NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1905—SIXTY-TWO PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CALLS REDMOND DOWN

Liberal Member of Parliament Rushes to Defense of Rosebery's Irish Policy.

QUOTES PREVIOUS REMARKS OF LEADER

Says that Gladstone Would Be First to Oppose Nationalist Plan.

LORD ASHBOURNE ON DEVOLUTION PLAN

Chancellor of Ireland Says Dunraven's Scheme is Attack on Union.

IRISH ARE NOT AGREED ON POLICIES

Nationalists Take Different Views of Wyndham While Unionists Argue Question of Abolishing Office of Viceroy.

LONDON, April 15.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—J. E. F. Fuller, M. P., in the course of an interview, relating to Mr. Redmond's assertion that he and his friends could make "the government of Ireland a sheer impossibility, and it would be the duty of the Irish party to make it so if it was attempted to be run on the lines of Lord Rosebery's dishonorable recantation of his pledges on home rule," said:

The "dishonorable recantation" referred to is presumably to be found in Lord Rosebery's speech at the City Liberal club. In that speech he is reported to have made the two following contentions:

First—That a possible liberal government could not pass a measure of devolution in Ireland without a further and pacific appeal to the constituencies.

Second—That "dual government at the heart of the empire" on the lines that now obtain in Austria-Hungary and Norway-Sweden would be "dangerous." It is not easy to see wherein this pronouncement any recantation, dishonorable or otherwise, is to be found, nor, I suspect, are there many liberals who would deny either of Lord Rosebery's propositions.

But it is well to call to mind Mr. Redmond's own attitude toward home rule. He has had the last word on the subject. On February 11, 1898, he moved an amendment to the address to the crown, of which the following was the substantive proposal: "That the demand for Irish self-government can be satisfied only by a concession of an independent Parliament, and an executive responsible thereto, for all affairs distinctly Irish." In support of this proposition he stated that "the plain truth is that Irishmen today hate English rule, and that they will never desist until they have succeeded in rescuing their country from its grasp."

His amendment was seconded by J. O'Kelly, M. P., who, in the course of his remarks, stated that "no concession of local government can ever satisfy the Irish people's demand for a national Parliament. If we cannot obtain what we claim right by argument we will obtain it by force."

There the matter stands. Mr. Redmond is presumably not prepared for any dishonorable recantation, and no one asks him to make one; but I venture to think that he should be the last to accuse liberals of being "firmly rooted to the dishonor of foresworn pledges to Ireland" when his present policy, unless dishonorably recanted, is one which Mr. Gladstone himself would have been the first to oppose.

Lord Avebury on Situation.

In an interview, Lord Avebury's attention was called to Lord Rosebery's recent declaration on home rule, and was asked, after reading the latter's remarks, if he (Lord Avebury) could see anything to prevent free trade unionists, realizing how great were the dangers of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, from supporting all liberal candidates who were sound on the fiscal question. His lordship replied:

In any great party there must be many differences, and our present system is not well adapted to elicit the real opinion of the country. This is the main reason which has made some of us so strongly advocate proportional representation. I was glad to read Lord Rosebery's speech practically abandoning home rule, but his views have not been adopted either by Lord Spencer or by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. As regards the fiscal question, I take the present position to be this. Some great manufacturers are in favor of protection because they believe they would get higher prices for their products. On the other hand, our leading economists are almost all free traders; so are the great ex-officials, both of the treasury and the Board of Trade; and so, lastly, are the working men and agricultural laborers, who think, as I believe rightly think, that protection would mean less employment, lower wages and higher prices for the necessaries of life. Mr. Balfour is a free trader, though not, I am afraid, in what we should consider the true sense. Under the circumstances, however, I shall not believe, until I see it, that his majesty's government will court almost inevitable defeat by going to the country with a protectionist program.

Ashbourne on Devolution.

Lord Ashbourne, lord chancellor of Ireland, addressing a large unionist meeting here, said, with regard to Ireland, that the greatest and noblest of their duties was to maintain the union and to repudiate and contest all men and measures that threatened to imperil the union. Lately they had had Lord Dunraven's devolution scheme, but the cry of universal indignation with which it was received showed that its true meaning was seen into. It was a side and insidious attack on the greatness of the Imperial Parliament and the unity of the empire. What would be the good of trying to bind the empire together by stronger ties if at their doors, under the cry of devolution delegation, they sapped that unity of Parliament and its work. Efforts had been made to draw the government into some kind of complicity with that mischievous and impossible scheme, but they had signally failed. Every minister had repudiated the scheme. The opposition had to speak, but they did not like it, and it was hard to know what they meant because Mr. Redmond, the able leader of the Irish nationalist party, was not a man to stand any nonsense. He would have no shilly-shallying, but plain speaking and clear action, or he would know the reason why. The unionists had a leader whom they honored and trusted, and they looked to the country to continue to extend to Mr. Balfour's government confidence and support.

Still Discuss Wyndham.

DUBLIN, April 15.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. Augustine Roche, formerly lord mayor of Cork and still the most influential southern supporter of Mr. William O'Brien, has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal calling attention to an appreciation of Mr. Wyndham which has appeared in an English journal over the signature of Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Mr. Roche is amazed that this lament over Mr. Wyndham's departure from Ireland should have been written "by one of the most prominent members of the party, who, night after night this session made the most savage attacks upon Mr. Wyndham until he drove him to resignation." He regards the article as a "humiliating confession of the blunder made by the Irish party in spending the last eighteen months in worrying Mr. Wyndham and his Irish policy to death." The Freeman's Journal, replying to Mr. Roche, says that Mr. Wyndham deliberately broke his pledges to the Irish people on the university question, the land question, and that if he had been treated less tenderly by the Irish representatives it would have

(Continued on Second Page.)

SCOTCH ASK FOR ASSISTANCE

Representatives of Cities Wish Unemployed Helped and Fishers Want a Law.

LONDON, April 15.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A deputation representing Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen Wednesday waited upon Lord Linlithgow, secretary for Scotland, and asked that a departmental committee should be appointed to inquire into the question of the recurring and increasing number of unemployed.

The secretary replied that, as the deputation had not submitted a memorandum of the proposals which they had brought before him, he was not in a position to make any statement. His sympathies were with them, but as the question was not under consideration of the English authorities, he would suggest that they should wait until it was seen what decision the English authorities might arrive at. This the deputation decided to do.

A deputation from the Salmon Fishery association, headed by the duke of Abercorn, visited the Scotland office this week, who desired the government to take up a bill which has been prepared by the association, the object of which was to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Salmon Fisheries, presided over by Lord Elgin. The association was formed with the object chiefly of giving effect to the recommendations of the commission and they have drafted three bills, one applying to England and Wales, another to Ireland and another to Scotland. These are similar measures, but dealing with variations of the salmon fishery districts in the three countries. The main provision of the Scottish bill relates to the widening of the areas of the fishery boards of the various districts, the exercising of jurisdiction over the hatcheries of the salmon and trout and the collection of statistics privately for the use of the Scottish fishery board. The speakers on behalf of the deputation were: Duke of Abercorn, Sir Herbert Maxwell, M. P.; Captain Ellice, M. P.; Major Travers, Sir Robert Moncrieffe and Mr. Towne, clerk to the Fishmonger's company.

Lord Limlithgow, secretary for Scotland, who received the deputation, in reply said in the present state of legislation the government could not take up the bill. He suggested, however, that a conference should be held between the deputation and the Scottish department, which might lead to satisfactory results. He viewed the proposals of the bill with the most friendly eye and approved of it as far as he could officially, but there were points of a contentious character, and these might possibly be smoothed over and put into a form in which the department might be able to support the bill.

ORDERS FOR BRITISH FLEETS

Plans for Maneuvers Issued in White Paper by Lord Selbourne.

LONDON, April 15.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee)—A Parliamentary white paper, just issued, contains some notable naval orders signed by Lord Selbourne, ex-first lord of the admiralty.

The Atlantic fleet is to carry out combined maneuvers with the Mediterranean fleet twice a year—at the end of April and at the beginning of August—and once a year with the channel fleet—in February—and the period occupied in each of these maneuvers will not be less than seven nor more than fourteen days.

Meantime the three fleets will carry out individual cruises and exercises, and in June and July the general combined maneuvers will take place.

The first and second cruiser squadrons now attached to the channel and Atlantic fleets will make independent cruises of two months' duration.

At an early date the four cruiser squadrons will combine for exercises.

The China, East Indies and Australian squadrons are to rendezvous at Sinapore for combined exercises, at the conclusion of the summer maneuvers.

With the view of obtaining the maximum advantage possible from the newly introduced neucleus system for torpedo craft at home and abroad, every effective torpedo vessel in reserve, of every type and class, is now and henceforth will be in commission, in reserve with a crew of two-fifths full strength, and the men available in the depots for that purpose can at once complete full crews if required.

"These orders," says Lord Selbourne, "have been based on the principle—to which great importance is attached—that the fleets and squadrons everywhere should, as far as possible, be kept together as a whole and ready for instant action."

A rear admiral has been appointed to command all torpedo craft and submarines in full commission.

COTTON WEAVERS GAIN POINT

Wages of Operatives to Be Advanced at Rate of Five Per Cent.

MANCHESTER, April 15.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—At a conference between representatives of the cotton weavers engaged in the Lancashire cotton trade and employers, the latter agreed to an advance in wages at the rate of 5 per cent, to take place after July 8. The leaders of the operatives, who represented fully 300,000 work people, contended that the prosperity existing in the cotton manufacturing trade at the present time justified them in asking for the advance, and they pointed out that contracts for the delivery of goods at future dates had been made on the basis that an advance would be granted. The employers did not deny that considerable improvement in trade had taken place since the new crop came in, but urged that the application was premature, and that heavy losses had to be recovered. After a long deliberation the advance mentioned above was agreed to, with an understanding that the question of a further advance of 2½ per cent would be considered in January next.

RAISOULI AS A POLICEMAN

Moorish Bandit Captures Men Who Had Fired on Former British Officer.

TANGIER, April 15.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—On hearing that Colonel Hansel Fleydell, a former officer of the British army, had been fired at near Tangier, the celebrated Raisulli took immediate steps to make a prisoner of the offender. Later he sent the following quaint letter to a friend:

"The only God and nothing is firm but His kingdom. May you have peace completely.

"The object of this letter: I received yours, telling me that Zenhari has fired against the colonel with powder. Therefore I have him here as prisoner until he pays for the act done, and until he is pardoned by the colonel."

NANSEN MAKES PLEA

Famous Arctic Explorer Takes Up the Cudgels on Behalf of Norway.

DISCUSSES TERMS OF SWEDISH UNION

Treaties Do Not Affect Question of Appointment of Consuls.

NO PART OF THE POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Swedish Foreign Minister Makes Claims Which May Not Be Granted.

DEPLORES INACTION OF GOVERNMENT

Statement by Explorer Regrets Opportunity Was Not Taken to Draw People of Two Nations Closer Together.

CHRISTIANIA, April 15.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the famous Arctic explorer, has issued a statement concerning the present Norwegian-Swedish conflict, in defense of Norway's contention of the right to appoint its own consuls. He says, in part:

"The present Norwegian constitution is founded on the 'Grundlov,' which was agreed upon by the representatives of the nation at Eidsvold in May, 1814, when union with Sweden was not contemplated. Only a few points of this Grundlov were revised by a special Storthing called together for the purpose towards the end of the same year, it having been decided in October that Norway and Sweden should be united as two 'free and independent' kingdoms under one sovereign. There is nothing whatever either in the Norwegian or Swedish 'Grundlov' of the nature of a treaty or union; they appertain only to each country separately, and this view has also been accepted and recognized by the Swedish government (April 17, 1885). Everything that was to concern the countries jointly was embodied in a separate special treaty—the 'Rigsakt' of August 6, 1815. This must be carefully borne in mind if we are to get a just verdict on the present issue—the appointment of our own separate consuls. The Rigsakt itself contains not a word about consuls at all, and the two countries are therefore not bound by treaties to have them in common; they are not bound either legally or morally to a partnership in the matter.

"On the other hand the Norwegian 'Grundlov' deals with the consul question, and the clause referring to consuls stands unaltered in the form originally agreed upon at the Eidsvold assembly, before the union. It is therefore the intent of the 'Grundlov' that Norway could have its own consuls

Swedish Idea Erroneous.

"The Swedes, from their point of view, maintain that the appointment of consuls is a part of the political union in foreign affairs, and that on that ground the consular service must be separated from the management of foreign affairs. That idea has in recent times been shown to be erroneous, inasmuch as a special Norwegian-Swedish committee unanimously agreed and resolved that a system of separate consuls is quite practicable without danger to the present unity in foreign affairs. Both Swedish and Norwegian governments, as well as the crown, have later concurred in that pronouncement and have agreed to the principle recommended as practicable. It is therefore certain that the Swedish standpoint—namely, that the partnership is an essential and inevitable result of the union, is demonstrably and historically incorrect; that fact is, moreover, actually as recognized by the Swedish government itself.

"Among other things the Swedish premier, Dr. Rosen, demanded that the Norwegian consuls, Norwegian civil servants as they are to be, should be removable by the Swedish foreign minister, a Swedish official responsible only to Sweden. It is difficult to believe that such a proposal could be made to sovereign states without intending an insult. It is a direct reversal of the Swedish original proposal that Norway's consuls should be subordinate only to Norwegian authority. It is opposed to our constitution, that allows only the crown to remove a Norwegian civil servant.

"And on that ground the negotiations that have been greeted with such expectancy in Norway, have been wrecked, shattered without provocation by the Swedish government, which had itself been the author of their inception.

Government Misses Opportunity.

"It is very deplorable that that government has missed in this way a peculiarly favorable opportunity of drawing the two people more nearly together. What can be the cause of this change it is impossible for us Norwegians to understand; we hesitate to suggest what might appear most likely. But this we do know, that we have on our side no occasion for reproach; we have kept faithfully to the spirit and letter of our undertaking; never did Norway feel more anxiously and sincerely or more unanimously the desire to establish and maintain friendly understanding with Sweden. But after these recent events we find ourselves having to arrange these affairs of ours alone. We are a peace loving folk that, apart from our freedom, have no fonder desire than friendship for Sweden. But break into our house, try to hamper our freedom of action as a sovereign state, and we—a self respecting nation—have no choice in the matter, we must rise to the occasion and not willingly surrender our independence. And so our determination to carry our consular system through is firm. From the Swedish side we have been invited to enter upon 'new negotiations on a broader basis' and on the principle of equality. But is it reasonable to expect that we should reopen negotiations with the same Swedish government with which we have already once negotiated and which does not regard itself very strongly bound to its pledged word?

"It is not agreements to equality that have been wanting; it is Sweden's unwillingness to conform to the agreements already existing. We have tried all possible courses to a settlement; there is no choice remaining; we must see to it that our right in this our own affair is respected; we rely upon the triumph of justice."

Epidemic at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—A peculiar epidemic of cerebral spasms, almost always fatal, has made its appearance in St. Petersburg. The doctors say it was imported from Galicia to Lodz, where there have been many victims. It is regarded by the doctors as a precursor of cholera. Some of the doctors believe the epidemic is identical with the cerebral meningitis cases, which recently were numerous in New York.

BALKAN AFFAIRS IN BAD WAY

Distinct Increase is Felt in the Tension Between Turkey and Bulgaria.

SOFIA, April 15.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee)—There has been of late a distinct increase in the tension between Turkey and Bulgaria and a hated controversy is in progress. The ministerial journal, Nov Vek, openly charges Turkey with the intention of crushing the Bulgarian element in Macedonia and declare that provocative measures have been adopted by the military and civil authorities with this object.

However this may be, the military program adopted by the Turkish authorities in Macedonia would appear to have been attended with some success, as reports come from various quarters of the annihilation of Bulgarian bands. Annihilation seems to be the approved method of procedure, as in the more recent accounts of the destruction of the bands there is no mention of prisoners. This success, however, is merely temporary, for fresh bands are taking the place of those which have perished, while the vexatious measures put in force against the rural population, the perquisitions, the arrests, the curfew system, the closing of churches and schools and the continual interference with individual liberty will sooner or later drive the peasants to desperation and precipitate an insurrectionary movement.

Meanwhile the activity of Greek and Servian bands is on the increase and the situation daily is growing worse, largely owing to the conduct of the authorities, who frequently foment the religious and racial feuds of the Christians. Owing to their connivance and benevolent neutrality the Greek bands enjoy practical immunity in certain districts, and savage reprisals have followed on the part of the Bulgarians. The only satisfactory feature in the situation is stated to be the gendarmerie, against which there are now no complaints on the part of the population, but the powers of the foreign officers are limited and their activity encounters a certain amount of tacit opposition on the part of the Mohammedan officials. The present partial reforms cannot bring about any real change in the state of affairs, and no improvement need be expected until European supervision is extended to all branches of the administration.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR ARRESTED

Principality of Detmold Agitated Over Charges Against Prominent Citizen and Wife.

BERLIN, April 15.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The arrest of Privy Councillor von Kratcht and his wife on the charge of slander in the principality of Detmold has developed one of the most remarkable cases of its kind in Germany.

About 1897 the defendant's father received a large number of anonymous letters containing scandalous statements about his son and his love affairs with certain young women well known in the district. The defendant himself and nearly all the other prominent people of Detmold received similar scandalous letters.

The whole principality was in a state of the greatest excitement and nobody would trust even his most intimate friends for fear of being exposed in these anonymous missives.

Finally von Kracht himself was accused of having written them. A court, however, decided in his favor. In 1900 the defendant was married and the anonymous letters ceased. Von Kracht's father died in 1903, leaving his son a great fortune.

The works of the anonymous slanderer were almost forgotten, when suddenly, in 1904, letters were again showered on all the leading families of the principality. As the result of the researches of detectives an order to examine von Kracht's house was obtained, and imprints were found on his blotting paper which corresponded exactly with some of the anonymous missives.

He was accordingly arrested, but the public astonishment was even greater when, while von Kracht was in prison, the letters still continued. He was thereupon released on $30,000 bail and the Berlin police were intrusted with the case.

After weeks of research they arrested Frau von Kracht as the principal offender, and she and her husband now stand accused of having written nearly 200 letters of the most scandalous nature.

NOVEL SIGHT IN AFRICA

Locusts Fly in Swarms Pursued by Birds and Stop a Train.

ZAMBESI, April 15.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Passengers traveling on the Uganda railway report some remarkable sights in the course of their journey. When their train was passing Nairoli, the headquarters of the railway, a dense swarm of locusts, closely followed by an enormous flock of hawks, circled gracefully round in pursuit of their prey, was seen high up in the heavens.

An even stranger sight, and one which told only too plainly of the havoc being wrought in their aerial ranks, was presented by the discarded wings of the locusts, which fluttered to the ground like falling leaves.

Not long ago, while proceeding from Lake Victoria to Mombasa, a train ran into a perfect bank of these destructive pests, which continued, with more or less density for a distance of nearly forty miles. In some places they were between four and five inches in depth; but, curiously enough, the entire invasion was confined to a strip of not more than fifty yards on either side of the four-foot way. As soon as the engine struck the swarm the train was brought to a standstill, and for the next two hours a breakdown gang had to be employed in shoveling the locusts from the metal and covering them with sand, the stench being described as almost overpowering.

ARBITRATION RECEIVES BLOW

Decision of Australian Court Destroys Pivotal Principal of the New Law.

SYDNEY, April 15.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The New South Wales court has rendered a decision which destroys the pivotal principle of the industrial arbitration law—namely, preference to trade unionists.

The Master Carrier's union appealed against a decision of the arbitration court on this point, and the full court held that if a unionist and a nonunionist offered their services simultaneously to an employer the latter must, other things being equal, employ the unionist, but, the decision added, the employer is at liberty to determine whether the applicants are equally competent. Thus an obvious loophole is left open. The chief justice declared that the decision of the arbitration court was an offense against the liberty of the subject.

TAKES TO THE WOODS

Chief Executive Reaches End of Railroad Trip and Starts for Camp.

TWO HOURS DELAY AT NEWCASTLE

Party Waits Here for Arrival of Official Mail from Redstone.

PRESIDENT HOLDS A RECEPTOIN

He Shakes Hands with Inhabitants of Village and Examines Outfit.

PARTY CONSISTS OF EIGHTEEN MEN

Mr. Roosevelt Says He Will Be Satisfied if He Gets One Bear—Proposed Parade is Abandoned.

NEW CASTLE, Colo., April 15.—President Roosevelt and his hunting party reached this famous outfitting point for the hunting and fishing grounds on the White river at 7:50 a. m. today and waited more than two hours for official mail that had been sent to Redstone, where it had been intended that the seat of government should be established while the president was away in the mountains hunting bear, bobcoats and other game.

The time here was pleasantly occupied. The president shook hands with a majority of the 400 citizens of the village after he had been introduced by George H. Norris, mayor of New Castle, who announces on his card that he does blacksmithing and wagon making. The party was photographed, the president made a brief address, shook hands with the train crew and viewed the specially decorated engine that drew his train from Colorado Springs.

The run to this village was very pleasant. Huge bonfires lighted the way during the night and the inhabitants of the towns enroute stayed up until far into the morning to cheer the president as he passed through. Getting up early the party had their breakfast of fresh mountain trout on the train and with curtains raised viewed the magnificent scenery along the route of the Colorado Midland.

Arrival at New Castle.

When the train pulled into New Castle the president, dressed in his shooting clothes of heavy tan duck, greeted the people from the rear platform. He was cheered wildly. After the speech was made and the little conventionalities had been observed, the president gave personal supervision to his hunting outfit. He unsheathed his knife and felt its edge, unlimbered his gun and saw that it was in fine working order and looked over the horse that had been selected for his ride to the camp. This animal is white, weighing about 1,100 pounds and is about fourten and a half hands high. It is said to be one of the most surefooted mountain climbers in this part of the country, but is not noted for speed. In fact, all of the horses selected for the party are built for hard, rather than fast, work.

John Goff, Jake Borah and Brick P. Wells, the guides, in picturesque mountain costumes, busied themselves in giving commands for the start. In addition to the president's personal party, which is composed of himself, Dr. Alexander Lambert and P. B. Stewart of Colorado Springs, ten men rode to the hunting camp today. Five more were already at the camp with everything ready for the comfort of the party. Before starting the president announced confidentially that he was not going into any hand to hand encounters with grizzlies nor strangle any mountain lions with bare hands. He does not expect to bag a record breaking amount of game and will feel satisfied if he gets one bear during the whole hunt and particularly fortunate if he gets two. His rapid firing rifle was exhibited with great pride as a protection he will constantly keep between himself and danger.

Parade is Abandoned.

The parade planned to take place here today did not materialize. It had been arranged to form a procession led by the Miners' Brass band, a caged bear and the president's party on horseback. This pageant was to pass through the village streets and into the hills, where the bear was to be turned loose and given a start of thirty minutes. The State Humane society broke up the plans on the ground that the bear might return to the village and carry off some children.

At 11:15 the party started at an easy canter over the hills to the permanent camp of the party, which is located at East Divide creek, on Charles Penny's ranch, twenty-three miles southwest of New Castle. There is about a foot of snow in that section and bear tracks were seen there as late as yesterday. When the party had gone out of sight the president's train was returned to Glenwood Springs, where Secretary Loeb is to have his headquarters.

The departure for camp was delayed in order that the president might receive official mail coming on the regular train from the east.

The utmost precaution was taken to insure the president's safety on his trip over the Colorado Midland last night.

After the pilot passed every facing switch was looked after and every switch was spiked. At every bridge and trestle there was a man on guard, and often General Manager George W. Vallery had as many as a dozen men in a single mile. Where the road ran along the edge of precipices, rock slides are frequent.

President Roosevelt was up at 6 o'clock and during the morning he greatly enjoyed the mountain scenery, which he viewed from the rear platform of his car. The sun shone at intervals today and the conditions are becoming favorable for sport.

At Glenwood Springs.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., April 15.—President Roosevelt's special train arrived here at 7:55 o'clock this morning and five minutes later left for Newcastle, twelve miles west. At the latter point the president's party mounted horses and started for Camp Roosevelt, which is high up in the mountains, twenty-seven miles south of Newcastle.

President Roosevelt, in hunting garb, appeared on the rear platform of his car and responded briefly to the enthusiastic greetings of the large crowd assembled at the depot here. He said that on returning from his hunting trip next month he would stop here for a day and take a plunge in the pool.

DENVER, April 15.—The Denver & Rio Grande railway will bring President Roosevelt's special train from Glenwood Springs to Denver direct when he returns from his hunting trip in May. Officials of the road announced today that a scenic trip over the narrow gauge line had been planned, but Secretary Loeb informed them that it would be impossible for the president to give the time necessary for his trip.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer Sunday and Monday, Except Showers in West Portion Monday.

NEWS SECTION—
1 Liberals Defend Rosebery's Policy. Nansen Makes Plea for Norway. President Goes Into Mountains. Latest News from Seat of War.
2 Deadlock in Chicago Strike. Rumor Hill Buys the Union Pacific.
3 News from Nebraska Towns.
4 Cold is Hard on Hessian Fly. Indian Case to the State Court. Business College Chiefs Coming.
5 Easter Shoppers Out in Force.
6 Affairs at South Omaha. Happenings in Omaha Suburbs.
8 Past Week in Omaha Society.
9 Witte Quits Russia in Disgust.
10 Results of the Day's Ball Games.
11 Council Bluffs News.

EDITORIAL SECTION—
14 Editorial.
15 Samson is Out for Business Now. Woman in Club and Charity.
16 No Cars Without Safety Brakes. Mothers Convince Juvenile Court.
23 Financial and Commercial.

FEATURE SECTION—
26 Character Sketch of Harriman.
27 Y. M. C. A. Sells and Buys Again.
29 Cleaning Up Day is Celebrated. Echoes of the Ante-Room.
30 Loot from Many Burglaries Found. Site for New Fire Engine House.
31 Nevada is the New Eldorado.
32 Automobiles Forging to the Fore. New Stock Issue of Union Pacific.
33 Mischief Done by Relic Hunters.
34 Real Estate Brokerage Difficult.
35 Tales of the Little People.

HALF-TONE SECTION—
1 Quickening of Omaha's Industry. Omaha Now and Then. Quaint Features of Life.
2 Sherlock Holmes Story.
4 Omaha's Growing Suburbs.
5 New Churches Built in Omaha. Gossip About Noted People. Curious Capers of Cupid. Tersely Told Tales.
7 Carpenter's Letter.
10 Plays and Players. Music and Musical Notes.
11 Field of Electricity.
12 Our Great Forest Problems.
13 South Omaha's Prosperity.
14 For and About Women.
15 World of Sports.

COLOR SECTION—
1 Buster Brown Flies a Kite.
2 Six Men Die for Her Love. From Near and Far.
3 100 Ways to Break Your Neck.
4 Spanish Town Without Women. Prettiest Chin in the World. Few Bachelors Among Savages.
5 Charity Work for Rich Girls. Most Unpopular of Beasts.
6 What Easter Rabbit Will Bring.
7 Top o' the Mornin'.
8 Lucy and Sophie Say Good-Bye. Yes, He Treated the Goat Kindly.
9 Ayesse, the Trader—Short Story.
10 Easter Boquet of Stage Beauty.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	27	1 p. m.	41
6 a. m.	26	2 p. m.	42
7 a. m.	26	3 p. m.	44
8 a. m.	28	4 p. m.	38
9 a. m.	31	5 p. m.	40
10 a. m.	32	6 p. m.	39
11 a. m.	35	7 p. m.	38
12 m.	39		

ST. LOUIS IS TIGHTLY CLOSED

Saloons, Fruit Stands and Cigar Stands Shut Their Doors at Midnight.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Promptly at midnight the lights in all saloons in the downtown district were extinguished and for the first time in many years St. Louis is tightly "closed."

There was no disposition on the part of the saloon keepers to resist the enforcement of the Sunday closing law. The edict issued by Excise Commissioner Melvihill that all saloons and cafes must close promptly at midnight Saturday and remain closed until Monday morning, under penalty of forfeiting their licenses, caused much comment for the last week, but its provisions were rigidly adhered to by proprietors of saloons, as far as the closing order is concerned.

In many cases persons were not permitted to finish drinking beverages that had been purchased previous to the hour of midnight, but the lights were extinguished and the patrons requested to depart at once.

Fruit stands, news stands and other all-night vendors were as prompt as the saloon men in observing the Sunday closing order, it having been announced that the "old blue laws" were to be strictly enforced. The stroke of midnight was the signal for shutters to be placed hastily about the exposed stands and all goods that could be construed to be "exhibited for sale" were covered.

WRECK ON MISSOURI PACIFIC

Passenger Cars Leave Track and Fireman Anderson is Killed Near Sedalia.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 15.—Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 3, which left St. Louis last night for Kansas City, was partially derailed near here early today, striking a split switch. The engine, baggage car and express car left the tracks, and Frank Anderson, fireman of St. Louis, was killed. No one else was injured.

Movements of Ocean Vessels April 15.

At New York—Arrived: Geneva, from Genoa; Georgia, from Naples; Carpathia, from Fiume; St. Louis, from Southampton; Cedric, from Liverpool (Nantucket). Sailed: New York, for Plymouth; Finland, for Dover; Koenigin Luise, for Genoa; Minneapolis, for London; Astoria, for Glasgow.

At Plymouth—Arrived: St. Paul, for New York.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Furnessia, for New York. Arrived: Corinthian.

At London—Sailed: Minnetonka, for New York. Arrived: Lancasterian, from Boston.

At Southampton—Sailed: Philadelphia, for New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Deutchland, for New York; Philadelphia, for New York.

At Trieste—Arrived: Ultonia, from New York.

At Bremen—Sailed: Barbarossa, for New York.

At Genoa—Sailed: Hamburg, for New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Etruria, for New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Menes, from San Francisco; Pretoria, from New York.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Kroonland, from New York via Dover.

At Havre—Sailed: La Bretagne, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Arabic, for Boston. Arrived: Celtic, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Sailed: Statendam, from New York.

At Dover—Sailed: Kroonland, for New York.

At Hong Kong—Sailed: Tremont, for Manila.

MAY STOP AT SAIGON

Rumor that Czar's Baltic Fleet Will Not Go North Until Next Month.

VIEW OF ST. PETERSBURG OFFICIALS

Belief Expressed that Rojestvensky is Steaming Toward Formosa.

ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN DENOUNCED

British Warships Accused of Reporting Russian Fleet by Wireless Telegraphy.

WAR RISKS ARE NOW QUOTED HIGH

Large Cargoes of Coal Are Being Received at British Asiatic Port to Be Delivered Later.

HONG KONG, April 15.—A telegram received here from Saigon suggests that the Russian squadron possibly will not go north before the end of April. Many colliers are arriving here from Durban, Natal, and Cardiff, Wales, apparently awaiting orders. War risks at Hong Kong for Japan have been raised and trade is affected.

Report from the Front.

TOKIO, April 15.—(7 p. m.)—The following official announcement was made today from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria:

Our force advancing east along the Hailung road defeated a body of the enemy April 14 near Heishihmu, ten miles east of Panshi, and vigorously chased them toward Tachotsu, twenty-six miles east of Panshi.

Another force advancing north from Singking attacked the enemy, holding a position five miles south of Pachatsu.

There has been no change elsewhere in the military situation.

No News from Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—No further news beyond that contained in the foreign telegrams has been received regarding the squadron commanded by Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, but the impression continues that he is steaming toward the island of Formosa, with the intention of giving battle if Admiral Togo accepts the challenge.

Some of the papers, notably the Novoe Vremya, still manifest irritation at the activity of British warships in reporting the movements of the Russian squadron. The Novoe Vremya says that the vessels of all nations are observing neutrality "with the exception, of course, of Great Britain."

The paper takes particular exception to the fact that the British cruiser Iphigenia transmitted by wireless telegraphy the information that it had passed Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron 140 miles from Saigon, which was very important news to the Japanese, inasmuch as Rojestvensky had succeeded in slipping by the Japanese scouts.

"For a commercial ship to report such a fact upon arrival at a port is quite natural," says the Novoe Vremya, "but it is not so important then, as the news is more or less old, and in the meantime the squadron might have changed its course, but for a man-of-war to send such information to a coast station by wireless telegraphy is unfriendly.

"However, this is not the first time the British have conveyed a valuable warning to their friends. During the Chino-Japanese war, when Great Britain was on the side of China, a British cruiser at Wei Hai Wei warned the Chinese admiral by firing a salute upon the approach of the Japanese fleet, although at night, when it is not the custom to salute in that fashion."

Cavalry Defeats Japanese.

General Linevitch in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas dated yesterday says:

Our cavalry April 10 found the Japanese in occupation of a hill southward of Mount Kaichanli, in the valley of the Hun River. The cavalry turned this position and forced the Japanese to evacuate it and retire westward.

The Russ today remarks, referring to the dispatch from Washington published here yesterday on the subject of the Japanese assurances in regard to the opening of hostilities:

If the telegram is true, Japan deceived the United States. Why has the United States waited fourteen months to let the world know this, when it did not hesitate to charge Russia with breaking its promises?

Reports Seeing Russian Ships.

LONDON, April 15.—A telegram from Singapore, Straits Settlements, was received here today announcing that the Peninsula & Oriental Steamship company's steamer Marmora sighted five Russian battleships April 3 in latitude 8 degrees south and longitude 92 degrees east, steering for the Straits of Sunda. The dispatch has no present significance. The fact that the Marmora, which was bound to London from Sydney, N. S. W., sighted the Russian squadron was reported early in the month from Colombo, Ceylon. The news apparently has now reached Singapore through outgoing steamers. The chief interest in the dispatch lies in its giving the exact location of the squadron, indicating that it steered almost due east from Madagascar, it is presumed here, with the object of creating the impression that Rojestvensky intended to traverse the Straits of Sunda and draw away the Japanese from the Malacca straits, through which he ultimately passed in safety.

Japanese Move Slowly.

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuria, April 15.—The expected Japanese turning movement is not developing, but preparations, it is understood, are progressing. Reinforcements, food and ammunition are being brought up from New Chwang. The Japanese outposts extend thirty miles on either side of the railroad.

Last News from Rojestvensky.

PARIS, April 15.—Gaston Dru telegraphs from St. Petersburg to the Echo de Paris that Admiral Rojestvensky's last telegram before leaving Nossi Be was singularly laconic and eloquent. He wired:

I will not telegraph again before the battle. If I am beaten, you will learn it through Togo. If I defeat him, I will announce it to you.

M. Dru adds that the telegram was accepted as meaning that the Russian seeks victory or death.

A dispatch to the Temps from Saigon says Admiral Rojestvensky did not sight any Japanese scouts during his entrance into the China sea by way of the straits of Malacca. The dispatch adds that it is expected that the Russian squadron will reprovision off the coast of Annam.

Admiral Jonquieres, with the French cruiser Descartes, the armored gunboats Styx and Acheron, the torpedo boat destroyer Takou and a division of torpedo boats, remains off Cape St. James, near Saigon, prepared for all eventualities.

Workmen Sentenced to Death.

WARSAW, April 15.—Three workmen accused of wounding a policeman during the January riots were today sentenced to death after a trial by court-martial.

Governor General Maximovitch left Wa-