

TAFT ENDORSES CONGRESS' WORK

President Says Sixty-First Gathering Does More Than Any Assembly Since Civil War.

ADDRESSES SOUTHERN CONGRESS

Tells of Appointments from Dixie to Promote Unity.

JAPANESE TREATY COMES FIRST

Many Other Wise and Important Measures Enumerated.

RECIPROCITY DISAPPOINTMENT

Chief Executive Ascertains He Instructs Representatives to Offer Free Trade in All Products, but Canada Refuses.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10.—President Taft in a noteworthy address before the South Commercial congress tonight spoke in part, as follows:

"The commercial and industrial development of this country of the last twenty years has been so great that the statistics startle us. An examination shows that proportionately the commercial and business growth of the south is greater than that of any other part of the country.

"With the coming of prosperity, with the resumption of comfort in their lives, with a growing sympathy on the part of the north in the serious problems confronting them, and with the sense of triumph in their success in overcoming their great difficulties, the southern people have mellowed. The northern people have met them half way and never in the history of the country have the two sections been so fondly and so near in such complete union as they are today.

"The cause of education has received a tremendous impetus all over the south. You have the race question in the south; you have the question of efficient labor. Both are most serious problems, but I believe as strongly as I can believe anything that the solution is to be found in a system of primary and industrial education offered to every youth, male and female, white and black. If one can judge of the prospects from the enthusiasm of educational conventions held in every state in the south, he may safely prophesy that the movement is on foot to bring about in actual operation the best standards of primary and industrial education.

Two Sections Becoming United.

"It is a great privilege for me to come to the south again. When I was here in the early part of my administration, I expressed the hope that I might be permitted to do something to bring the north and the south closer together and to convince our southern brethren that they were part of the United States and part of the government which we were all ready to defend with the same vigor and the same determination as the north and the south.

"I congratulate you on what you have done. I congratulate you on your progress. There is not the slightest tinge of jealousy or envy of your good condition on the part of the northern and western manufacturer or farmer. They rejoice with you in your success and in a progress more rapid than their own.

Recent Congress' Work.

"The Sixty-first congress, just closed, has enacted more useful and constructive legislation in its three sessions than any congress since the war. The close of its third, its last and its shortest session, was obscured by such an apparent clogging of business as to leave the impression that it had done at that session little or nothing in the way of helpful laws. It is due that congress to remove such an impression, for it has done several things that deserve commendation.

"One of the crying evils of the present day is the expense of litigation. This congress passed an act naming substantial reduction in the cost of appealing cases from the courts of first instance to the courts of appeals.

"It has adopted a revised code of the laws creating federal courts and fixing their jurisdiction. It has abolished circuit courts altogether, and in this way has been able to simplify the practice in those courts and greatly to reduce expenses. It has increased the salaries of the supreme court justices \$200 a year.

"The increase ought to have been made \$500, but another step in the right direction should give us satisfaction. And it has finally done the justice to provide that when federal judges are traveling their expenses shall be paid.

"It has added to the safety appliances for the prevention of injury to railroad employees and passengers and to the saving of the lives of a provision for the inspection of locomotive boilers, which it is hoped will still further diminish that loss of life and limb, which, before the safety appliances were enacted, were shocking in their number and a disgrace to the railroads and to the government that permitted them.

Embassy Buildings Provided.

"It has provided for the purchase, erection and furnishing of embassy buildings and legations for our ambassadors and ministers abroad, so that they shall be properly housed and shall live in a style and dignity befitting the official representative in a foreign country of a great nation like ours.

"The absence of such a provision has made it impossible for most of our ordinary means to hold diplomatic office and has brought about the absurd result that we have preached a political equality of rich and

Direct and Positive Denials of Report That Diaz is Sick

Cablegrams from City of Mexico Say President's Health Was Never Better.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—The Baltimore News this afternoon printed the following dispatch from Ernesto T. Simonetti, editor of El Diario at the City of Mexico:

"The health of President Diaz was never better. The people have perfect faith in him. The massing of American troops on the frontier of our country has created a great impression on the public, but the Mexican people have accepted in good faith the advice from Washington embodying Mr. Taft's declarations of assurance that there is no intention of intervening."

PARIS, March 10.—The Mexican legation today received from Enrique Creel, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, the following cablegram:

"The health of President Diaz continues good. Statements to the contrary are pure inventions."

More White Firemen May Refuse to Work

Strike May Be Called on Other Roads that Are Aiding Cincinnati Line to Move Freight.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—An accurate estimate of the result of the strike ordered last night to white firemen of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad was impossible today. The brotherhood officials claimed that the order had been generally observed, while the railroad officials stated there had been no interruption of service. The men are striving to have negro firemen excluded from fast freight and passenger runs, while the railroad claims that under the working agreement with the road the negroes are eligible to promotion with the whites.

That the strike may spread shortly to other lines was hinted at union headquarters today. It was stated that other roads had been siding the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific to move perishable freight and that unless this practice was stopped the union men on those lines would be called from their engines.

Million Dollars Damage by Floods

Bridges and Wagon Roads in Vicinity of Los Angeles Torn Out and Great Areas Inundated.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 10.—The storm which has been creeping south over the state for the last week reached a climax around Los Angeles last night. The floods tore out wagon bridges and inundated great areas of country. The damage has been estimated at \$1,000,000. Beet fields have suffered great damage near Santa Maria and Lompoc. The loss of live stock has been heavy.

A report has been received that five persons were drowned in the Arroyo Grande, but this has not been confirmed. The storm affects the oil fields about Santa Maria and the Union Oil company reports the breaking of a 75,000 barrel reservoir.

Egyptian Curios Stolen from Museum

Fifteen Rare and Valuable Specimens of Ancient Jewelry Taken from University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Detectives are investigating the theft from the museum of the University of Pennsylvania by two men of fifteen Egyptian curios. The robbery took place yesterday and the articles taken were from the collection of Eckley B. Cox.

The articles included: Necklace, three feet long and made of gold and amethyst beads, with gold lion at each end; neck lace made of gold beads in form of hawk and human head; gold necklace of plain gold beads about eighteen inches long; two thin gold wire bracelets tied in lover's knots; gold finger ring with a scarab necklace of gold and amethyst beads eight inches long; string of gold beads in form of cowrie shells and flutes; string of plain gold beads; two large gold earrings; three small strings of gold beads; small gold cylinder about an inch and a half long, with pendant of amethyst beads and green feldspar.

Omaha Boys in First Debate

UNIVERSITY OF OMAHA STUDENTS WHO MET YORK. Left to Right—Memoriam Ramsey, Robert Stricklow, Stanton Salisbury.

EXPLOSION FELT HUNDRED MILES

Hundreds of Tons of Black Powder and Dynamite Are Set Off by Spark.

PLANT NEAR KENOSHA WRECKED

All Buildings Within Five Miles A Uninhabitable.

ONLY ONE MAN IS KILLED

Several Hundred Persons Hurt, but Only Few Seriously.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION PROBABLE

Plant Consisted of Forty Buildings, Five of Which Are Still Standing—Contains Large Quantities of Explosives.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE, Wis., March 10.—Hardly a house in the thickly populated farming country in a radius of five miles from here is habitable today as a result of the explosion last night of five magazines filled with dynamite and black powder at the Du Pont de Nemours Powder company plant.

One man, E. S. Thompson, was killed. One was seriously injured, several hundred were painfully hurt and the greater number of residents of this village, Bristol and the surrounding country have packed their remaining household goods and moved away until their homes are rebuilt.

There is still at the plant in practically open shape, liable to instant explosion, sufficient gunpowder to cause far greater damage to the community than the blast last night.

The five magazines which exploded last night contained 150 tons of finished dynamite, 100 tons of dynamite unfinished, 30,000 kegs of finished plant powder and 25,000 kegs of unfinished plant powder. There were eight small cars of dynamite stored on a spur near the plant, according to Sheriff Stahl. The superintendent refused to state the amount of powder in the buildings, but said three wheel mills, one for powder buildings, and twenty smaller separate store buildings all contained explosives in some quantity.

Pleasant Prairie is ten miles west of Kenosha, Wis. The powder mill is a mile north of the village, which has a population of about 700.

Entire Village Wrecked. The force of the explosion completely demolished the houses on the Geneva road, which were nearest the mill, and every house in the village was wrecked.

The wreck of the village was followed by the hegin of the entire population. Blown from their beds and their houses tumbling about their heads, the residents of the village loaded their half-clad families on farm wagons and moved in a long procession of battered and shivering refugees in search of shelter in Kenosha.

A special train was rushed to Pleasant Prairie from Kenosha, over the North-western railroad to remove the women and the worst injured. All the available doctors and nurses in Kenosha accompanied the train and attended to the wounded.

That no greater list of fatalities followed the disaster was due to the small number of men at work in the plant.

Several attempts to search the ruins were made by Sheriff Andrew Stahl this morning, but on each occasion he and his deputies were driven back by successive explosions as the fire reached packages of powder.

The last attempt just before daybreak was stopped by the heaviest of these explosions and the sheriff said the fire must die out before the ruins could be approached.

Another Explosion Probable. "There are eight carloads of loose black powder in a building still standing," said Sheriff Stahl. "It may let go at any moment. There is a hole in the ground where the dynamite house was, a hundred feet deep."

The shock was felt as far as Cleveland, on the west, and to the Mississippi river, on the east. In Chicago, fifty-five miles away, hundreds of windows were broken and buildings were rocked. Kenosha, Milwaukee and other important towns suffered severely.

It is believed the first explosion took place in the glass house. In this house more than 1,100 kegs of powder are dried at a time in steel cylinders. Each cylinder holds about 12 kegs of powder. The cylinders are about twelve feet long and three and one-half feet in diameter. They are enclosed in steel jackets, through which live steam is forced and as the cylinders receive the powder is dried and brought to a high heat. There were nine of these cylinders.

The extent of the glass on the grains of powder determines its great degree of explosiveness. When the powder is nearly polished and is dry and hot it is in a dangerous condition.

The initial explosion was followed by the explosions of the dynamite magazines.

Five Buildings Still Standing. The property occupied by the powder company is approximately 150 acres. There were forty buildings, according to Superintendent Bradley. He said there were five main magazines.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Feminine Double Cross.

It's so bad outside! Suppose we both wear our OLD THINGS.



Mary! Get out my New Velvet suit, my new shoes and my Best waist!

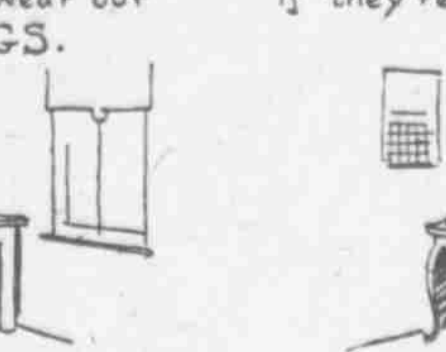


Now Mary Get my Best Hat and my New Furs, quick!

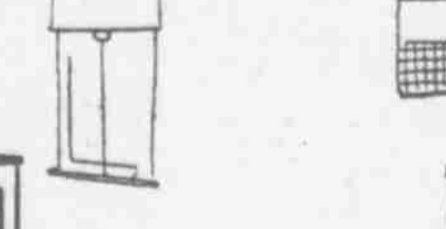


From the Chicago Evening Post.

All right. No one will notice if they're OLD or not today.



Now I shant have to worry about dressing.



Deavie you seem so depressed today



From the Chicago Evening Post.

ANSWER TO CADET TAYLOR

Bee Publishing Company Files Its Reply in Libel Suit.

BASIS THE DEFENSE RESTS ON Publication Alleged Admitted and Truth and Good Motives Set Up to Justify Special Privilege.

In the libel suit of Cadet Taylor for \$50,000 damages against The Bee Publishing company and Victor Rosewater, the defendant filed an answer, admitting publication, but setting up its principal defense, yesterday said leave was granted to the defendants to plead in the case.

For Mr. Rosewater, his attorney, W. J. Connel, filed a demurrer, and for The Bee Publishing company an answer, admitting publication, but setting up its principal defense, yesterday said leave was granted to the defendants to plead in the case.

Now comes The Bee Publishing company, a defendant in the above entitled action and answering the petition of said plaintiff filed herein, denies each and every allegation and statement in said petition contained except as hereinafter expressly admitted to be true.

This defendant admits that it is a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Nebraska, and that it has its principal place of business in the City of Omaha in Douglas County, Nebraska.

This defendant admits that at all the times mentioned in said petition it owned, operated, printed, published and circulated the daily newspapers known as the Omaha Daily Bee, printed, published and circulated morning and the Omaha Evening Bee, printed, published and circulated at noon extras of said Omaha Daily Bee.

This defendant further admits that said newspapers at the time of the publications mentioned in said petition were extensively published and circulated in said Douglas County, Nebraska, and throughout the State of Nebraska, and to some extent in the City of Washington, D. C.

This defendant further admits that on the 13th day of December, 1910, the certain special telegrams quoted and set forth in plaintiff's petition was published in said Omaha Daily Bee and in said Omaha Evening Bee, which said special telegram was received in the usual and ordinary course of business in printing and circulating said newspapers and publishing therein the news of the country for the benefit and information of the subscribers and patrons of said newspapers and the reading public, and which said telegram and the publication thereof under the facts and conditions of said publication was specially privileged.

Telegram Specially Privileged. The said defendant further alleges that said publication of said telegram was also specially privileged for the reason that at the time of filing the petition mentioned in said special telegram, and at the time of said publication the said plaintiff was an applicant and candidate for appointment to the position of Surveyor of Customs at the Port of Omaha by the President of the United States, subject to confirmation by the Senate of the United States, and his said candidacy was being opposed and objected to by many persons who were opposed to the appointment to such an office of a notorious bank-wrecker, swindler and crook, and a political and financial derelict pleading the statute of limitations against the victims he had defrauded, as the said plaintiff at said time and for a long time prior thereto was generally known and reputed to be.

This defendant further answering, alleges: That each and all of the statements in said special telegram were true and that said publication of said telegram was the publication of the truth and was made by this defendant with good motives and for justifiable ends.

Suit Once Abandoned. This defendant further answering said petition, alleges: That prior to the publication of said special telegram, to-wit: on or about the 28th day of October, 1910, there was published in the Omaha Daily Herald, a newspaper of general circulation in the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Escaped Murderer Doing Time for Grand Larceny in Missouri

Ben Cravens, Who Got Away from Kansas Prison Ten Years Ago, is Identified.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 10.—That Ben Cravens, a notorious desperado of Oklahoma and Kansas, who escaped from the Kansas state prison November 18, 1900, is serving a sentence for grand larceny in the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City, under the name of Charles Moss, was the positive statement of William Duckett, Bertillon clerk in the Kansas penitentiary today. Duckett, who had just returned from Jefferson City, identified Cravens by numerous peculiar scars on his body.

Standing rewards offered for Cravens arrest aggregate \$10,000, of which \$5,000 was offered by the Oklahoma Anti-Horse Thief association.

Cravens had just begun to serve a twenty-year sentence for murder in Oklahoma, when with two other prisoners he escaped from the Kansas prison. Cravens and his companions had made dummy graves with which they surprised their guards. They were pursued by a posse that killed one of the three fugitives. Cravens escaped and was never located until his identification today.

The clue of Cravens whereabouts was given to the Kansas prison officials through an anonymous letter from an Illinois town. It is believed the letter was written by a man who had served a sentence in the Missouri prison.

Fort Omaha Company Loses Eight Horses

Boxcar Containing Mounts of Signal Corps is Burned Near Duran, Oklahoma.

DENVER, Tex., March 10.—Eight horses belonging to Company D, United States signal corps, burned to death in a box car near Duran, Okla., last night. The train was delayed six hours. The company was en route from Fort Omaha to San Antonio.

Hadley Vetoes Police Bill. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 10.—Governor Hadley today vetoed the home rule police bill for St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph providing for the election of two democrats and two republican police commissioners for each city. The bill providing for the appointment by the state central committee of the two leading parties of supervisors of election for all cities having registration laws, was also vetoed.

Farrell's Fine Syrup Free Today

See if your name appears in The Bee's want ads today offering Farrell's Syrup free.

You don't have to advertise to get it. Find your name and the gift is yours.

The Bee is also giving away today:

O'Brien's delicious candy. Updike's famous fanny. American theater tickets.

MORSE ON HIS WAY TO OMAHA

Inquiry Into Postmaster's Conduct is Near at Hand.

TILLOTSON RECEIVES TELEGRAM Thomas Keeps Up an Innocent Front, Meanwhile Endeavoring to Intimidate Civil Service Employees.

Dan W. Tilgotson has been informed by the civil service commission at Washington that his charges against Postmaster B. F. Thomas will be investigated at once.

Further information is lacking in the Washington telegram, but Mr. Tilgotson expects Secretary Morse of the Cincinnati district to arrive in Omaha at any time now to pursue the inquiry. Mr. Morse has been detailed to conduct the investigation, because he is outside of this civil service district, is not acquainted with any of the principals in the postoffice controversy, and is, therefore, qualified to weigh the evidence with an impartial mind.

In what manner the investigation will be pushed is a matter that rests with Mr. Morse, but Mr. Tilgotson and his attorney, Frank B. Shotwell, are endeavoring to secure a public inquiry.

Civil service employees, as well as many business men of Omaha, hail the news of Mr. Morse's early arrival with a great deal of satisfaction. The civil service employees are working under a continual strain by reason of the chaotic condition at the postoffice.

The postmaster is keeping up a brave front, insisting there is really no trouble, but in the meanwhile he is sending out his emissaries to see the men who are to testify at the investigation, trying to show them the danger in giving their testimony, as if they were the ones in trouble. The employees are not in the least disturbed by these, because of the assurances they have received from the Postoffice department that no innocent parties to the shakedown will suffer.

NO TRACE OF STOLEN JEWELS

Officers Who Returned on Steamer America Find No Trace of Drumsong Gems.

PLYMOUTH, England, March 10.—When the Hamburg-American line steamer America arrived here today it was stated that the inquiry on board had failed to throw any light on the mystery of the disappearance of the jewels lost by Mrs. Maudwin Drumsong, formerly Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, while she was returning to New York on the vessel two weeks ago.

English police officers boarded the steamer here, as did a number of German officials, with the intention of making an exhaustive investigation, while en route for Hamburg.

Speech a Masterpiece. Evans' speech was a wonderful rendition. By actual point he quoted "There is a time in the affairs of men," seventy-two times, "When in the course of human events," thirty-six times and "There is a reason," forty-eight times. Members opposing and friendly supplied him with hour-long candy, water and a lunch. When the crowd shouted "Shut up," "Shut up," and other complimentary comments he smiled, when they tried to drown him out with applause he thanked them with cavalier grace when violent epidemics of coughing swept over the assembly he inquired solicitously for the health of every body present, singly and collectively, and every interruption gave him a new idea and a new tack in his inexhaustible flow of comment on things in general and nothing in particular. He read editorials from all the newspapers that he could find lying around. As he progressed the legislators realized the truth which he declared with over-like solemnity, "The flight of time is the most universal thing we have in this country."

When lunch time came the members rustled out and mobbed the corridor lunch counter. It was emptied in a few moments and various members returned to their seats shouting thick comments through wedges of pumpkin pie and succulent sandwiches of cheese. The speaker ordered three lunches and seventeen others were ordered in his name and distributed by the pages.

Speaker Makes Up Mind. When the speaker was trying to make up his mind about the ten-minute rule he consulted Horace E. Davis, first assistant chief clerk, and Peter Boland, member from Douglas, received a sharp rebuke from the speaker when he advanced be-

FILIBUSTER UPON ANTI-TREAT BILL

I. D. Evans Occupies Four Hours Trying to Prevent House from Voting on Measure.

MEMBERS KILL IT 33 TO 52

Strenuous and Humorous Scenes During the Conflict.

EFFORT TO GET BILL PUT OVER

Little Hope at Any Time to Save It from Defeat.

SCHEELE NEARLY MADE MISTAKE

Members Hurry Out to Restaurant to Strike Off Hunger and Return to Listen to More Conversation from Mr. Evans.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, March 10.—(Special)—The Evans anti-treat bill, H. R. 28, was killed by the house this afternoon by a vote of 33 to 52.

The vote came after a filibuster which the minority had been maintaining for four hours. The bill provided that the bar-keeper or saloon owner should be held responsible for violations of the present anti-treat law and was violently opposed by the wet majority. The wet men refused to grant the author of the bill the customary courtesy of allowing the bill to go over the top of the house in the effort of Evans to delay consideration until they would grant his desire and allow him to have the bill submitted when everybody was present to go on record. There was very little indication at any time that the bill could pass as the house is just about evenly split between wets and dries and a few of the dries were against this particular measure.

The roll call on the bill on third reading taken at 2:45 was as follows:

Table with names of legislators and their votes (Aye, No, Absent).

Evans' speech was a wonderful rendition. By actual point he quoted "There is a time in the affairs of men," seventy-two times, "When in the course of human events," thirty-six times and "There is a reason," forty-eight times. Members opposing and friendly supplied him with hour-long candy, water and a lunch. When the crowd shouted "Shut up," "Shut up," and other complimentary comments he smiled, when they tried to drown him out with applause he thanked them with cavalier grace when violent epidemics of coughing swept over the assembly he inquired solicitously for the health of every body present, singly and collectively, and every interruption gave him a new idea and a new tack in his inexhaustible flow of comment on things in general and nothing in particular. He read editorials from all the newspapers that he could find lying around. As he progressed the legislators realized the truth which he declared with over-like solemnity, "The flight of time is the most universal thing we have in this country."

When lunch time came the members rustled out and mobbed the corridor lunch counter. It was emptied in a few moments and various members returned to their seats shouting thick comments through wedges of pumpkin pie and succulent sandwiches of cheese. The speaker ordered three lunches and seventeen others were ordered in his name and distributed by the pages.

Speaker Makes Up Mind. When the speaker was trying to make up his mind about the ten-minute rule he consulted Horace E. Davis, first assistant chief clerk, and Peter Boland, member from Douglas, received a sharp rebuke from the speaker when he advanced be-