CHILDREN'S SECTION. In the Children's Section of The Sunday Bee will be found Buster Brown's Talk With the Busy Bees; Little Journeys by Little Folks; Little John's Narrow Escape; Winter Sports for City Children; The Story of the Saratoga; Lovely Lily and the Shark.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS. The difficulties experienced by Colonel Washburn in carrying out the delimitation of the Hinterland were aggravated by the action of the Turkish authorities, who had pushed their military posts well into disputed land. The British occupation of Dithala checked any further movement of the kind and a feeling of suspense among the tribes, who had no desire to come under Turkish rule. Now the old feeling of uncertainty will revive and there may be a renewal of disturbances along the caravan routes.

TREATY IS NOT MADE

Considerable Friction Felt Between Japan and Russia in Drawing Up Agreement.

COMMERCIAL PRESTIGE IS AT STAKE

Beastly Desire to Hold Controlling Influence in Chinese Province.

NAVIGATION BONE OF CONTENTION

Japan Would Declare Russo-Chinese Treaty Abrogated by War.

CZAR CLAIMS TO STAND FOR OPEN DOOR

Allegation Made that Russia Has Yielded More Than Justice Demands, but Japan Insists on More.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The dispute between Russia and Japan is everywhere discussed with measure of anxiety. The Russo-Japanese negotiations began at St. Petersburg, apparently under favorable auspices, each party professing a desire to deal with outstanding questions in the spirit of give and take. Most countries were those which the Portsmouth treaty had referred to the good sense and the good will of both governments, more particularly the conclusion of a commercial treaty and the definition of the fishing rights to be conferred upon Japanese subjects on the Pacific coast of Russia. The Russian government tackled the unpleasant task in the spirit of a self-respecting sportsman who, having lost a certain sum regards it as a debt of honor, and proceeds to pay every penny, but naturally expects his obligations to extend further than the debt incurred. Hence the negotiations opened well. Corea's international status being among the first topics dealt with Russia evinced a most liberal attitude, foregoing its right to question Japan's interpretations, the demands and the practical consequences of which, were it anticipated by a desire of prying by technical arguments in its favor, it might have done. Its motives were the desire of establishing a lasting peace and cultivating neighborly relations with its rival and neighbor. The same reasons further exhortation claims which the Mikado's government advanced were regarded as mere desires, not as practical proposals, still less as irrefragable demands.

At this point, it is claimed, has not been appreciated. It is claimed that Japan insists upon unacceptable terms, the refusal of which by Russia may be arbitrarily interpreted as a refusal to observe the Portsmouth treaty, while their acceptance would transform the peace and amicable relations into a mining railway or agrarian privilege.

When amendments of value were introduced Mr. Wyndham proceeded to kill his own ill-fated offspring. The result of the agitation which followed was the act of 1905, which is described in the pamphlet with extracts from his predecessor's speech. It gets rid of most of their delays, obstructions, and coils of red tape and substitutes a cheap, speedy and efficient procedure, which if it can only be placed in the hands of capable and business-like inspectors of the local government, would be a great improvement on the present situation. It gets rid of most of their delays, obstructions, and coils of red tape and substitutes a cheap, speedy and efficient procedure, which if it can only be placed in the hands of capable and business-like inspectors of the local government, would be a great improvement on the present situation.

JAPAN WANTS RIVERS

In the first place then, it appears that Japan requires the rivers Sangari and Amur to be opened to international navigation. Russia, asking therefore, receives the answer: Because the third clause of the Portsmouth treaty involves this act of self denial and abrogates ipso facto the Aigun treaty by which in 1858 control was turned over to Russia the right of navigating those rivers, and also because, last year, Japan concluded a treaty with China by which the latter state throws open to its trade all commercial centers in the Amur and Sungari basins.

Here the czar's juriconsults join issue with the Japanese, pointing out that the Portsmouth treaty neither implies nor involves Russia's renunciation of special rights on the rivers aforesaid, and cannot possibly be taken to abrogate the treaty concluded by China and Russia because international treaties are annulled in a different way. In the third clause of the Portsmouth treaty the Russian government declares that it possesses in Manchuria no territorial privileges or preferential or exceptional concessions calculated to bring upon China's sovereign rights, or incompatible with the principle of equality of rights. Now, the authorization to navigate the Amur and the Sungari rivers is not included by that declaration because it is not a mining railway or agrarian privilege. Neither does it encroach upon China's sovereign rights any more than the navigation of the Prussian stretch of the River Vistula by Russian steamers would be a violation of the king of Prussia's sovereign rights. Russian steamers are accorded each other navigating privileges on the river systems that traverse both countries. These rights are the outcome of geological situations and are bestowed only by neighbors upon each other. As the Portsmouth treaty contains no abrogation of Aigun treaty, neither could last year's agreement between China and Japan abrogate it, and in neither document is the Aigun treaty mentioned. The first clause of the China-Japanese treaty provides for the opening of various Manchurian rivers to international commerce. To this Russia has offered no objection, although the term for the evacuation has not yet expired. Nor does it affect the river navigation.

EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

The complaints which are being uttered that Russia is slow to evacuate Manchuria and that the foreign powers are indifferent to its predicament are deeply to be regretted because being utterly groundless they betray a spirit which would not be conducive to such relations between the two countries as would guarantee lasting peace in the far east. The truth is that it is conceded quite generally that Russia has withdrawn its troops with commendable promptness, and so much more quickly than Japan that at present its military establishment there is numerically less, less than that of Russia. Indeed, Japan has about twice as many soldiers as Russia there.

The dissatisfaction expressed at Russia's attitude on the question of the Saghalien fisheries is equally unfounded. So scrupulously has the Russian government acted in this matter as an anxious has it been not to prejudice any ostensions point that even where it might reasonably farm out the fisheries to its own subjects on long-time leases, as heretofore, it has declined to grant leases for longer than a twelve-month. On the other hand it has not published complaints, although its subjects have not yet received either fishery rights in Southern Saghalien or the property which was seized there. And yet the tenth clause of the Portsmouth treaty completely guarantees their rights. Outsiders who stand up for the open door and equal opportunities have suggested that as a new conciliatory element of the discussion that Russia should give way on the subject of the navigation of the Sungari and Amur, accept Japan's contention and eschewing a commission and a constitution based upon the assumption that the Russians are ready to shed their national ideals at any moment.

KITCHENER'S STAR ASCENDANT

Title of Viceroy May Be All that is Left to Lord Minto.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—And now it is reported that Lord Kitchener is to be given the most and bravest sitters in connection with the military government of India. The troubles in this connection between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon, the viceroy, will be remembered by all. It was at that time supposed that the home office had done all that could possibly be done along these lines, and the suggestion is made that if things continue in this direction much longer the viceroy, Lord Minto, will have little real power left except that which clings round the title of viceroy.

On the occasion of his visit to the great Mohammedan college at Aligarh, Lord Kitchener made a pleasant reference to the associations which he had formed with Mohammedans all over the world in the course of his career. He added: "It is very satisfactory to see that the education given here tends to increase the feelings of devotion and loyalty to the King and Emperor, and that spirit for military service which distinguished our forefathers in the past. As you are aware a large proportion of the Indian army consists of Mohammedan officers and men. These constitute some of the finest and bravest sitters I have the honor to command and worthily maintain the credit and reputation of the Mohammedan races of India. As president of the Gordon college in Khartoum I wish to thank you for the kind expressions you have used about that institution. Of course it is a great one compared with Aligarh, but I continue to receive excellent reports of the progress that is being made and the enthusiasm of the Mohammedan population, and I hope in the course of time the students of the Gordon college will rival those of Aligarh in competition for university honors."

IRISH LEAGUE ISSUES BOOK

Pamphlet Dealing with Enforcement of Laborers Act is Published by Society.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The United Irish league has just published a pamphlet containing instructions as to the best manner of putting the laborer's act of 1906 into force. The pamphlet opens with a description of the act and a comparison with the previous law. Mr. Wyndham having facilitated the passage of the bill act by express pledges of legislation on behalf of the union, the following is a synopsis of a bill which was rather an aggravation than a redress of their grievances. The Irish party appeared reluctant to recommend the rejection of so colorful a measure. They accordingly let the second reading of the bill pass and proceeded laboriously to amend it in committee. When amendments of value were introduced Mr. Wyndham proceeded to kill his own ill-fated offspring. The result of the agitation which followed was the act of 1905, which is described in the pamphlet with extracts from his predecessor's speech. It gets rid of most of their delays, obstructions, and coils of red tape and substitutes a cheap, speedy and efficient procedure, which if it can only be placed in the hands of capable and business-like inspectors of the local government, would be a great improvement on the present situation. It gets rid of most of their delays, obstructions, and coils of red tape and substitutes a cheap, speedy and efficient procedure, which if it can only be placed in the hands of capable and business-like inspectors of the local government, would be a great improvement on the present situation.

VISCHER COMPLETES TRIP

British Representative in Nigeria Makes Long Journey Through Desert of Sahara.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—According to reports received here from Nafada in the hinterland of Senegal Mr. Hans Vischer, British assistant resident at Kano, Nigeria, has completed a long and arduous journey across the Sahara from Tripoli. His route was through Murzuk, a Turkish garrison town 600 miles south of Tripoli, and then south across the desert to the oasis of Bilma.

He lies 1,000 miles south of Tripoli. Mr. Vischer, who is of Swiss extraction, originally intended to start his return journey from England to his post at Kano. Numerous delays caused Mr. Vischer to make his start much later than anticipated. A number of other pilgrims returning to their homes from Mecca heard of Mr. Vischer's projected journey and obtained permission to accompany him. He traveled as an official representative of the British government and there is no doubt that his journey will have an important effect in increasing British influence among the Mohammedans of Western Africa.

No European of the present generation has previously accomplished the journey through the heart of the great Sahara. The route apart from the most trying climatic conditions is very dangerous, being as it does amid the territories of uncontrolled and savage tribes.

BRITISH PROPOSAL REJECTED

Germany Held Responsible for Action of Turkey Regarding Debt of Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The debt council of the Balkan states has rejected the relief of the Macedonian budget, but has pledged itself to cover Macedonian deficits from the surplus of the tithe attached to the loan service. Should this surplus be insufficient the council and the government will make good the deficiency.

The British proposal was to take from the surplus of the customs and other revenues the sum of £20,000 annually to cover Macedonian deficits. German influence is the direct cause of the rejection of that proposal for Germany ardently desires that the surplus of such revenue shall be devoted by the port exclusively to the payment of the kilomeric guarantees for the Bagdad railway.

The responsibility taken by the debt council in order to further German aims can be considered very serious.

IMPERIALISTS DISLIKE ORDER

Grant of Constitution to Orange River Colony Raises Protest from Britishers.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The announcement of the grant of a constitution to the Orange River colony is deplored here as being the last blow in the driving of the wedge of Bund influence right through British South Africa.

The Rand Daily Mail bitterly denounces the new arrangements and regrets that an attempt is being made to force the growth of South Africa upon by means of a political hot-house commission and a constitution based upon the assumption that the Boers are ready to shed their national ideals at any moment.

BOMB WRECKS BANK

Man from Garner, Ia., Throws Explosive at Cashier of Philadelphia Institution.

LOAN FIRST DEMANDED OF PRESIDENT

Bomb Thrower and Cashier Are Killed and Six Men Injured.

FORCE OF EXPLOSION IS TERRIFIC

Books and Valuable Papers Torn to Shreds and Blown Into Street.

PRESIDENT MAKES REMARKABLE ESCAPE

Ceiling Over His Desk Spattered with Blood and Head of Anarchist Is Found in Corner of His Room.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Two men dead, a score of others injured, two of whom may be the last victims of a series of a bank building ruined, is the result of a bomb being dropped in the Fourth Street National bank here today by a man who had demanded a loan of \$5,000, for which he could show no collateral. The identity of the perpetrator of the outrage is a mystery, for he was down to pieces by his own engine of death. Nothing is left to tell who he is but a bunch of ten keys, found in a fragment of clothing belonging to the bomb thrower. A plate in the ring holding the keys bore the name of R. Steel, Garner, Ia., and the police are looking for the man. The other man killed was W. Z. McLeer, cashier of the bank, who had refused his request.

Among the most seriously injured are: William Crump, colored, private messenger to the president of the bank; badly injured and may die. Frank LeBold, bank employee; may die. Thomas R. Ritter, Lansdale, Pa.; fractured skull. A. E. Donnell, clerk. C. R. Horton, clerk. Miss Julia Brown, stenographer.

First Calls on President. The man who dropped the bomb called upon Richard H. Rushton, president of the bank, also president of the Philadelphia Clearing House association, shortly before noon and asked for a loan of \$5,000. The president quickly stood him up as eccentric and turned him over to the cashier with the keys. The latter would have him taken from the building. Before leaving the man showed Rushton a picture of a woman and a child with the remark: "Ain't they all right?" A few moments later there was a terrific explosion which shook the big building and completely wrecked the interior of the bank. Cashier McLeer was in his office when the man threw the bomb and was instantly killed. With the exception of his right arm and shoulder he was not injured. The most seriously injured is William Crump, the colored messenger who made a heroic attempt to seize the object which the man was about to drop but was an instant too late. The messenger, if he survives his terrible injuries probably will be blind.

Eight of the bunch of ten keys found are small and are similar to those used in opening tin boxes. The keys have been photographed by the police and the pictures will be sent to various cities in the hope of finding a clue which will clearly establish the identity of the bombthrower. A description of the man given by President Rushton is as follows: He was about 35 years of age, had a dark complexion, and was dressed in a dark suit, and other towns in that section of the west.

President Rushton Talks. "I was very busy," said President Rushton, "when the man entered my office, and I asked him to be seated for a moment. He was very poorly dressed, had patches on his shoes, and his entire appearance was a bit curious. While he was waiting for me to finish the business I had in hand, at the moment I happened to notice that he looked at me very curiously. I asked his business and he gave his name as G. E. Williams and said he wanted a loan of \$5,000. He did not look like a man who could make a loan of that amount and I asked him for collateral. He said something about an insurance policy and that it would mature in from one to five years. I was then convinced the man was a crank and decided to dismiss him at once, not for a moment thinking there was any harm in him. I told him that he would have to see the cashier and directed him out in the banking department. At the same moment I called my colored messenger, William Crump, to see that the man was quickly taken out of the building. As I turned to continue my work at the desk there was a terrific explosion. The man had no time to reach the cashier; the explosion came so sudden."

Bomb Thrower's Body Found. The roar of the explosion brought the tenants on all floors to their feet and a general rush was made to the elevators and stairways. As the excited people came out there was a rush from the street to rescue those who it was thought were caught in the building. Meantime an alarm was given and firemen were quickly on the ground. There being no fire in the place the firemen and policemen ordered everybody out and a strong guard was thrown about the building. After President Rushton had recovered himself he told what had happened and a search for the bomb thrower was made. At the moment it was supposed he had not been killed, but in taking out the body of Cashier McLeer and looking for others, portions of a body were found that plainly indicated that the man had been blown to pieces.

The escape of President Rushton was almost miraculous for the damage is great in his office. The ceiling over his desk is spotted with blood and under a pile of wreckage in one corner of the office was found the head and shoulders of the bomb thrower as well as his overcoat. Mr. Rushton does not know how he escaped, but attributes going up the steps of the building to the Down Town club, a dining organization, where he was later found in a dazed condition.

Not only is the entire interior of the bank wrecked, but the large windows looking out on a small side street were blown out. The explosion scattered all the books and papers of the institution, which were not in the vaults at the time.

Some of them were blown out of the windows and were returned by those who found them.

Cashier Refuses Money. Eugene McElhenn, assistant to the cashier, returned to the bank after having his wounds dressed at the Pennsylvania hospital.

"I was about twenty-five feet from Mr. McLeer," he said, "I was very busy at the time as the bank was on the point of closing. Its doors after completion of the day's business were closed."

(Continued on Second Page.)

GAMBLE'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT

South Dakota Senatorship May Come Up in Caucus Monday Night.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Crawford and practically all the state officials, including the congressmen elect, and Senator Gamble are in the city, ready for the work of the session. Senator Gamble is accompanied by a strong delegation from Yankton, who are all working in his interests. At the present they express the utmost confidence in the senator, and the indications point to his selection without much of a fight. At the same time there is an element of danger present, which might develop, but which is being well kept down. It is expected the matter of the senatorship will be brought up in the caucus for organization which will be held Monday night, in which case the point will be raised by the stalwart faction that it is not a proper matter for such a caucus, and that action should be deferred until the charges which have been made against the senator have been investigated. It will be urged that if the charges are not founded on fact he will lose nothing by such action as the vote cannot be taken until the 23d, which will give ample time for the investigation. If the charges are not proved Gamble will receive every vote of the stalwarts, but otherwise they do not believe he should receive their votes.

In the speakership contest it is conceded that either Chaney or Carroll will win. Their strength appears to be well divided and it will likely take the caucus to decide. As both are friends of Gamble and the incoming administration the leaders are keeping out of the fight so far as any surface indications are concerned.

The fight for secretary of the senate is now fully three cornered with Armstrong of Faulkton, Simons of Davison and Munson of Clark in the contest, each feeling confident.

One of Minnehaha appears to be in the lead for chief clerk of the house over Peterson of Lawrence.

J. D. Elliott, United States district attorney, shown a Washington special in regard to his salary, said: "I am not worrying over the situation, and if necessary to refund the payments I have received I am not like one who cannot do it, and even if I get no salary I have been paid in the fun of playing the game."

TONS OF DYNAMITE EXPLODE

Accident in Arizona Mine Results in Injury of a Number of Men.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 5.—The magazine containing 9,700 pounds of dynamite at the Denn-Arizona shaft in Lowell, Ariz., exploded late yesterday evening with terrific force. Every windowpane in Lowell was shattered and the shock was felt at Douglas, twenty-six miles away. Disturbing rumors were current for some hours of many killed and others imprisoned in the shaft, but investigation showed that all were unharmed.

There were thirteen men at work in the shaft on the 1,000 and 1,500-foot levels, all of whom escaped. The most seriously injured was Joe Colic, foreman of the mine, who was struck by a flying piece of wreckage and sustained a fractured skull. W. E. Wallace, who was in the same room with Colic, escaped with a seriously bruised back.

J. D. Adkinson and four other men in the Blackhawk shop, located only sixty feet from the powder magazine, got off with the least. Le. Wyatt, a carpenter at the mine, was just starting to drive home when the magazine blew up. His buggy was demolished and his horse blown to atoms, but Mr. Wyatt escaped with trifling injuries, understanding that he was in the midst of a perfect shower of timber.

Superintendent Pattison estimates the damage, outside of the loss of the explosives, at \$5,000. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Bisbee and Bakerville, nearby towns, were severely shaken, but escaped serious damage.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH IS WORSE

St. Louis Brewer Has Relapse and Two Members of Family Are Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Adolphus Busch, the wealthy brewer, who was recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia, suffered a relapse and passed a very restless night. His condition has attended him ever since, constantly since yesterday and said this morning that Mr. Busch's condition shows little improvement, but he hopes to make a more favorable report before the day is ended.

Adolphus Busch, who was confined to her bed with a severe cold during the critical period of her husband's illness, was compelled to again take to her bed today, having become completely exhausted through constant watching over her husband.

Dr. Luedeking this evening stated that Mr. Busch had practically thrown off the attack of pneumonia and is now suffering from acute bronchitis, which has lain dormant in his system since his return from Europe last summer.

For the last week the patient has been unable to lie down. Awake and asleep he sits up in a big arm chair to prevent as far as possible the paroxysms of coughing which at intervals rack him. Preparations are being made to take him to Alton, S. C., to recuperate as soon as he can travel.

August A. Busch, the eldest son, was confined to his bed today by a severe attack of sciatica.

DEFENSE OF MRS. BRADLEY

Formal Written Statement of Former Senator Brown Acknowledging Paternity of Two Children.

BALT. LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 5.—George P. Hoover, the Washington attorney who has been retained in the defense of Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, the slayer of former Senator Arthur Brown, departed for Washington this evening, having in his possession a formal written statement made by Arthur Brown in 1905 in which he acknowledged the paternity of two of Mrs. Bradley's children. Their names are Arthur Brown Bradley and Mark Montgomery Brown Bradley. The statement specifically declares that "these are my children by Anna M. Bradley."

These are the children whom Brown specifically disowned in his last will.

Attorney Hoover secured other material to be used in Mrs. Bradley's defense at Washington.

Military Reservation Abandoned. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—By an executive order the military reservation at Fort Davis, Tex., embracing about 800 acres of land, having become useless for military purposes, has been transferred to the control of the secretary of the interior for disposition.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL

Contest Between Corporations and Reformers to Be Forced Early in Session.

LOBBY MAKES ITS STAND IN SENATE

First Test Likely to Come with the Report of the Committee on Committees.