THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BAER MAKES REPLY

Calls Miners' Demands Presented to Commission All Unreasonable.

IGNORES MITCHELL'S OFFICIAL STANDING

Refers to Union President Merely as an Individual.

REFUSES HIGHER PAY AND LOWER HOURS

Declares Their Requests to be Both Arbitrary and Unjust.

CLAIMS UNION INCREASES COST OF MINING

Offers to Consider any Future Organization Solely of Anthracite Workers, Demanding That Present Combination be Ignored.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The reply of George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Raedging Coal company, to the charges of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, which has been presented to the Anthracite Coal Strike commission, was today given to the public.

Mr. Baer makes no reference to Mr. Mitchell as the president of the miners' organization, but refers to him simply as an individual.

Taking up the specifications in Mr. Mitchell's charges, seriatum, Mr. Baer first admits that his company owns thirty-seven collieries and that before the strike it employed 26,589 people. Following is a brief summary of the response to Mr. Mitchell's other specifications:

Second—The demand for 20 per cent increase in wages on piecework is denounced as "arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust." The company contends that after making all necessary allowance for different conditions that the rate of wages paid for the mining of anthracite coal is as high as that paid in the bituminous coal fields.

Third—The company denies that the present scale of wages is lower than that paid in other occupations in the same locality and controlled by like conditions.

Says Earnings Are Not Less.

Fourth and Fifth—Mr. Baer denies that the earnings of the anthracite workers are less than average earnings for other occupations requiring skill and training and also the charge that the earnings are insufficient because of the dangerous character of work in the anthracite mines.

Sixth—The company avers that whilst the specification is too general for specific answer, it is true that the anthracite coal regions are among the most prosperous in the United States; that employes of temperate and economic habits have saved money and invested their savings in houses, building associations and other property, and that deposits in savings, state and national banks aggregating millions of dollars have been made by such employes; the standard of living is equal to that of the average American workmen, that the towns and cities are better than any mining towns in the bituminous coal fields of the United States. The company denies the increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of the present wages or from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, and that the condition of the workmen is poorer on account of it.

The company further denies that "the children of the anthracite mine workers are prematurely forced into the breakers and mills instead of being supported and educated upon the earnings of their parents because of low wages, or that such wages are below the fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry."

It avers that the state of Pennsylvania makes large annual appropriations to schools and the school districts levy local taxes for school purposes; that textbooks are supplied from public funds and that the laws provide for compulsory attendance at public schools.

The means of education provided by the state are not fully utilized because of the failure of the school boards to force compulsory attendance, but the wages paid are ample to insure a good common school education for all children in the coal regions desiring to attend school.

No boys are employed in and about the mines and breakers in violation of the statutes fixing the ages of employment.

In addition to provisions for education, ample hospitals for the care of the sick and injured are maintained in the anthracite region.

The company avers that there is not anywhere else in the world a mining region where the workmen have so many comforts, facilities for education, general advantages and such profitable employment.

Strike Cost Money.

Seventh—The company pronounces as unjust and unequitable the demand for a reduction of 20 per cent in hours of labor without a reduction of earnings for time employes and this demand is pronounced impracticable. In this connection the following statement is made:

Because of the injury to the mines by the strike of the United Mine Workers, the cost of producing coal has been greatly increased and a temporary advance in price was made by this company, but it will be impracticable to continue such increase when mining operations become normal.

Eighth—Mr. Baer says that his company has no disagreement with any of its employes about the weighing of coal, because the quantity is usually determined by measurement, and not by weight.

Ninth—Replying to the fourth demand made by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Baer says since the advent of the United Mine Workers' organization into the anthracite fields, business conditions there have been intolerable; that the output of the mines has decreased—that discipline has been destroyed, that strikes have been of almost daily occurrence; that men have worked when and as they pleased, and that the cost of mining has been greatly increased.

He also takes the position that the jurisdiction of the commission is limited to the conditions named by the coal company presidents, which excludes the United Mine Workers from any recognition in the proceedings.

He says, however, that "when a labor organization limited to anthracite mine workers is created which shall obey the law, respect the right of every man to work and honestly co-operate with employers, trade agreements may become practicable."

Carroll D. Wright of the Anthracite Coal commission has received the replies of the six signatory parties representing the coal operators to John Mitchell's statement.

The rest of the replies will be sent to Mr. Mitchell and made public tomorrow.

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 11.—The trouble at the Silverbrook colliery of Y. S. Wents & Co., where the men refused to return to

(Continued on Second Page.)

FINNS ARE EATING BARK NOW

Famine Increases Agitation Against Russia's Attempt to Abrogate Constitution.

HELINGSFORS, Finland, Nov. 11.—The Finlanders [illegible] restless as a result of the Russianizing measures of the St. Petersburg government. [illegible]-restraint is beginning to yield to [illegible]ness to tolerate acts of violence. [illegible] serious indication is a tendency toward [illegible]ns between the Finlanders and Russ[illegible]ionists.

It is believed the altered [illegible] of the people is partly due to the terr[illegible] famine which is worse than any since 1867, when 100,000 people died of disease and starvation. The crops failed to ripen. The grain, cut green, makes miserable, unhealthy bread. In places bread is being baked of bark.

The institution of the policy emanating from St. Petersburg, which is slowly killing Finnish autonomy, is, however, the main feature. Many local officials are refusing to carry out orders issued by Russians, which they claim to be unconstitutional.

It is perfectly understood that the Russians will have their way in the end, but in the meanwhile no opportunity will be lost to render them ridiculous or to create difficulties for them.

The great problem is what to do with the 14,000 young men who refuse compliance with the military laws. Their number is their strength. The government would like to proceed against the federated classes only, but they have almost to a man gone to Germany, Sweden or England.

PRETENDER BADLY DEFEATED

Followers Are Routed by Sultan's Soldiers and the Leader Himself Barely Escapes.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The pretender to the throne, with a large following, attacked the Morccean army at daybreak on November 3, says a dispatch from Fez.

The invaders penetrated the camp, but the sultan's troops rallied and drove off the rebels, whom they pursued, inflicting much loss.

The pretender, with some of his followers, took refuge in a native castle, which the troops attacked, captured and burned on November 4. Many rebels were killed or taken prisoners, but the pretender escaped. The prenteder's former followers are now said to be searching for him.

His prestige is alleged to have vanished, as he promised miraculous intervention and the complete annihilation of the sultan's troops.

The foregoing does not mean that the Berber rebellion has been crushed, but only that a local rising near Tesa, three days journey east of Fez, has been put down. In that district a pretender claimed the throne as the elder brother of the sultan. He was formerly an ordinary soldier.

TRUSTS MAY GIVE UP PROPERTY

French Lecturer Looks for America Thus to Realize Socialism.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Prof. Leopold Mabilleau of the College of France delivered a lecture at the Muse social this evening on the United States and socialism.

He described the extraordinary vitality and wealth of the United States and cited Mr. Carnegie's maxim, that to die rich was to die dishonored. He then argued that while the distribution of land and other wealth had up to the present prevented socialistic ideas penetrating deeply, it was not impossible that the multi-millionaires of America would place their vast establishments in the hands of their employes and thereby realize the best form of socialism.

BOERS AGAIN ASK FOR HELP

Apply to Chamberlain to Assist Sufferers From Late War.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Generals Botha and Delarey had a private interview today with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain at the latter's office.

General Botha presented a written statement of the general's case for the betterment of the Boers under the peace settlement and explained their proposals verbally.

He expressed the hope that Mr. Chamberlain in the course of his visit to South Africa would inquire fully into the Boers' grievances. The colonial secretary promised to give the matter his attention.

FRENCH MINERS RESUME WORK

In Spite of Resolutions, Strike Ends With Arbitrators' Decision.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—At a council of ministers today M. Combes communicated the contents of dispatches from the strike regions, showing that the movement to resume work which began yesterday was greatly accentuated today.

At some places, such as Bruay, work has been entirely resumed and M. Combes gave his colleagues to understand that the movement on the part of the miners to take up their work would soon extend to the Department Du Nord and other districts.

SAYS PEASANTS HATE KAISER

Bavarian Orator Curses Day William Landed in England to See His Uncle.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Upon the occasion of a recent congress at Wurtburg of the Bavarian Peasants' league Herr Memminger declared Emperor William to be the best hated man in the empire and said he could no longer reckon upon the support of the peasantry if he persisted in his Anglophile policy.

The speaker added: "We curse the day the emperor landed in England."

Upon hearing this Dr. Hahn, manager of the Agrarian league, left the building.

SEVENTY SEAMEN ARE SAVED

Boat and Rafts From Wrecked Elingamite are Picked Up.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 11.—The steamer Zealandia has picked up one boat and two rafts from the British steamer Elingamite, carrying seventy persons.

Three boats are still missing.

Stratton Case Still Halts.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 11.—The Stratton case was today postponed until December 11.

HERRICK TALKS TO BANKERS

President of American Association Refers to Morgan as Prodigy.

RIDGLEY INDICATES DANGERS TO NATION

Says Country is Trying to Do Too Much and Must Allow Greater Note Issues to Stave Off Depression.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The American Bankers' association began its annual meeting here today in Tulane hall. After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Beverley Warner addresses of welcome were made by Acting Mayor William Mehle, City Attorney Samuel L. Gilmore, on behalf of the city; Prof. W. C. Stubbs, on behalf of Governor Heard, and R. M. Walmsley of the Clearing House association, on behalf of the local bankers.

President Herrick replied to the welcomes and delivered his annual address. He said in part:

American democracy in its imperial progress has found its power and sure support in the confidence and good will of a mighty nation emphasized in its bankers, its trade conquests, its financial gains, international prestige and its world-sweeping plans are personified, for the average observer, here and abroad, in the masterly gentleman who presides in his unpretentious banking house at the corner of Wall street and Broad.

The banker son of a banker is a prodigy in the eyes of scores of millions in the civilized world. He stands before the world as the embodiment of all that is overwhelming, magical and epoch-making, in recent American commercial growth and life. He is looked upon as the incarnation of the power of money, the climax of militant wealth and American lust of commercial and industrial dominion.

Yet Mr. Morgan is not even incorporated. Banking, in this most potent and portentious form, is not a great stock company, still less anything which can be called a trust. It is merely a man and his partners. It is a Connecticut Yankee, who has gained a wonderful control of Wall street, not, however, by inherited riches or lucky gambling, but by the force of his personality and his commercial generalship.

Readjustment of Old Ideas.

Here is a fact well calculated to compel radical readjustment of the cherished notions of those who have raised a hobgoblin of banks and bankers, and named their monster the "money power." Other conditions equally impressive and conspicuous, have been operating forcibly in the same direction.

In an era of trusts (using the word in its popular sense) and great combinations aiming at the restriction, if not the entire removal, of competition, a movement reaching far and wide in trade and productive industry, the banks have gone on in the old way, every one for itself, wedded to the idea of individual and independence as a cherished tradition. The banks of the United States stand before their country and the world, examples of solidity, conservatism and straightforwardness.

In its very nature banking is the opposite of the business of any trust, of the type which constitutes a political storm center. There can be no monopoly of product in banking, nor can we imagine a combination among debtors that would restrict commerce, yet we must acknowledge it to be the chief business of banks to become debtors. Collectively they constitute the circulating system of the vital fluid of commerce and while acting harmoniously are productive of the greatest good.

These facts are too big and plain to go unnoticed by the average American. There is no dodging their meaning. They acquit banks and bankers of the charges which at various times and in certain places have been made to pervert public sentiment and to prejudice the public against a class of men whose notable services are too often discounted by ignorance and thoughtlessness. The more the tendency toward combination and the restraint of competition affects commerce and industry the more the banks will inevitably gain favor by contrast. The greater the force of the trust movement in the direction of overcapitalization the readier the country will be to look upon banks and bankers as champions of independence in business and as safeguards of conservatism.

Conditions Present Opportunity.

Do not these conditions present an opportunity to the banking interests of the United States which is too valuable to be lost? Have we not, as bankers, been given the best chance ever accorded to insure to us, the hearty good will and entire confidence of the American people, which shall mean not only faith in the solvency of the banks, but also a friendliness toward them and a willingness now and then to look, through bankers' spectacles, at legislative and other questions? Have we not learned that we are not profitably enriched by the increment of usurious interest which is really withholding blessings from the needy? Is any greater gain to be hoped for from the concerted action and the utmost influence of banking interests than the winning of such complete public trust and good will as the American banks and bankers have always desired, but have never as yet obtained?

It is not many years since the most conspicuous labor organization of that day in the United States barred from membership just three classes. They were the saloon keeper, the lawyer and the banker. And a painfully large number of men other than Knights of Labor thought the grouping was sensible, or perhaps rather hard on the liquor seller. The feeling which found expression in this curious bar to American knighthood has been greatly weakened by the logic of events, even where it was formerly most common. Too many of those who fifteen or twenty years ago were avowed enemies of the banks have become depositors and stockholders in the institutions which they denounced to permit of the continuance of such sentiments.

Shall we not, then, be wisely content to promote proper financial legislation simply as American citizens, not striving as an association to furnish ready made laws on any subject? It would be a sorry day if bankers were ever to forget that they have peculiar responsibilities which dwarf whatever possible obligation rests upon them to take part, as a class, in law making.

I cannot believe that the country is ready to accept a bank made scheme of legislation. However, it is more willing now than ever before to give the banks their full share in the favors of government, in tardy recognition of the fact that they are now, as they were in Jackson's day, really the simple embodiment of and receptacles of the active industrial power of the people, and as much entitled to an equitable participation in all the abounding glories of this great republic.

Officers Make Report.

The report of the secretary showed a present membership of 6,354, with an annual income of $67,800. There was a net increase in membership during the year of 973.

F. S. Bigelow, chairman of the executive council, submitted a report in the course of which it was stated that the currency plan of Mr. Hepburn was endorsed insofar as it suggests the issuance of currency by banks of $50,000 capital and $20,000 surplus or more, to the extent of half of their capital stock at a tax of 6 per cent.

J. J. Johnston, vice president of the Marine National bank of Milwaukee, then addressed the convention on "The Scottish Banking System," and Joseph G. Brown, president of the Citizens National bank of Raleigh, N. C., spoke on "The New South."

The committee on uniform laws reported much progress during the year in the effort to have the negotiable instrument law enacted by the different states so that business could be conducted on uniform conditions all over the United States. The committee appeared before six legislatures and was successful in three, Ohio, Iowa and New Jersey. The negotiable instrument law had been much discussed and so far twenty states had adopted it, and the committee believed ground was gaining rapidly and it would be but a few years before there would be a negotiable instrument that

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LAKE STEAMERS FORM TRUST

Chicago Shipping Firms Combine to Control Local Water Traffic.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The Chronicle will say tomorrow:

That Lake Michigan will next year be the scene of operations of a ship trust is generally accepted among vesselmen of Chicago.

Three months have passed since the first step toward consolidation was taken and yesterday it was declared on good authority that all the lines have submitted schedules of their properties to the promoters.

J. H. Graham of the Graham & Morton Transportation company, with headquarters in Chicago, will probably be president of the consolidated companies.

The companies to be merged, with the steamers owned by them, are:

Goodrich Transportation company, nine steamers.

Barry Bros. Transportation company, nine steamers.

Graham & Morton Transportation company, six steamers.

Dinkley-Williams Transportation company, four steamers.

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior company, four steamers.

Northern Michigan Transportation company, two steamers.

Manitous Steamship company, one steamer.

Indiana Transportation company, one steamer.

Peoples Transport company, one steamer.

It is understood the plan is to make the capital of the combination $5,000,000.

TWELVE MEN OWN COUNTRY

Bishops Discuss Danger of Calamity and Pooh Pooh It.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The meeting of the general committee of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational society was concluded tonight. In the course of a debate on the appropriations Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo advised caution in voting money, saying there confronted the nation today a crisis in financial affairs and asserting that anyone who stood squarely on both feet might feel the rumbling of calamity.

Replying to this Bishop Hamilton of San Francisco said he was not apprehensive of any financial calamity. The country was in the hands of a dozen capitalists who control the affairs and as a matter of self-protection would prevent any calamity.

The appropriations amounted to $129,570.

Bishop Walden in the evening, as chairman of a special committee, recommended that a letter be sent to presiding elders throughout the country suggesting a general recognition of Lincoln's birthday.

LOSSES ON THE BIG BRIDGE

Engineers Now Place the Damage at Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—After a careful inspection today of the new East river bridge, which was burned last night, the contractors places the loss at not more than $75,000.

None of the great cables were harmed.

The contractors who will be forced to meet the loss are the John A. Roebling Sons company, the Pennsylvania Steel company of Scranton, Pa., the New Jersey Steel company and Terry & Trench. The proportion of each has not been figured out, but it is believed that the Roeblings will suffer most.

The fire was caused, Engineer Hildebrand said today, by a workman carelessly throwing a lighted match among some oily rags.

VETERAN SHOT AND KILLED

Demands Food With Threats, Draws Knife and is Dead as a Result.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 11.—Abraham Garvey of Decatur, a veteran of the civil war, on his way to Soldiers' and Sailors' home, Quincy, was shot and killed today by Johnson J. King, son of W. W. King, a farmer residing six miles from Springfield.

Garvey drove up to the King homestead and demanded food and upon being refused threatened to stab Mrs. King, who escaped into a field, with Garvey following and shouting he would burn the house. King pursued him down the road, when a hand-to-hand conflict ensued and Garvey attacked him with a knife.

LOEB GOES TO CALIFORNIA

Resigns Position at Chicago University to Join Western Institution.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Prof. Jacques Loeb has decided to leave the University of Chicago and go to the University of California as professor of physiology.

The lack of a good physiological laboratory at Berkeley, which made Prof. Loeb hesitate about going, has been supplied. Rudolph Spreckels has given $25,000 for a laboratory and aquarium. His salary is to be supplied by another friend of the university.

Dr. Martin Fischer, now associate in physiology in the University of Chicago, and Dr. Charles Gardner Rogers, assistant in physiology, will go with Dr. Loeb.

MAY MOVE OLYMPIAN GAMES

Officials Discuss Holding Them in St. Louis to Save Clash With Fair.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—An informal meeting of the Olympian Games association was held today to discuss the conflict in the date fixed for the games and the St. Louis exposition.

It was decided to call a meeting of the directors soon, at which time some decision as to a postponement of the Olympian games or their transfer to St. Louis will be reached.

SEEK INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Lithographers Form Association to Promote Harmony With Organized Labor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Representatives of fifty-two lithographing firms met today and took preliminary steps for the formation of an association to promote harmony between the employers and men of the various unions.

An organization on trust lines is not contemplated.

FENCING CASE IS HELD UP

Paper Not Ready When the President Starts on His Trip.

CATTTLE MEN FIND PLENTY OF WIDOWS

David H. Mercer Said to be Fishing for the Clerkship of the Next Congress—Routine of Departments.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—(Special Telegram)—Secretary Hitchcock of the interior department had hoped that all data in relation to the illegal occupancy of public lands by cattlemen in Nebraska and contiguous territory would be in the hands of the president before the chief executive left the capitol on his autumn trip. Owing, however, to unforeseen difficulties Colonel Mosby, who is charged with seeing that the fences in Nebraska and Wyoming are removed, could not complete his findings and report in time for the president to take the report with him and in consequence all questions involved in dispute between the cattlemen and the government will have to be held in abeyance until the return of President Roosevelt. It was stated at the Interior department today that certain papers essential to a clear understanding of the situation on the part of the president are still unprepared, but data is being assembled as rapidly as possible, so that everything will be in good shape when President Roosevelt returns.

There seems to be a constantly growing demand for soldiers' widows, in Iowa and Kansas particularly, who are entitled to make additional homestead entries. The Interior department is receiving daily letters exposing schemes that are being worked with the aid of these "lone widders."

Agents, presumably of cattlemen desirous of increasing their holdings of pasturage in Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, are industriously searching the states of Iowa and Kansas for widows whose husbands had not taken advantage of the clause of the general homestead law permitting them to take up the full 160 acres to which they were entitled. Such widows once found, the rest is clear sailing. A soldier, for instance, may not have desired to assume the care of 160 acres and decided that forty acres was as much as he could profitably cultivate. It has been decided in the lower courts and affirmed by the United States supreme court that in such cases the soldier or his widow is entitled to take up an additional 120 acres wherever he may choose to locate, and furthermore may sell out to whomsoever he chooses after filing his declaratory statement.

Widows are Plentiful.

The plans which are now being worked to secure good grazing land and to prevent its absorption by agriculturists is, as before stated, to find a soldier or his widow who is entitled to additional homestead entry. Fifty such were recently found in one single county in Iowa and these were given $50 down in cash and all expenses paid to induce them to go to western Nebraska counties, file their declaratory statements and in all others way conform to the law in such cases provided. Eventually these widows would come into legal possession of many acres of the public domain, which they were under, at least verbal contract to sell to those who put them next to the good thing. Then, with the money thus secured they could return to their homes considerably enriched and the cattlemen secure valuable agricultural land for grazing purposes.

Mercer After Another Job.

There is an interesting story now going the rounds to the effect that D. H. Mercer of Nebraska will become a candidate for clerk of the house of representatives in the Fifty-eighth congress against Alexander McDowell, the present incumbent. It is stated that Mr. Mercer's candidacy will be pushed by the Minnesota delegation. As a matter of fact, if the speakership goes west, it is hardly to be expected that the clerkship will also go in that direction. Politicians do not play that kind of a game. Alexander McDowell, the present clerk, is a Pensylvanian. Should Mr. Dalzell be elected speaker, which is not seriously contemplated, then the west might with justification expect the clerkship to go to that section, but as present conditions seem to point to a western man for the speakership, the suggestion of Mercer for clerk seems to be somewhat premature.

Parents Get the Money.

Agent Mathewson of the Omaha and Winnebago reservation, who a few days ago asked for further instructions as to paying money due minor and orphan children of the Omahas was today given Secretary Hitchcock's views on the subject, Secretary Hitchcock directed that a letter be written the agent in which he is authorized to pay all money due minor heirs to their parents and in cases of orphan heirs, guardianship papers must be taken out and the money paid over to such guardians. If it be not possible to secure guardians or administrators' papers, money must be turned over to the United States treasury and placed to the credit of annuitant, such money to be held in trust until annuitant shall become of age.

The department is not advised when Mr. Mathewson will be able to commence payment of the Winnebagos, but Commissioner Jones said today that he had been advised that the rolls were being prepared and therefore disbursements will likely commence soon.

In the Departments.

The comptroller of the currency has approved the National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo., as reserve agent for the Farmers National bank of Pawnee City, Neb.

Free delivery service will be established December 1 at Washington, Ia., with Clayton A. Neiswanger, Morton D. Bickford and Lloyd Purvis as regular, and Joseph R. Neal and Franklin H. Gray as substitute letter carriers.

John E. Vail of Garden Green and John M. Carney of Gilman, Ia., have been admitted to practice before the Interior department.

The following Indian school appointments were made today: Henry E. Cavin of Poplar, Mont., engineer at Yankton, S. D.; Miss Sarah M. Castle of St. Edward, Neb., cook at White Earth, Minn.; Mrs. Abba M. Rousins of Chamberlain, S. D., matron at Lempi, Idaho; Miss Mary E. Newell of Chamberlain, S. D., cook at Crow, Mont.

The postoffice at Martin, Chase county, Neb., has been ordered discontinued.

The gross receipts of the Omaha postoffice for the month of October were $44,860, against $39,663 for the same month of last year, being an increase of $5,197.

The receipts of the Des Moines office were $30,456 and $29,270, respectively, showing an increase of $1,186.

Thomas G. Mallalieu of Nebraska has

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Rain and Cooler Wednesday; Thursday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	41	1 p. m.	63
6 a. m.	44	2 p. m.	67
7 a. m.	47	3 p. m.	67
8 a. m.	50	4 p. m.	70
9 a. m.	51	5 p. m.	70
10 a. m.	54	6 p. m.	69
11 a. m.	57	7 p. m.	68
12 m.	60	8 p. m.	67
		9 p. m.	67

FIND MORE EMPTY GRAVES

Indianapolis Ghouls Point Out Scenes of Body-Snatching Episodes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—Another tour of inspection was taken over all the cemeteries in the southern and southeastern portion of Marion county today to gain more information about graves reported to have been robbed in that locality.

Five cemeteries were visited and positive information was gained that at least thirty graves in them have been opened, though the names of only eight of those whose bodies were stolen are known. Cantrell was unable to recollect the names of the others and said there had been grave robberies there in which he had no connection. The wooden head boards were marked with a lead pencil when the graves were robbed, but the rains have entirely effaced the lines.

At Lyck Creek cemetery five empty graves were found and others were pointed out at the Beach Grove, the South Ebenezer, Round Hill and the Cherry Grove cemeteries. All of the bodies, Cantrell said, had been sold to the medical colleges.

MASON IS NOT MAN WANTED

Negro Now Accused of Murder of Woman and is Held for Examination.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11.—The discharge of Allan G. Mason, the Boston club man, accused of the murder of Clara A. Morton at Waverley a week ago last Sunday night, was ordered by Judge Charles Almy of the Third district court of Eastern Middlesex today, when the government lawyer announced that an investigation had failed to disclose evidence sufficient to hold the accused man and ordered the discharge of Mason.

Almost immediately, in the same court, George O. L. Perry, a young negro who yesterday was held as a witness against Mason, was charged with the murder of Miss Morton. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded without bail for a hearing November 18.

After his release Mason held an informal reception and after a short time was driven to his home in Boston.

TRAINMEN'S DISPUTE IS OVER

Companies Agree to Satisfactory Wage Increase, Which Men Accept.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The wage controversy between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen which threatened to tie up the principal switching terminals in Chicago was amicably adjusted tonight.

Seventeen railroads signed the new agreement and the Santa Fe, the other road involved, will sign tomorrow.

The rates agreed upon are as follows: Day foremen, 31 cents per hour; night foremen, 33 cents per hour; day helpers, 28 cents per hour; night helpers, 30 cents per hour. These rates are one-half cent per hour in excess of the St. Paul-Minneapolis rate for each class and about 12 per cent better than the present rate in Chicago.

MASCAGNI AGAIN ARRESTED

This Time Agent Who Arranged Contract With Managers is Complainant.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Mascagni was again arrested today on a mesne process in connection with the suit brought against him by Joseph Smith, who conducted the negotiations in Italy resulting in his contract for his American tour.

Mr. Smith claims he holds a contract by which Mascagni agreed to pay him a certain per cent of the $60,000 he was to receive from the Mittenthal brothers. It is for this commission, or $1,200, that Mr. Smith now sues.

The writ in this case is returnable on the same day as the Mittenthal writ. A temporary settlement was quickly effected through the acceptance of a $1,200 bond.

GATES OUT OF FUEL COMPANY

Proxies Asked for Annual Meeting of Harriman, Gould and Hawley.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A circular requesting proxies for the annual meeting of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company on December 10 has been sent to stockholders. The circular is signed by George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman and Edwin Hawley.

A representative of the latter said:

"We represent no particular faction in this matter, neither will we make any contest for or against the present management."

In Wall street the opinion prevails that the so-called Gates party no longer has any interest in Colorado Fuel.

BISHOP RELINQUISHES POWER

Dying From Cancer, Passes on Duties to Standing Committee.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 11.—Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, Episcopal bishop of Mississippi, who is believed to be hopelessly afflicted with cancer of the throat, today constituted the standing Episcopal committee the supreme authority of the diocese.

He transferred all questions of administration to the committee, which will meet in Jackson on January 20 to elect a bishop coadjutor.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 11.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Friesland, from Antwerp; Kron Prinz Wilhelm, from Bremen; Scotia, from Genoa.

At Sydney, N. S. W.—Arrived previously—Moana, from Vancouver, via Honolulu.

At Montevideo—Sailed—Halifa, from San Francisco, for St. Vincent, C. V.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Finland, from New York.

At Boulogne—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York for Amsterdam.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Moltke, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Saxonia, from Boston for Liverpool (and proceeded).

At Coronel—Arrived—Kintuck, from Seattle, Tacoma and Victoria for Liverpool.

At Bremen—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York.

OPEN NEW CHAMBER

New York's New Commerce Building is Dedicated.

ROOSEVELT AND CLEVELAND BOTH SPEAK

President Congratulatds Members on Standing for Fair Dealing.

HIS PREDECESSOR PRAISES PATRIOTISM

Institution Has Lofty Work Not Always Associated with Business.

CURBS NATION'S SELFISHNESS AND GREED

Organization Acceptance of Laws of Honesty Between Men of Various Civilized Communities Coming Under Its Influence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—With the president and a former president of the United States as its guests of honor and with several representatives of foreign governments and other distinguished persons, the New York Chamber of Commerce formally dedicated its building in this city today. The new building, a handsome structure of white marble, is situated in Liberty street, between Nassau and Broadway.

The ceremonies were opened with a prayer of dedication by Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church. An address of welcome by Morris K. Jessup, president of the chamber, followed and then the oration of the day was delivered by former President Grover Cleveland, who said in part:

It need not surprise us if the popular estimate of this business organization should fail to take into account all that it has done to promote high and patriotic purposes not always related, in a narrow sense, to commerce.

No associated body of our citizens felt more deeply and effectively the throbbing of patriotism and devotion to country when our government was threatened by armed rebellion; its protest and aid was immediately forthcoming when, afterward, an insidious attack was made upon financial integrity through an attempted debasement of our currency; from no quarter has a more earnest and insistent demand been heard for the adjustment of international disputes by arbitration; its appointment of the cause of business education among our people have been hearty and practical; it has advocated enlarged reciprocity of business relations between nations and the removal of their vexatious hindrances, and last, but by no means least, it has promptly and with an open hand relieved distress of unmerited and disaster. Such incidents as these illustrate the organization's beneficent accomplishments in the advancement of civilization and in furtherance of the improvement of humanity.

Great Service to Humanity.

If we justly appreciate what these things mean, we shall realize that commerce has done an immense service to humanity, by enlarging within its wide influence the acceptance of the laws of honest dealings among civilized communities, and by curbing man's besetting sins of selfishness and greed.

What I have said must not be understood as in the least intimating that commerce should be an altruistic or benevolent affair managed in the spirit of philability and concession. Such a conception would be absurdly at fault. Commerce is born of enterprise and enterprise is in this busy, bustling age born of struggle and competition. But the struggle and competition need not be to the death, alertness in business and securing business opportunities does not by any means impart unmindfulness of all else save ruthfulness and ravenous snatching.

As the pioneer of colonization and expansion undertaken in its interest, commerce has in other days had justly laid at its door cruel aggression and ruthless disregard of human rights in regions where, to use the language of an apologist, "the welfare of the inhabitants of these possessions is subordinate to the strategic or commercial purpose for which they are held." If any measure of restitution or compensation has fallen due from commerce to humanity on this score, we know that its full acquittance has been made or is forthcoming, and we certainly should have no cause to fear that a like guilty responsibility will be again incurred.

When Mr. Cleveland rose to speak he was greeted with loud cheers from the assemblage and several times in his speech he was interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Cleveland's address Morris K. Jessup, president of the chamber, announced that President Roosevelt, although reserving his address for the banquet this evening, had consented to say a few words.

President Roosevelt Speaks.

As the president stepped forward to address the chamber the whole assemblage rose and cheered. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—As I am to speak to you this evening, I shall now simply say a word of greeting to you and your guests. I have been asked here as the chief executive of the nation, and so I can speak, not merely on your behalf, but on behalf of our people as a whole, in greeting and thanking for their presence here these representatives of foreign countries who have done us the honor and pleasure of being present today. (Applause.) I greet the ambassador (turning to Mr. Cambon), whose approaching departure we sincerely regret, the ambassador to whom, on his advent, we extended such hearty greeting, and especially representatives of those great friendly civilized nations with whom we intend to be knit even closer by ties of commercial and social good will in the future (turning to the Russian and British ambassadors and Prince Henry von Pless).

And now, gentlemen, having greeted your guests on behalf of you, I greet you in the name of the people, not merely because you stand for commercial success, but because this body has been able to show that the greatest commercial success can square with the immutable and eternal laws of decent and right living and of fair dealing between man and man.

The demonstration as the president concluded ended with three cheers.

The ceremonies closed with a benediction by Rev. Morgan Dix. A luncheon followed the formal exercises. The guests present at the dedicatory ceremonies included the following:

Jules Cambon, French ambassador; Count Cassini, Russian ambassador; Sir Michael Henry Herbert, British ambassador; Prince Hans Heinrich von Pless, special representative of the German government; Sir Albert K. Rollit, chairman of the delegation of the London Chamber of Commerce; Count Raoul Chandon, delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of Rheims, France; Mr. Peckmann, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin; Erik Pontoppitan of the Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg, J. Pierpont Morgan, Lovi P. Morton, Secretary Root, Postmaster General Payne, Carl Schurz, Lyman J. Gage, Alfred Moseley and Cornelius N. Bliss.

Mr. Jesup announced that Governor Odell, who was on the program for a speech, was not able to be present and he introduced Mayor Low, who made the concluding address.

ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR HARMONY

Peace, National and Industrial, Can Alone be Secured by Reciprocity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Following the dedication of the new Chamber of Commerce building a banquet was held in the