

AGAINST SOCIALISM

Emperor William Expresses His Opinion at Brandenburg Banquet.

PROVES TO BE A VIOLENT DECLARATION

Says "that Pest Which Infects Our Whole Nation" Must Be Eradicated.

HE APPEALS TO ALL TO STAND BY HIM

Socialist Press Protests Loudly Against the Emperor's Policy.

ENORMOUS ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY

Reichstag May Reject Them and Appeal to the Country at the Next Elections—Gossip of German Capital.

Berlin, March 6.—Throughout the week the latest anti-socialist speech of the emperor at the Brandenburg banquet, was echoed and re-echoed all over Germany. It now appears that the speech was much more violent than the official report showed. His majesty said that socialism must be uprooted to the last trace, and he described it as "that pest which infects our whole nation."

TOOL OF BISMARCK

In another issue the Vorwaerts furnishes historical proof in William I's own letter that William I was a tool of Bismarck and Von Moltke, instead of being his ally, as he is usually represented.

Price Hohenlohe's views are reflected by the Cologne Gazette, which urges that legislative means will suffice to keep socialism under check. The leading liberal newspapers express themselves similarly.

Price Hohenlohe, however, in the Hamburg Nachrichten, recommends new anti-socialist laws and says: "If the present cabinet is too timid to undertake to carry out the imperial will, it ought to be replaced by more courageous men."

The Prussian minister of the interior is resolved to take one step against socialism. He intends to dismiss from office any university professor or state school officer or teacher persistently advocating socialism or its views.

This was decided upon at the cabinet council on Wednesday, at which the emperor was present. Prof. Adolf Wagner of the Berlin university, with a score of other professors, are thereby threatened.

HUGE NAVAL ESTIMATES. The gigantic naval proposals of the naval vice admiral, Von Holtmann, are the sensation of the day.

The verbal explanation was purposely deficient, it is understood, by direct instructions from the emperor. The indication is that the Reichstag will reject them and appeal to the country at the next elections.

The opinion exists, however, that the country will go against the scheme of the admiralty.

A memorandum submitted to the budget committee places the normal annual expenditures for new vessels at 45,000,000 marks, but the estimates for 1897 have not exceeded 25,000,000 marks in the three preceding years.

Prince Hohenlohe has found it necessary to overstep the normal sum for the next three years in order to fill the deficiency in the navy, and therefore will demand for building alone in 1898, 62,166,000 marks; for 1899, 59,600,000 marks; for 1900, 58,250,000 marks; and for 1901, 60,600,000 marks.

Prince Bismarck was suffering from a slight attack of influenza early in the week and has been forbidden to leave his house for another week. Count Herbert is also suffering from influenza.

At the last court ball of the Schloss, on Tuesday, there were 1,800 guests. The emperor was dressed in the gala uniform of the bodyguard Hussars and the empress wore pink satin with oak leaves and displayed an enormous quantity of diamonds.

Princess Lina, nee Barons, was robbed in hell-pointe satin with crepe, and Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl, wife of the United States ambassador, wore a gown of white satin.

The United States embassy and consulate and most of the private residences of American citizens were decorated with flags on Thursday last in honor of the inauguration of Mr. McKinley.

WEYLER POSES IN A NEW ROLE.

Rather Than Be Recalled He Would Proclaim Republic in Havana.

Madrid, March 6.—A very troubled condition of affairs prevails in Spain. The most acute distress is being experienced, the Carlists are showing unmistakable signs of activity, there is further alarming news from the Philippine islands and the government is disgusted with the performance of Captain General Weyler in Cuba, but they dare not recall him. In this connection a startling explanation of the inaction of the government is hinted at.

CANOVAS STILL TRUSTS WEYLER.

Cuban Reforms Must Wait on Military Operations in the Island.

Madrid, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram.)—Premier Canovas again today assured the Spanish reporters and the Cuban deputies that the government still had confidence in General Weyler, and shares his opinion that the reforms cannot be carried out in Cuba until "the military operations are more advanced."

Canal General Lee is severely handled by the Spanish press on account of his course in the Ruiz case. The change of administration in the United States resulting in the accession of McKinley and Sherman to power in place of Cleveland and Olney causes great anxiety among Spaniards of all classes.

The ministerial press, while affecting to believe that the relations between the two countries will remain unaltered, takes care to say that up to the present time the Spanish minister at Washington has not telegraphed precise or definite impressions regarding the attitude of the new president will assume, and deems it advisable to await his first real action.

Many Madrid papers and statesmen express gratitude to Messrs. Cleveland and Olney and Taylor, for having so perseveringly done their best to avert conflicts between Spain and the United States.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

Cases of Scovel and Scott.

HAVANA, March 6.—The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed on the highest authority that the cases of Sylvester Scovel, commander of the New York World, and Charles F. Scott, the two Americans imprisoned in Cuba, will be settled in a satisfactory manner in five or six days.

HAIL BAYARD AS A BRITISHER.

Daily Telegraph Calls Him "Bone of our Bone and Flesh of our Flesh."

London, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A cynical American, referring to Mr. Bayard's four-year series of speeches in Great Britain, in which one sentence of tribute to his own country generally has been lost in a column of praise of England, said at a banquet the other night that the following sentence in a London Telegraph article is strictly logical: "None of us would wish to ignore the fact that in Mr. Bayard, a universally popular minister who is about to leave us, we are losing not an American, and still less a foreigner, but an Englishman, who in the fullest sense of the word is 'bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh.'"

Ellis Russell called today at the United States, for her first professional appearance since she left a girl, to cultivate her voice abroad. Since then she has sung with great success in every capital of Europe.

This announcement, apparently by the authority of Mrs. Craigie herself, appears today, positively denying the current rumor that she is to marry again. "Mrs. Craigie is a Catholic, and her remarriage is forbidden by the church," it is stated.

The Catholic church is very strict on this point, for it will not allow a divorced person to marry, even though the person in question is the innocent party. Common report has had it that George Moore, the author, was to be the happy man.

The frightful weather continues in England week after week and month after month. Since September there have hardly been the consecutive days free from rain or fog. The sun shines out feebly only occasionally, rarely for a full day.

BALLARD SMITH.

QUEEN'S HEALTH PRECARIOUS.

Venerable Ruler of England Almost Powerless to Walk.

London, March 6.—Despite the statement in medical papers that the queen is in perfect health, considering her age, the statement is again published and emanates from a very excellent source, that the sovereign is nearly powerless to walk. Scarcely is what the queen suffers from and lately it has become so much worse that, with support, she can only walk a few feet, and that with difficulty. She has to be carried up and down stairs and into her carriage, and wheeled from room to room. It is in this fact which has necessitated the prince of Wales and the duke of Connaught taking so much on their shoulders in connection with the jubilee festivities.

Shows Up Gilded Youth.

London, March 6.—It has remained for Miss Emily Solene to write a most interesting and certainly the most sensational book of the season. This volume, which was published five or six weeks ago, was received with indifference on its appearance, but as its frank revelations about the gilded youth of statesmen, and fathers of family men like Lord Rosebery and Lord Dunraven began to be known, there has been a great rush for the book. Miss Solene has no scruples in writing of the gilded youth of London who regularly waited at the table for the emergence of the fair chorus girls. The list includes the marquis of Blenheim, Lord Rosebery, Lord MacDuff, the marquis of Anglesia, Sir Douglas Straight, Lord Dudley, Lord Longesborough, Sir George Wombell, Sir James Farquharson and Lord Alfred Paget.

HAY HENTS QUARTERS IN LONDON.

Will Probably Succeed Bayard About April 1.

London, March 6.—Colonel John Hay is expected to assume the duties at the United States embassy at Easter. He has taken the car of Calcedonia's house, No. 5 Carlton House Terrace, from April, he will reside at Mrs. John W. Mackay. Colonel Hay's other neighbors are Lord William Russell, William Waldorf Astor, the German ambassador, the earl of Londsdale and the duke of Grafton. These houses are among the finest and best situated in London. The entrance is from Pall Mall and Waterloo Place. They overlook the Horse Guards parade and the Mall and adjoin Marlborough house.

MAY MEET HALF WAY

Greece and the Great Powers Likely to Agree on a Compromise.

AMICABLE EXIT FROM THE DIFFICULTY

Greece to Consent to a Temporary Turkish Suzerainty Over Crete.

LATTER TO DECIDE THEIR OWN STATUS

Great Britain, France, Italy and Austria Friendly to Cretans.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA FAVOR FORCE

Feeling on the Continent Appears to Be Quite General that War Between Greece and Turkey Is Inevitable.

London, March 6.—The midnight dispatch of yesterday from Henry Norman, the Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Athens, has created an excellent impression here. He said there are grounds to believe that the Cretan situation is improving, that more than one power has indicated unofficially that an amicable exit from the difficulty is still possible if Greece is willing to meet the powers half way, and that Greece is willing to consent to a temporary Turkish suzerainty over Crete if the powers will allow the inhabitants of the island, when order is restored, to decide their own fate by a plebiscite, and appoint a Greek governor for the present.

The good impression caused by this message is due to the fact that the latter part of it is believed, rightly or wrongly, to have emanated from the Greek government and is looked upon as giving promise that the matter may yet be compromised without bloodshed.

The stock exchange here today opened with a better tone. The upward tendency was very pronounced, however, due to the flatness of the continental bourse.

The advice from Athens and Constantinople indicate that while the powers are agreed as to their general policy, they are divided as to the character of the coercion to be applied to Greece. Two currents of feeling prevail. Great Britain, France, Italy and Austria, on the one side, are sympathetic to Greece and favor mild methods, while Germany and Russia insist upon vigorous measures. This divergence is manifested in the negotiations preliminary to drawing up the note to Greece. The powers first named insisted upon the insertion in the declaration that Crete would not be annexed to Greece "at the present juncture." This implies that the four powers are disposed to acquiesce in the annexation of the island to Greece when the warlike feeling shall have subsided. Russia and Germany only agreed to this on obtaining the insertion of the words "will not hesitate to take any coercive steps" in the identical notes presented to the Greek government on Monday last by the representatives of the powers at Athens. Thus, the last clause of the note was made to read:

"Therefore Greece is solemnly warned that unless the aforesaid withdrawal of the Greek troops from the island of Crete and from the Greek ships from Cretan waters or from points where the powers are in occupation occurs within six days the powers will not hesitate to take any coercive steps necessary to enforce it, and their decision is irrevocable."

The separation of Russia and France may have considerable influence on the Greek liberal newspapers are working the plucky Greece vein for all it is worth, and are indulging in hysterical praise of her attitude. A big mara meeting has been called to take place in Hyde Park tomorrow to protest against the coercion of Greece, and the liberal newspapers are publishing pages of letters, from unknown people, cheering for Greece.

OFFERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Greek charge d'affaires in London says he is receiving every day offers of volunteers to go to Greece, and he adds that he has also received subscriptions for the cause amounting to £12,000. It is further stated that some of the English volunteers have already started for Athens. Several retired officers of the British army have offered their services and a body of 100 volunteers, commanded by English officers, will start for Greece next week. The Greek consul at Liverpool also received offers of volunteers.

The feeling on the continent appears to be that war between Greece and Turkey is inevitable. According to the Gaulois of Paris Greece does not withdraw her troops from Crete in obedience to the demands of the powers, Turkey will immediately declare war. The feeling in political circles in England, however, is that the powers will succeed in warding off war. This sentiment is voiced in the Saturday Review, which says:

"The powers are resolved that there shall be no war. The rumor reaches us that the king of Greece has an agreement with the king of Bulgaria as to the future participation of Macedonia, and it is known that the Bulgarians have an agreement with the Serbians. If this is true, the three powers might go ahead and divide Macedonia and the powers would have more than enough to do to keep out of the affair. But we repeat the powers are determined there shall be no war. Neither Russia nor Austria are ready for war and Germany has nothing to gain thereby. Consequently, in spite of the Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbians and hysterical English radicals, we believe the peace of Europe will be preserved."

At the same time, a large number of unionists are dissatisfied with the position Great Britain is placed in. The Spectator expresses itself as follows:

"Before the British people are driven to any combination in support of Turkey, they would appeal to America for aid, which, under the circumstances, would not be refused. For Europe declare war on the united Anglo-Saxon race if it has the recklessness."

NEWS FROM SOUDAN.

News from the Sudan shows that great excitement prevails there. The dervishes are making great preparations in view of the projected advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition on Berber. The Khalifa is relying on Omdah to repel the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces up the Nile and has appointed him governor of Berber, with title of emir of Berber, and has called out upward of 25,000 dervishes, many of whom are well armed with rifles recently purchased from Abyssinians.

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Says the Blood of Cretan Christians, Shed by British Admiral at Behest of Tory Ministry Will Always Smell.

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No one can prophesy what may or may not happen within another week. These quotations from expressions, made by leading men, illustrate the involved situation:

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"The radicals are trying to rush us headlong into a European war," said Arthur Balfour, the government leader to a supporter in the lobby of the House of Commons last night during a discussion.

"I believe the powers will block the Piræus if the king of Greece rejects their ultimatum. Whether England will join the blockade is a question which our ministers themselves could not at present answer," remarked Sir Charles Dilke to a World representative.

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There is one other quotation from a minister which is the most potent, most significant of all in estimating the gravity of the situation. "We have now at Gibraltar, at the entrance of the Mediterranean, in addition to the our Mediterranean squadron, the channel squadron—the most powerful squadron that has ever in time of peace been at sea—always within call and ready for any duties it might be called upon to perform," were the words incidentally dropped by Mr. Goschen, the first lord of the admiralty, in his speech on the naval program for 1897 in the House of Commons last night.

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The radicals, on the other hand, maintain that England's refusal to join in the measures against Greece would simply reduce the European concert to impotence, and would inevitably lead to the annexation of Crete to Greece. Other powers, they declare, do not want war and Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour are using not mean war, but a forceful declaration to assist them in their hateful policy of bolstering up the Turkish empire in Europe as a means of keeping Russia from getting to the Mediterranean.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

- Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Probably Snow; Warmer.
1. To Suppress Socialism.
2. To Compromise on Crete.
3. In an Awkward Attitude.
4. Investigation is Promised.
5. To Smetzer Murder.
6. To Eager for Office.
7. Under McKinley's Business.
8. In Omaha Society Circles.
9. To Gradually Subsiding.
10. To Favorable Outlook.
11. Local Matters.
12. To Adjournative Proceedings.
13. To Be of Sporting Gossip.
14. Amusement and Musical Comment.
15. Joseph Creghton's Will Broken.
16. Chronology of the Dead Week.
17. Proceedings of the City Council.
18. Some Wonders of Fine Mechanism.
19. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
20. "The Mute Many."
21. Editorial and Comment.
22. Nebraska Men in the Navy.
23. Making Banks Proof Against Burglars.
24. Echoes from the Ante Rooms.
25. Commercial and Financial News.
26. "Aaron in the Wild Woods."
27. Among the Wheels and Riders.

DIGS INTO THE PAST

Investigation Proposed into the State's Official History.

ALL THE RECORDS TO BE RANSACKED

No Office to Be Left Until Its Secrets Are Disclosed.

STARTLING INFORMATION IS LOOKED FOR

Dark Hints A'realy Dropping as to Unpublished Corruption.

LEGISLATURE PONDERING THE PLANS

Bills Now Pending Provide for the Inquiry, Which Will Begin Its Work at the End of the Session.

Lincoln, March 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Although more than two weeks have elapsed since the legislature by concurrent action of both branches decided to investigate the conduct of the several departments of the state government, no move has as yet been made toward the appointment of the commission charged with the duty contemplated. The delay is occasioned by the fact that the legislature has not yet passed the bills pending, which provide for the investigation and the payment of the necessary expenses. It may be said upon authority that the leaders of the populist party are contemplating an examination of the records that will be more far-reaching than any scrutiny of its kind ever attempted in the history of the state. Every state office and every state institution, with possibly the exception of the university, will be brought within the purview of the legislative inquiry. Not only will present officials be looked after, but the examination proposes to go into the past and in some cases the inquiry will cover sixteen years of official life. Men who have never long since laid aside the career of official life may suddenly find themselves brought before the public and their official acts, long since covered with the cobwebs and dust of obscurity, may be probed and exhibited to public gaze. For instance, the State Board of Transportation will be placed on the witness stand and many questions asked which may or may not be embarrassing. The prominent state official said today that witnesses would be placed on the stand to prove that at least one former secretary of the State Board of Transportation drew a regular salary of \$100 per month from the Elkhorn railroad for the greater part of the years that he killed time in the place given him.

The printing contracts for the past ten years will be gone into, for the records of the secretary of state's office opened up, the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings overhauled and the auditor's office opened up to inspection. The state treasury affairs will, of course, come in for a larger share of the attention of the commission of inquiry, and no department of the government will escape.

Among the proposed investigation some interesting stories are quietly whispered. Among others there is one to the effect that a carefully planned conspiracy has been discovered on the part of an ex-state official, who stepped out of office years ago, and who made the public relations display of the fact that he acted in full with his successor, to effect a surreptitious entrance into one of the offices in the state house for the purpose of carrying away records which, if looked into might prove that his much advertised settlement with his successor was liberally coated with a substance clearly resembling whitewash.

The legislative program contemplates an appropriation of \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation. The bill carrying this amount is still pending in the house; but no one doubts its passage. The inquiry, however, will not be started until after the adjournment; and no secret is made of the fact that the final report will not be made before the public until late in the summer months, or, in fact, at the opening of the fall political campaign.

CALLS IN MORE WARRANTS.

State Treasurer Mervese today issued another call for general fund warrants to the amount of \$50,000, the call to be due March 15. This makes the fifth call issued by Treasurer Mervese for general fund warrants since he assumed the duties of his office. Two calls were made in the month of January and aggregated principal and interest, \$200,000. One call was made in the latter part of February and one in the early part of March and amount to \$150,000. In addition to these sums the state treasurer has called in \$200,000 of outstanding university warrants and \$4,000 of the warrants against the feeble-minded fund.

Treasurer Mervese said this evening that considering the circumstances he felt that a great deal had been done toward strengthening out the kinks in the state treasury in the two months which have elapsed since he entered the office. He has paid out over the counters of the state treasury, in round numbers, \$650,000, and by the time the call due March 15 is met, the funds for which are now on hand, the total amount will have been swollen to nearly \$750,000.

The assessors of the ninety counties of the state have been requested to make monthly settlements with the state treasurer. The are, of course, compelled to comply with the request and as their returns are received the treasurer will be able to call in outstanding warrants in blocks of \$50,000 two or three times each month. The treasury is still deep in the woods, but the close observers can see a light glimmering dimly, but none the less distinctly, in the path ahead. The case pending in the supreme court relative to the funds held suspended in the depository banks is likely to be decided at the next sitting of the court. Much hinges upon that occasion. The supreme court will have to decide whether the depository banks must pay their holdings of state funds to the state treasurer now in office or whether they may turn the money over to an ex-treasurer now under bonds to answer to the charge of embezzlement of more than \$500,000 and depend upon him to see that the money duly finds its way into the state coffers.

PROGRESS OF THE ACCOUNT.

The work of the commission is engaged in recounting the bills cast for the constitutional amendment relating to the increase in the number of judges of the supreme court is progressing steadily, but with

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LABOURERS' WARE ANTI-SOCIALISM AND INSURGENTS WANT ANNEXATION OF THE ISLANDS.

CANEA, March 6.—The foreign war ships have landed 500 men at Sello. The news of the proposal upon the part of the powers to grant autonomy to the island of Crete has created a bad impression among the insurgents, who desire annexation to Greece. The Mussulmans are also irritated at the concession of autonomy.

The departure of the British consul, Sir Alfred Billotti, alone for Sello on board the British battleship Rodney, although that vessel was accompanied by other foreign war ships, is badly interpreted by other consuls, who, however, had previously rejected a proposal to go there in order to make a frigid attempt to save the Moslem families who are in danger by the investment of that place by insurgents.

SPANISH HAS MORE TROUBLE TO FACE.

Japanese May Take Possession of Some of Its South Sea Islands.