THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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WHY RUSSIA LOST

Extracts from General Kouropatkin's History of War with Japan.

GALLING INDICTMENT OF BUREAUCRATS

Merciless Criticism of Men and Measures Responsible for Defeat.

ARMY NOT PREPARED TO MOVE OR FIGHT

It Lacked Organization, Morale and Competent Officers.

SPECIFIC ORDERS REPEATEDLY DISOBEYED

General Kaulbars is Charged with Entire Responsibility for the Defeat at Mukden.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—General Kouropatkin's history of the Russo-Japanese war, which was confiscated by the Russian government, has at last become accessible, despite the most extreme precautions to prevent this galling official indictment from reaching the public. The work is remarkable for its historic value as the closing chapter of the war from the pen of the commander-in-chief, and for the merciless criticism of the men and measures which, in Kouropatkin's estimate, swept Russia and its army to defeat. The work consists of three bulky volumes, respectively devoted to the battles of Liao Yang, Shake River and Mukden. The voluminous general orders, statistics, reports and other documentary matter, with the "conclusions," constitute most amazing revelations of disorganization and incapacity, and even of disobedience of specific and urgent orders by certain general officers entrusted with high command in the field, notably General Kaulbars, against whom a formidable indictment is framed, saddling upon him the entire responsibility for the defeat at Mukden.

Rival Armies Contrasted.

Kouropatkin's reasons for the failure of the war are based chiefly upon a comparison of the warlike spirit of the Japanese, their preparedness and valor, which he says had never been seen in any previous war, and their ability to maintain the numerical superiority necessary to assume the offensive with the disadvantages of Russia, owing to the inadequacy of the single-track railway from Europe, with commanding officers disobeying orders and in a hopeless state of confusion and cross-purposes, with a low state of morale and confidence among the troops and continuous news from home of internal troubles, and of insults and reproaches against the army. The general pathetically concludes that if Russia had been united and ready to make the sacrifices necessary to safeguard its dignity and integrity, the "valiant Russian army would have striven till the foe was subdued."

Kouropatkin's Advice Disregarded.

The Mukden volume opens with a sketch of the early events of the war, showing that there were divided counsels from the outset over the defenses of Port Arthur.

"During the earlier period of the campaign," the general wrote the emperor, "our chief task must be not to permit our troops to be beaten in detail, but gradually to strengthen them and to prepare ourselves for an advance. We must begin it with sufficient forces and not until we have all the necessaries for an uninterrupted advance during a comparatively long time."

Kouropatkin shows how his efforts to realize this were checkmated by the deficiencies of the army and the lack of transport and artillery horses, dwelling on the details given in order to show the utter inadequacy of the Manchurian army to cope with the situation. Kouropatkin admits that had General Kuroki grasped a critical situation on the Russian east front "which fortunately for us he did not, he could have seized Liao Yang as early as the beginning of June."

Russian Officers Incompetent.

Kouropatkin says that in reviewing the Russian troops he noticed the significant lack of strength, especially in officers among the reservists, many of whom were old and the majority "heavy, clumsy or undersized."

The company commanders did not know their men and among them were many who had just been appointed to command and were quite unfit for their posts. So constituted the Tenth corps, from which so much was expected, met successive defeats and "fell far short of justifying the expectations which we had the right to entertain of famous old regiments of the Russian army."

The narrative is a dismal retrospect of unpreparedness, disorganization and cross purposes.

Regarding the general causes of the retreat of the Manchurian army, Kouropatkin in reporting to the emperor summed them up as follows:

"The preponderance of the Japanese forces, their incomparable better preparedness for action in a mountainous country and in hot weather, greater youth, lighter equipment and plentiful mountain artillery and pack trains, extreme patriotic spirit, energetic and capable officers and finally the "insufficient warlike spirit" of our own troops in consequence of the obscurity surrounding the objects and causes of the war."

General Stakelberg's tactics at Liao Yang are severely criticised. His troops are described as raw, inexperienced and untrustworthy and they met with constant failure.

General Orloff's force of 12,000 men simply bolted the field in wild disorder and a splendid position was lost. What was lacking throughout the fighting at Liao Yang, Kouropatkin says, was "greater effort on the part of the troops and more capable handling by their leaders."

Many Reasons for Defeat.

The dangers and disadvantages of the retreat from Liao Yang to Mukden are pointed out. When the troops got among the high hills they lost their heads and gave way to panic. The Russian positions at Mukden, he says, offered extremely serious defects. The indecisive result of the battle of the Shake river is accounted for thus:

First. Lack of skill displayed by the eastern army chief in handling the large force entrusted to him.

Second. Absence of a firm handling of their troops by the leaders of the western detachments.

Third. Unsuccessful tactics and lack of energy of the Tenth army corps commander, who retired unnecessarily from the left bank of the Shake river without even warning his neighbor, the commander of the First army corps.

Fourth. Unnecessary operations of the commander of the Thirty-first infantry division who, several times, unnecessarily retired his troops.

Fifth. Insufficient firmness of many troops who left their rank under the pre-

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Friday, February 15, 1907.

FEBRUARY 1907

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA AND IOWA—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	28	1 p. m.	43
6 a. m.	28	2 p. m.	44
7 a. m.	28	3 p. m.	45
8 a. m.	29	4 p. m.	47
9 a. m.	31	5 p. m.	46
10 a. m.	33	6 p. m.	45
11 a. m.	36	7 p. m.	44
12 m.	40	8 p. m.	42
		9 p. m.	41

LEGISLATIVE.

House at Lincoln after warm debate adopts amendment to 2-cent fare bill that will give railroad commissioners power to raise rate to 3 cents on proper showing by complaining railroad. **Page 1**

Senate in committee of the whole recommends the employers' liability bill for passage without dissent. **Page 1**

Representative Wilson of Custer county county offers a bill to direct the State Board of Equalization and Assessment to adopt the unit system in distributing railroad valuation to the counties. **Page 1**

Letters from Omaha indicate some Omaha Commercial club members are quietly working against the terminal taxation bill. **Page 2**

Minnesota legislature calls J. J. Hill to testify as to land deals of Great Northern. **Page 1**

South Dakota house has a long wrangle over the record in the Gamble investigation. **Page 1**

WASHINGTON.

House committee decides to report favorably in the opening to settlement of Indian lands in Tripp county, South Dakota. **Page 1**

Senators Bacon and Tillman begin filibuster against consideration of report on immigration bill. By consent it went over until today. **Page 4.**

Senator Knox defends Reed Smoot's right to seat on constitutional grounds. **Page 4.**

NEBRASKA.

By supreme court decision declaring void the suicide by-laws of the Royal Highlanders, the society is required to pay $2,000 insurance on the life of Alexander D. Lange who killed himself in 1902. **Page 2**

John Tried, a civil war veteran living in Holt county, is robbed of three years' pension savings and charges a farm hand with the theft. **Page 2**

Seventeen hundred acres of Johnson county land, the property of Wittenberg college, is sold for $91,086.46. **Page 3**

Rosebud Lady, a Duroc-Jersey sow, sells at Sutton for $1,575, establishing a world's record for the second time this week. **Page 3**

DOMESTIC.

Union Pacific declares 5 per cent semi-annual dividend. **Page 1**

National woman's suffrage convention is in session at Chicago. **Page 1**

Four women and one man lose their lives in vicinity of Sturgis during the recent storm and bodies have not yet been found. **Page 1**

Thaw trial is continued until Monday on account of the death of wife of Juror Belton. **Page 4**

Woman passenger on steamer Larchmont says Captain McVey refused to allow her to enter lifeboat. Last estimate places number of victims at 143. **Page 2**

FOREIGN.

American bishops received in audience by the pope. Head of the Catholic church assured of the loyal support of adherents of the faith in the United States. **Page 1**

Women suffragists who invaded the British parliament are fined in police court and elect to go to jail rather than pay the fines. **Page 1**

General Kouropatkin says defeat of Russia in war with Japan was due to an inefficient army, disobedience of orders by high officers, poor transportation and general blundering. **Page 1**

LOCAL.

Rock Island abandons its fast mail train from Chicago to Omaha and Chicago-Omaha mail goes back to the Burlington. **Page 1**

Despite fact of divorce granted C. C. Bassett in Washington trial at Omaha proceeds. Deposition of Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt's mother is read and Mrs. Bassett testifies. **Page 7**

Young Women's Christian association plans to raise $6,000 in four days. **Page 4**

C. T. Kountze is elected president of First National bank. **Page 8**

Great Western official declares road will keep grain rates satisfactory to Omaha. **Page 4**

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Omaha grain market.	Page 9
Omaha livestock market.	Page 9
Omaha general market.	Page 9
New York stocks and bonds.	Page 8

J. J. HILL BEFORE COMMITTEE

Minnesota Legislature is Investigating Great Northern Sale of Ore Lands.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 14.—The house committee appointed to inquire into the Great Northern transfer of land holdings to the Oliver Mining company heard testimony from President James J. Hill today.

Representative Miller attempted to secure an admission from Mr. Hill that the Lake Superior company which held title to the ore lands was organized to defeat the law which prohibits railroads from dealing in stocks of any other corporation. Mr. Hill contended, however, that the Lake Superior company was organized primarily to undertake matters of business which the railroad company could not handle and to conduct the transaction in a way that would be to the best interests of the road and its stockholders. In many cases, said Mr. Hill, the property acquired by the Lake Superior company was for the purpose of keeping traffic for the Great Northern. He stated as his belief that the ore lands recently transferred contained 500,000,000 tons of ore. Mr. Hill testified that less than $2,000,000 in securities had been transferred to the Lake Superior company, mostly in stocks of the subsidiary railroads, land, ore, logging and development companies. He claimed the ownership of the Lake Superior company was entirely distinct from that of the Great Northern.

CHANCE FOR INDIAN LANDS

House Committee Favors Opening of Rosebud Reserve in Tripp County.

DOLLAR INCREASE IN THE MAXIMUM PRICE

Those Who Get in Early Must Pay Pay Six Dollars Per Acre for Purchases—State is Paid For School Sections.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—The house committee on Indian affairs today decided to report favorably Congressman Burke's bill opening to public settlement the portion of the Rosebud reservation in Tripp county, South Dakota. There were few minor changes in the bill, the price of the lands, however, being raised from $5 to $6. In view of past events affecting legislation opening Indian reservations to homestead settlement, Congressman Burke deserves unusual credit by having retained in the bill an appropriation of money to pay for school sections 16 and 36, which is ceded to the state by the bill. Heretofore Speaker Cannon has been unalterably opposed to legislation looking to the exception of school sections, but Mr. Burke argued with the speaker and presented so many cogent reasons why it should be retained in the bill that "Uncle Joe" finally yielded. The bill was ordered reported favorably by the Indian affairs committee and Speaker Cannon will give it recognition.

The section relating to school lands, which is exactly as Congressman Burke drafted it, means 300 sections for South Dakota and is most important to the school fund of the state. Under the enabling act of South Dakota the delegation contends that the state was guaranteed sections 16 and 36 within reservations when the Indian title became extinguished. Up to this time Speaker Cannon has opposed this proposition, relying on decisions of the supreme court construing similar enabling acts, as in the cases of Minnesota against Hitchcock and Wisconsin against Hitchcock. The enabling acts of Montana, Washington and two Dakotas are the same so far as the school provisions are concerned. In the bill passed during the last congress the delegation from Washington state was compelled to eliminate a similar provision on account of the opposition of Speaker Cannon. Today, however, Congressman Burke succeeded in convincing the speaker that the provision of his bill regarding school sections was right.

Unable to Apportion Offices.

The Iowa delegation, after a conference extending over two hours today, held in Senator Allison's committee rooms, adjourned to meet next Monday. So far as any solution of the patronage question goes there was none, unless it be in the defeat of the motion to postpone action until after March 4, which was voted down. Members of the delegation construe this as making progress, but that is all.

Norris Loses His Letters.

Judge Norris of the Fifth district has had the misfortune to lose all the letters he received on Tuesday and the clerk of the postoffice and detective force of the house have been unable to locate the whereabouts of the package. Judge Norris had opened his mail and read his letters, after which he turned the package over to the house postoffice for delivery to his rooms in the Young Men's Christian association. The package failed to reach its destination and as a result Judge Norris will be unable to reply to his constituents unless other letters are sent touching upon the subjects included in the letters lost.

Pollard Amends Ship Subsidy.

Congressman Pollard, having made up his mind to vote for the ship subsidy bill, is now engaged in drafting several amendments which he believes will strengthen the measure as reported from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries. He proposes changing the service so that one line to South America runs from the Atlantic seaboard and the other from the gulf, the latter line to extend to Brazil and the Atlantic seaboard line to touch at both Argentina and Brazilian ports. The way the bill now stands it makes both lines run from the Atlantic seaboard, one touching at Argentina, the other at Brazil. The change, Mr. Pollard believes, ought to be made. Making one line of steamships leave the gulf ports is in the interest of the middle west, the gulf line being the natural outlet for food products raised in the middle section of the country and which are most desired by our South American neighbors.

Watching Dakota Patronage.

Congressmen Burke and Martin of South Dakota have been haunting the Postoffice department considerably of late, as well as the White House, and they are expecting that a number of postoffice appointments will be made early next week.

Reports on Postal Savings.

The president sent to the house today a special message in response to a resolution put through last session by Representative Kennedy in relation to postal savings banks. In pursuance of the resolution the secretary of state called upon our diplomatic representatives abroad to obtain from the foreign governments to which they were accredited, statistics covering the operation of postal savings banks in the several foreign countries for the last ten years, together with copies of the laws under which they operate. The reports have been collected by the State department and are now transmitted by the president to the house. The message and accompanying reports were referred to the postoffice and post roads committee and will be printed as a house document. The statistics show a constant increase in deposits in the postal savings banks and a more general use of them by the common people.

Minor Matters at Capital.

Senator Kittredge today secured the passage through the senate of a bill providing an appropriation of $70,000 for the erection of an extension to the postoffice at Sioux Falls, S. D.

The New Jersey Foundry and Machine company of New York City has been awarded the contract for furnishing the high pressure gates for the Shoshone and Pathfinder dams in Wyoming, at $22,800.

The secretary of the interior has awarded the contract to S. R. H. Robinson & Son Contracting company of St. Louis, for the construction of the diversion and head works, North Platte irrigation project in Wyoming and Nebraska, at a total price of $217,850.

Charles E. Ford, formerly of Omaha, arrived in Washington today, on business before the comptroller of the currency. Mr. Ford is president of the First National bank of Alliance, which has been designated as a depository for government funds, and Mr. Ford comes to Washington to complete the necessary details.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska, Antioch, Sheridan county, B. Berry vice W.

(Continued on Second Page.)

AMERICAN BISHOPS SEE POPE

Pilgrims from United States Declare Their Sympathy for Church in France.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The pope today received in private audience the Right Rev. Benjamin J. Kelly, bishop of Savannah, Ga., and a party of eighty-two American pilgrims whom he brought to Rome. The pope expressed the satisfaction which he felt at the loyalty and faith of the Americans in the present troublous times. In the course of his remarks the bishop said:

"We came from the new world to solemnly protest against the persecution which the church is unjustly suffering in France, which boasts of being the beloved eldest daughter of the church. In America there are over 16,000,000 hearts which sympathize with the holy father. All the Holy See approves we approve; all it condemns we condemn. It is false to say that the church and state separation law puts the French church in the same condition as the American church. We enjoy perfect liberty of possession, using our property according to church law, our rights being protected by the civil laws."

The Right Rev. Shanley, bishop of Fargo, who accompanied the American pilgrimage, was also received in private audience by the pope.

WOMEN CHOSE PRISON LIFE

Refusing to Pay Fines, London Suffragists Serve Time for Disturbing Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Fifty-six women suffragists, who were arrested within the precincts of Parliament last evening, were arraigned in police court today charged with disorderly conduct and resisting the police. Mrs. Deshard, a sister of General French, who has taken a prominent part in the suffragist movement and who was the leader of yesterday's attack on the House of Commons, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or undergo twenty-one days' imprisonment.

Some of the women, who has previously been in prison for participating in suffragist demonstrations, were fined $10, with an option of a month's imprisonment. The rest of the prisoners were condemned to pay fines of $5 each or undergo two weeks in jail. They all elected to go to prison.

M. BRIAND IS NOT TALKING

Minister of Education Says Nothing Regarding Leases Under Consideration.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—M. Briand, the minister of education, is observing discreet silence relative to the negotiations between Monsignor Amiette, the coadjutor archbishop of Paris, and the prefect of the Seine, M. de Salves, on the subject of the modification of the contract for the lease of the churches. It is known, however, that drafts of contracts practically identical in substance already have been exchanged with only verbal differences separating the negotiations and it is possible that the parish priests of Paris and M. de Salves may exchange signatures before the end of the week.

As a whole, the press is expressing heartiest satisfaction at the prospect of an end to the religious dispute.

Bishop Bonacum at Naples.

NAPLES, Feb. 14.—Archbishop Quigley of Chicago is stopping here for a few days. Bishop Bonacum of Nebraska also is here. He seems not to have obtained from the congregation of the propaganda all he asked in the presentation of his charges against the Rev. Father Murphy of Seward, Neb.

Consul Roosevelt Improves.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—The condition of George W. Roosevelt, the American consul general here, who has been seriously ill, had so far improved today that his physicians announced that they believe his recovery was assured, unless complications follow.

Meyer Comes Home.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—George von L. Meyer, late American ambassador to Russia, left Paris for London this morning and will sail for New York Sunday.

TRANSPORT IN HURRICANE

Thomas from Orient Passes Through Rough Weather and Reaches Port Damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The army transport Thomas, from Manila, Nagasaki and Honolulu, encountered extremely rough weather. From January 31 to January 11 the troop ship passed through a westerly hurricane. The seas ran so high that its upper decks were repeatedly awash, the starboard staterooms were flooded and staterooms doors were torn from their hinges. For four days the 833 passengers were confined below decks by Captain Lyman's orders.

The Thomas besides army, navy and civilian passengers, brought twenty-one general prisoners.

FIVE VICTIMS OF THE STORM

Four Women and One Man Frozen to Death in Vicinity of Sturgis.

STURGIS, S. D., Feb. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Word was received here tonight that Beatie Seim, aged 30, and her sister, aged 12, were lost in the recent blizzard near Seim and froze to death. Forty people were out six days searching and no trace of them found. They went from their home to visit a brother and disappeared. It is supposed that they are covered with snow. Two women and one man, homesteaders, are also reported frozen to death at the same time some distance north of Seim.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND

Semi-Annual Distribution of Five Per Cent Ordered from Earnings and Income.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Directors of the Union Pacific railroad today declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent on the common stock and 2 per cent on the preferred. It was stated that of the dividend on the common stock 3 per cent was declared on the earnings and 2 per cent on the income from investments.

Sleeping Cars on Trolley Line.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The first trolley sleeper ever run in Illinois will leave East St. Louis tonight for Decatur, Ill., via Springfield. Two sleepers will be operated. The "Decatur" will make the initial trip from this end of the line and the "Springfield" will depart at 10 p. m. from Decatur. The two cars are duplicates and equipped with ten sections, twenty berths. There is the usual smoking room for men and dressing room for women. Instead of curtains the berths are separated by pulling up from the floor a partition built on the plan of the roller top of a desk.

TERMINAL TAX IS DEBATED

Railroad Representatives Make Their Old Plea it is Plan to Rob Country.

DRIVEN INTO CORNER BY OPPONENTS

Forced to Admit They Are Fighting the Bill in an Effort to Escape Taxation—Child Labor Bill to Be Favorably Reported.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—The open meeting to discuss the terminal tax proposition tonight developed brisk debate between friends and opponents of the measure. The meeting was held in the senate chamber. Senator Thomas of Douglas presided and the advocacy of the measure was undertaken by a delegation of business and professional men who came down from Omaha. This delegation included T. J. Mahoney, W. G. Ure, H. H. Baldrige, F. D. Wead, C. F. Harrison, W. S. Poppleton, Victor Rosewater, J. A. C. Kennedy and members of the legislative delegation from Douglas county. The railroad interests were looked after by the whole array of paid lobbyists and tax agents, including Edson Rich, R. J. Clancy and A. W. Scribner for the Union Pacific; Jim Kelby, R. D. Pollard, W. A. Ditworth, Frank Young, for the Burlington, and Tom Benton for the Pullman company.

After Representative Clarke had read his bill, T. J. Mahoney started the ball with a lucid explanation of the extent to which the railroads are now evading the payment of city taxes in Nebraska and how the proposed terminal tax bill would remedy this evil without depriving the rural districts of any of the taxes now paid to them on railroad property. Mr. Mahoney was to have been followed by Bob Clancy, but before that part of the program was reached Representative Wilson of Custer county, schooled by Burlington Lobbyist Frank Young, almost recited, under pretense of asking questions, the principal part of the set speech later delivered by Clancy. Clancy was followed by W. G. Ure and Ure by R. D. Pollard, followed in turn by Victor Rosewater, Jim Kelby, H. H. Baldridge, A. W. Scribner and H. G. Clarke, jr., alternating sides.

Railroaders Driven Into Corner.

The railroad lobbyists all tried to harp on the assertion that terminal taxation would take away assessment values from the smaller cities and villages and would destroy the sacred unit system of railroad assessment. When driven into a corner they were compelled to admit that terminal taxation would make the railroads pay a great deal more taxes than they do now and that their charge that the whole scheme was one for the personal profit of Omaha was fully met by their confession that they were working to perpetuate for their employers the privilege of tax shirking so long enjoyed.

Senator Patrick broke in two or three times with some apt illustrations on railroad taxation in the village of Papillion, which was referred to by several speakers. It developed that the solicitude of the railroad spokesmen, unless Papillion be deprived of a part of its revenue from the railroads, rested on the payment of a village tax amounting to the magnificent sum of $130. "Papillion has not got much to lose if it lost it all," interjected the Sarpy county senator. Mr. Mahoney struck an apt comparison in likening the railroad pretense of distribution to the feat of the Adams Express company involved in a supreme court decision whereby that company tried to spread its mileage over 1,000 miles of ocean, where it could not be taxed at all. Mr. Baldrige laid special stress on the terminal tax issue made in the republican platform, while Victor Rosewater and County Commissioner Ure dwelt on the figures and the probable result to be expected from a terminal taxation law.

Child Labor Bill Recommended.

H. R. 9, Clarke's child labor bill, will be recommended for passage tomorrow by the judiciary committee of the senate. A favorable report was voted at a meeting of the committee late this afternoon. One amendment was made to the bill changing the hours during which children may not be employed at all, from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m., and making it from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. Several other amendments were offered, but they were all voted down. The bill has already passed the house.

The meeting of the joint primary committee to pass on the bill prepared by the subcommittee was not held tonight as scheduled for the reason the bill as changed has not been typewritten and because several members of the committee wanted to attend the terminal taxation meeting.

SUFFRAGISTS MEET AT CHICAGO

Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention of Woman's National Society is in Session.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The thirty-ninth annual convention of the National Woman Suffragist association opened here today. It will continue for five days. Several hundred delegates are in attendance. The principal matter up for discussion today was municipal suffrage for women. Addresses on the subject were made by Ella S. Stewart, president of the Illinois branch of the organization, who also delivered a formal address of welcome to the delegates; Minnie E. Watkins, president of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs; Fannie J. Fernald of Maine, and others.

In the afternoon Anna E. Nichols spoke on "The Ballot for Working Women," Mrs. Raymond Robins on "The Civic Duty of Women," Kate M. Gordon on "Some Experiments in New Orleans," and Lilla D. Monroe on "Municipal Suffrage in Kansas."

It is probable that as a result of the convention a plan for some permanent memorial to the late Susan B. Anthony will take definite shape.

JUDGE WILFLEY UNDER FIRE

American Official in China Accused of Being Arbitrary in Settling Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Lorrin Andrews, formerly United States district attorney for Hawaii, has filed a petition in the United States district court in this city in which he makes serious charges against L. R. Wilfley, judge of the court for China at Shanghai. The petition asks for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of W. R. Price, and accuses Judge Wilfley of being "a czar."

Andrews has gone to Washington for the purpose of engaging the attention of President Roosevelt and to institute proceedings for Wilfley's impeachment.

Price is a lawyer, who, according to the deposition, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Judge Wilfley, who, it is said, refused to give him a jury trial or to accept bail pending an appeal.

FIGHT OVER GAMBLE RECORD

House Wrangles Over Admission of Remark Alleged to Have Been Made by Senator.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—The house session opened this afternoon with a renewal of the fight over the record in the Gamble investigation. Parmley started the row by moving to amend the report to contain what he declared by the records to be the proper wording, and submitted a certified statement from the official stenographer as to what the correct wording is. In doing so he made a speech, declaring himself for better morals in politics, and said that he was asking no quarter in his fight for that end.

Glass opposed his amendment on the ground that the journal should show the truth, which it would not show if the amendment was injected. He declared Senator Gamble did not use the language contained in the stenographer's report in his examination, and that the change in the record was made by the whole committee with a desire to have the report correct. He admitted that Senator Gamble did make some remark in the line of the Parmley resolution, but said the remark was made in a side conversation with Judge Gaffy, and not as testimony, and that he asked at the time that it be not made a part of the record, the side statement being that he did not desire to be considered as casting any reflection on the body of which he is a member.

Glass was sustained by Michaels and Hornby, who declared the whole thing was dirty politics and a piece with the action of the same crowd two years ago to smother action on a primary petition.

This brought Browne to his feet, who declared that any attempt to bring in the primary proposition of two years ago was treading on his toes, and he would not allow any such reflections to go unchallenged.

Price of Yankton took the position that the record should show nothing but truth, and that all statements were a part of the record and the Parmley amendment should prevail, but the motion was defeated by a vote of 54 to 39.

A number of new house bills were presented, one to limit saloons to one for each 300 population, and another requiring telephone companies to connect with other lines with a penalty.

House bill No. 56, the 2-cent rate, the will o' the wisp of the house calendar for the last ten days, was put up near the head of the calendar today with the intention of pushing it, but the fight on the journal, and the reading of the general educational bill, put it over until tomorrow.

The senate held a short session, confirming the appointments of Samuel Forest of Britton as a member of the board of regents of education, vice Greely, and David P. Lamb of Geddes as oil inspector for the southern district; W. S. Demaree of Huron for the northern district, and William A. Clark of Englewood for the western district. The senate passed the house bills allowing surplus on official bonds to limit their liabilities; establishing a division of legislative reference; allowing cities to fix saloon limits, and the amendments to the trust company laws of the state.

OFFICERS FOR HARDWARE MEN

South Dakota Retailers Conclude a Most Profitable Session.

MITCHELL, S. D., Feb. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—After an important business session during the afternoon, the convention of the Hardware Men's association adjourned at 4 o'clock. The resolutions committee made its report and, aside from extending thanks to those who had been hospitable and assisted in the work of the convention, urged the appointment of a committee to go to Pierre and try and secure the passage of a pure paint law to conform with the North Dakota law.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. W. Hawkins of Vermilion; first vice president, F. I. Pixley of Montrose; secretary, H. T. Johnson of Redfield; treasurer, B. G. Watson of Chamberlain; executive committee, L. T. Gregory of Alexandria, F. S. Birkenbine of Scotland, J. M. Raper of Parker, J. Prummel of Sioux Falls, S. O. Steensland of Beresford, W. C. Webster of Mitchell and G. W. French of Elk Point.

The next convention will be held at Aberdeen, the date to be set by the executive committee.

During the morning session the reports of Secretary Keller and Treasurer Watson were made. The association has ninety-three members and the cash receipts have been sufficiently large to leave a surplus in the treasury after all expenses have been paid.

HILL'S ROAD HAS MAIL AGAIN

Rock Island Drops New Chicago-Omaha Contract and Burlington Resumes It.

Several weeks ago the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway succeeded in getting the local Chicago-Omaha mail away from the Burlington, bringing the Chicago local mail into Omaha at 7:30 a. m., fifty minutes ahead of the previous time made by the Burlington. The Rock Island has finally reached the conclusion that the investment was not a paying one and hence Rock Island train No. 15 has been withdrawn to take effect February 15, and the mail contract goes back to the Burlington, as before, the train reaching here at 8:10 a. m.

Car Shortage at Vermilion.

VERMILION, S. D., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—No relief seems in sight for the present car shortage in Vermilion and the three elevators along the Milwaukee tracks are full to the brim. Occasionally a car comes along, but just as fast as it is filled with grain more is in sight to keep the elevators filled. From 60,000 to 70,000 bushels are awaiting shipment and should the price fall off materially the holders of this grain would lose a large amount of money. The report comes from Wakonda that the elevator men have not had an empty for a week.

Yankton Gas Franchise is Sold.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—J. J. Wagner, in a deal that has been pending for some time, has sold the Yankton gas franchise and partly constructed plant to the International Heat and Light company of Toledo, O. The new company will move the plant and expend $25,000 upon it in a more desirable location.

Wreck on the "Frisco."

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The fast "Frisco railroad train known as the Meteor was wrecked near Rankin yesterday, injuring fireman G. A. Douglas and news agent R. L. Atterbury slightly. The engine, two baggage cars, passenger coach and chair car were ditched by striking a switch that is believed to have been tampered with.

ON TWO-CENT FARE

House at Lincoln Spends Lively Day in Fruitless Debate.

CONE SHOWS MUCH HEAT IN ACTION

Fusion Leader Challenges Accuracy of Chief Clerk's Count.

COMMISSION MAY GET THE POWER

Amendment to Bill as Offered is Finally Adopted by Committee.

SENATE FAVORS EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

Bill that Affects Railroads Alone is Recommended for Passage with No Opposition in Committee of the Whole.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—The first bill reported by the joint committee on railroad measures, the 3-cent passenger rate bill, occupied the entire time of the house this afternoon, and so far apart are the members on the measure no action was taken, the committee of the whole merely reporting progress. The fight came over an amendment by E. P. Brown of Lancaster, providing that any railroad company had the right to make a showing to the railway commission which, if the showing justified it, could increase the rate on that particular line to not to exceed 3 cents a mile. The fusionists to a man fought the amendment, and enough republicans were taken into their fold to defeat it, the vote being 47 to 46. Hamer of Buffalo succeeded in having adopted an amendment providing children under 7 years of age should be permitted to ride free when accompanied by an older person. The committee refused to accept a motion by Van Housen to attach the emergency clause.

The debate on the Brown amendment at times became heated and somewhat personal. Cone even going so far as to challenge the vote as announced by Chief Clerk Clyde Barnard on the motion to rise and report. Barnard counted fifty for and thirty-eight against. Cone at once yelled that he had counted fifty-three against the motion.

A half dozen members were on their feet in an instant, and Ned Brown getting the attention of the chair said with some heat: "I demand that the language used be made a matter of record. I resent the imputation cast on our chief clerk."

McMullen, who was in the chair, said he believed some latitude should be given the members in the committee of the whole, but that the language of Cone could not be made a matter of record, but he was willing for a second vote to be taken. The second vote was fifty-four for and thirty-seven against the motion, Whitham of Johnson changing his vote. Cone afterward explained he was mistaken and made due apology.

Cheers from the Gallery.

In fighting against the amendment Cone and Quackenbush each got in several spread eagle speeches and they were cheered by a packed gallery. They claimed the amendment would ruin the bill if it were passed, while the defenders of the amendment claimed it would prevent the railroads from knocking it out in the courts should the 2-cent rate not be compensatory to one road.

Those favoring the amendment were Hamer of Buffalo, Speaker Nettleton, Ned Brown, Clarke of Douglas, Lee, Harrison of Otoe and Walsh, while those who opposed it were Cone, Carlin, Quackenbush, Farley and others. Considerable of the time was taken up in a running debate in which most of the members took part.

Fusionists Oppose Omaha Measure.

Over the protests of the fusionists, headed by Quackenbush and Cone, the amendments to the Omaha charter bill went through the committee of the whole as agreed upon by the Douglas delegation. Inasmuch as this is the first time the Douglas delegation has been a unit on any measure by which Omaha is affected, surprise was expressed that the fusionists or anyone else would object, as the bill referred only to Omaha. One speaker remarked that he knew the object of the visit of Mayor Dahlman since the fusionists objected to the bill.

Employers' Liability Bill.

In spite of the opposition of a powerful railroad lobby which has been importing railway employes into Lincoln to work against the bill, the employer's liability bill introduced into the senate by Gibson of Douglas early in the session was passed through committee of the whole without opposition. The action of the senate was so quickly done that Senator Gibson, who had prepared to make a speech on the measure, was not permitted to do so.

The bill relates only to railroads and to the more hazardous occupations in railroading. It provides "fellow servant" negligence shall not be a bar to action for damages and that the question of contributory negligence is to be left to the jury to decide in making up its verdict. The railway employes who have been imported into Lincoln to work against the bill contend it would mean an end to the Burlington relief department, in which many of them have insurance. To meet that objection the bill was amended, and as it now reads insurance in the relief department taken out after the passage of the bill shall not be a bar to action against the company for damage. At present when an employe joins the relief department he signs an agreement that relief received from that department shall be in lieu of claims against the company.

Anti-Tipping Bill.

The senate, in committee of the whole, also recommended for passage a drastic "anti-tipping" bill. It is directed against waiters, porters and similar employes, and provides a fine of from $5 to $50 for any such employe who solicits or accepts a "tip" or to any employer who knowingly permits his employes to accept the tips, or to any person who offers a "tip."

The Greater Omaha bills by Thomas were placed on general file today on recommendation of the judiciary committee. They were amended to provide that the officials of the two cities might serve out their terms before an election is held under the consolidation.

Substitute Pure Food.

An entirely new bill as a substitute to S. F. 64, by Burns, combining the features of the pure food and drug and the dairy commissioner law was reported back to the senate today by the standing committee, to which it was referred and placed on general file. In its general features the bill conforms to the national pure food law. It provides the governor shall be the food, dairy and drug commissioner and shall appoint a deputy at a salary of $1,800 a year and traveling expenses. This deputy shall be an expert in matters re-