

THE NORFOLK WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1912.

A COMPROMISE IN OKLAHOMA

CLARK AND WILSON EA HALF THE DELEGAT.

AGREEMENT AT 4 IN MOR

The Oklahoma State Democratic Convention, Called to Select Delegate to Baltimore, Adopts Compromise Agreement After Many Hours.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 23.—Contest for control of the Oklahoma delegation to the national convention, waged between Champ Clark and Woodrow Wilson campaigners, resulted in a compromise agreement at 4 o'clock this morning whereby a split delegation will be sent to Baltimore. The convention adopted the report of the Wilson floor leader, pledging ten delegates for Wilson and ten for Clark.

An amendment to the compromise resolution providing endorsement of Clark, was lost by a vote of 314 to 285. The convention took a recess until 10 o'clock.

ADVOCATES SMALL EARS OF CORN

NATIONAL GRAIN DEALERS FIGHTING WILEY'S CONSFIS. CATION PLAN.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23.—The National Grain Dealers' association met here this morning to discuss what action shall be taken in view of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's suggestion regarding the confiscation of decreasing corn. The grain men will urge that the government be asked to declare exempt from the food and drugs act all products of the soil in their raw state. Such a decision would prevent the bureau of chemistry from going into the grain inspection business and carrying out the confiscation of interstate shipments of grain.

Grain dealers went to Washington about three weeks ago and conferred with Dr. Wiley on the corn proposition, following his decision regarding sulphured oats. While Wiley had admitted that "sulphured oats" were not injurious, his ruling was that the consumer was being cheated. Dr. Wiley's attitude leads the grain dealers to believe he will order corn in elevators and transit confiscated.

P. H. Goodman, efficiency expert for a Chicago grain dealer who is in the city to attend the meeting, advocates farmers raising small ears of corn, harvesting the corn later in the year and allowing it to dry more thoroughly before shipping.

ATTACK WOODMEN'S INCREASED RATES

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE WOODMEN IN SESSION AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 23.—Plans for attacking the rates recently adopted by the Modern Woodmen of America in session at Chicago, are to be made today by the national Woodmen assembled in executive session here.

The fight between the "insurgents" and the "standpaters" in convention is not over, although a resolution was adopted yesterday in which all delegates who favored the Chicago rates were denied seats. John Sullivan of Kansas City, leader of the standpaters, announced then that he and a number of others would attempt to attend the executive session.

PUGILIST DEAD FROM BLOW.

Cerebral Hemorrhages Caused—His Adversary Has Not Been Arrested.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 23.—Charles Ellis, the negro welterweight pugilist, who fell unconscious at the start of the sixth round of his bout with Joe Motto here Tuesday night, died at a hospital.

It was thought at first that a blow over the heart, received by Ellis, was the cause of his condition, but examination showed that he was suffering from cerebral hemorrhages.

Miss Wilson in Mexico.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 23.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson, who spoke here at the Kansas Democratic Club banquet, when shown the dispatch from El Paso concerning his daughter's detention at Madera, Mex., said that while she is visiting there, it is for an indefinite time, and had no intention of coming home soon, according to word received from her a few days ago. "It is all nonsense that she is marooned there," said Gov. Wilson.

La Follette Men to Meet.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 23.—Progressive republican leaders of the northwest are to meet here tonight with Walter L. Houser, Senator La Follette's campaign manager, to discuss the campaign. Mr. Houser is expected to arrive late today from North Dakota, where he has been for the last week in the interest of Mr. La Follette's campaign.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Temperature for Twenty-four Hours. The Forecast.

Maximum 43
Minimum 12
Average 27
Barometer 29.70

Chicago, Feb. 23.—The bulletin issued by the Chicago station of the United States weather bureau gives forecast as follows:
Nebraska and South Dakota: Unsettled weather and probably snow flurries tonight or Saturday.

PUTS HIS HEAD UNDER AN ENGINE

HASTINGS MAN OF 55 SUICIDES IN HORRIBLE MANNER.

FELT STING OF PUBLIC WRATH

Criticized By the Public Over a Family Affair, He Chooses Train Wheels as a Means of Ending His Life.

Hastings, Neb., Feb. 23.—Patrick Barrow committed suicide here last night by sticking his head under the wheels of a switch engine. The man crawled up to the track unobserved and placed his head beneath the wheels. The engine was barely moving, but the crew were unable to stop it until the wheels had passed about two-thirds over his body, crushing his head and right shoulder.

Barrow was 55 years old and leaves a family. Criticism of Barrow by the public over a family matter caused the suicide.

GERMANY WANTS A PEACE TREATY

New York, Feb. 23.—President Taft and the German ambassador, Count Von Bernstorff, both heartily favor the earliest consummation of an arbitration treaty with Germany, according to Marcus M. Marks and Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, a special committee of the New York peace society, who have just returned from Washington after a conference with the message. The committee in making this announcement gave out a letter received under date of Feb. 19 in reply to suggestion that an official declaration of the president's approval of an arbitration with Germany "would be very helpful in reassuring many citizens that our government is equally eager to maintain the same lines as has been done with Great Britain and France."

The president's letter is as follows: "Replying to your letter of Feb. 17, I have the pleasure of drawing your attention to the history of the events which led up to the arbitration treaties now before the senate. In my speech in December, 1910, before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes I said:

"If now we can negotiate and put through a positive agreement with some great nation to abide the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiations, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations at least to establish between them the same system of due process of law that exists between individuals under a government's inquiry."

"This statement was followed by a prompt announcement by France and Great Britain of their willingness to enter into negotiations looking to the conclusion of such a treaty. No other countries have responded to this inquiry. Great Britain and France as a basis of negotiations made a tentative draft of a treaty, the substance of which was published in May, 1911, with the announcement that the United States was prepared to enter upon similar negotiations with other nations. Subsequently the diplomatic representatives of Germany and several other European countries requested and were given copies of the tentative draft, but the negotiations with Germany, as well as similar negotiations with other powers, have been temporarily held in abeyance, pending the final action of the senate upon the treaties with Great Britain and France.

"The German government, equally with this government, regarded the temporary suspension of negotiations as advisable under the circumstances, and for these reasons the negotiations with Germany are incomplete.

"You can rest assured that upon the ratification of the present treaties efforts will be resumed, of the most earnest character, to bring about a treaty with Germany equally progressive and significant of a desire for universal peace by arbitration on the part of both the high contracting parties. No one recognizes more clearly than does this government the widespread utility in the cause of world peace that such a treaty with Germany would effect.

"Sincerely yours,
"William H. Taft."

EIGHT CHILDREN DEAD BY POISON

MYSTERY SURROUNDS TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

OFFICIALS ARE INVESTIGATING

It May Develop That Some Hospital Attendant Has Fed Poison to the Children Just to Watch Them Die. Deliberate Murder Indicated.

New York, Feb. 23.—The mystery of the deaths of eight children, the oldest 19 months, and the illness of four other infants in the Brooklyn nursery and infants hospital since Sunday, was expected today to be solved by a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomachs of two of the dead children. An irritant poison, believed to be oxalic acid mixed with lime water and milk, was indicated by an autopsy.

All of the poisoned babies were in one ward, and there were only four children in the ward who have not shown symptoms of poisoning. The physicians front the idea that the children suffered from any disease of which they were not cognizant. Coroner's Physician Wouss said that the evidence in the case suggests the theory of deliberate poisoning, perhaps by some hospital attendant afflicted with the homicidal mania.

SHOULD GET READY FOR PANAMA CANAL

JOHN BARRETT DECLARES MIDDLE WEST MUST TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

Omaha, Feb. 23.—John Barrett, director of the Panamanian union and former minister to Panama, was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the Washington birthday banquet of the Omaha club last night. Mr. Barrett spent the day receiving the business men of Omaha and his address was well received.

"Get ready for the Panama canal and go after Pan-American commerce," was the director's general advice to the auditors. He believes the opening of the Panama canal will mark a new era in the history of the entire American continent and for the commercial and industrial interests of the United States.

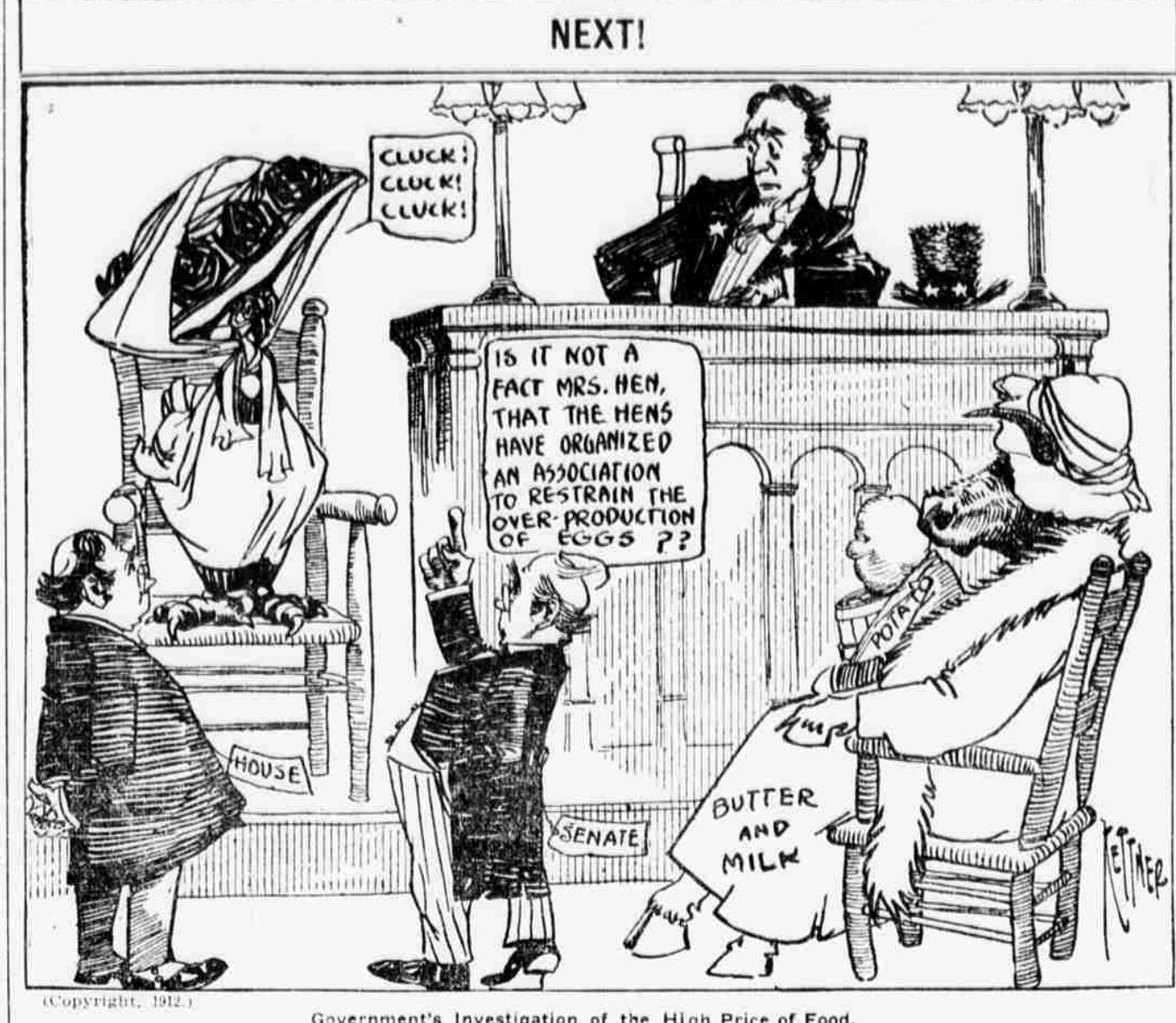
Mr. Barrett's address, in part, is as follows: "Get ready for the Panama canal and go after Pan-American commerce," should be the slogan of every commercial organization of this section. It should be the motto of the larger business interests of Omaha. It should be the cry of the large manufacturing, exporting and importing centers of the central west and the Mississippi valley from New Orleans to Chicago and Minneapolis. The whole country should realize the vital importance of getting ready for the canal. It should awake to an appreciation of the potentialities of Panamanian commerce. It should realize that the Panama canal and Panamanian trade means more to the country than any other new commercial opportunities in its history.

"It will be almost criminal lack of foresight, if our commercial interests fail after the government has expended 400 million dollars on the canal, to make an organized and persistent effort to take advantage of all the new conditions of demand and supply which will follow the opening of the canal. And yet the chambers of commerce, board of trade and other commercial organizations and the large manufacturing and exporting and importing interests of Chicago and other western cities are making very little effort, compared with what they ought to do, in studying the countries, the peoples, the markets, the products and the conditions of trade which will be reached almost directly by the canal.

"I would have the great organizations of the country act together or independently, and send representatives in capacity of observation to study every phase of the new commercial field which will be reached by the canal. The question of tolls of the highest importance. The commercial interests of the central west should be aware of this fact and bring pressure upon congress that the tolls be kept low."

"It will be a destructive error and a blight upon canal commerce if the tolls are too high. If they should be placed at a figure where they will hamper trade, the whole country will be sadly disappointed in the good that will come from the canal. We are constructing it for reasons of commerce and military strategy. And yet there is great danger that from quibbling over a revenue of a few million dollars from tolls we may make a difference of hundreds of millions of dollars in the value of our trade going through the canal."

Baldwin and Brown Draw.
New York, Feb. 23.—Mattie Baldwin of Boston and Knockout Brown of New York fought ten rounds here, neither man having decisively the better of it.



Government's Investigation of the High Price of Food.

TAFT TO REPLY TO ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT TO TAKE ISSUE ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

WILL BE NO PERSONAL ATTACK

President Taft Feels That at Last Roosevelt Has Given Him an Opportunity to Make His Position Clear Without Personalities.

Washington, Feb. 23.—President Taft will reply to Col. Theodore Roosevelt's Columbus speech. Although the president will make no direct attack on Mr. Roosevelt and although administration officials refuse to discuss the latter's Columbus speech, it became known today that the president would answer the speech and present a clear-cut issue between his political creed and that of his predecessor.

Mr. Taft's answer will not be made all in one speech, but between the present and last of March, he has many speaking engagements that will be used for this purpose.

President Taft, it was said, felt that Col. Roosevelt had at last given him an opportunity to make his position clear without indulging in any personal attacks. With many of the doctrines the former president enunciated at Columbus, President Taft is in agreement; to others he is known to be unalterably opposed. Among those are the initiative and referendum, the recall of judges and the recall of judicial decisions.

Comes West to Chicago.

The president has speaking engagements in New York, Ohio, Chicago and New England and it is possible that others will be made for him. The president today extended his forthcoming trip to Chicago. He will stop in Toledo, O., and speak to the chamber of commerce there the night of March 8. In Toledo he will probably make the first speech of a series that will reply to Mr. Roosevelt.

Many telegrams reached the white house today, asking the president to stop on his way to Chicago, and other additions than the Toledo speech may be made.

CHEER THIRD TERM WORDS

The House Loudly Applauds Washington's Farewell Address.

Washington, Feb. 23.—George Washington's declaration against a third term was loudly applauded in a house today when the first president's farewell address was read.

Vice President Sherman's designation of Senator Kern to read the address in the senate was an unusual compliment, the inspiration of which was the fact that Mr. Sherman and Mr. Kern were rival candidates for vice president in 1908.

CASH REGISTER INDICTMENT

Thirty Officials of the Company Held For Anti-Trust Law Violation.
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 23.—Thirty officials and employees of the National Cash Register company of Dayton, O., were indicted on charges of criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, by a special federal grand jury here today.

The Adams Express company was indicted on eleven counts, charged with having attempted to collect more than established rates. Seven Cincinnati manufacturing firms were also indicted, charged with attempting to secure transportation at

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ACTS

Takes Steps to Try to Ward Off Threatened Coal Miners' Strike.

London, Feb. 23.—The government today opened negotiations for peace in the British coal dispute, which threatens to paralyze British trade if the 800,000 miners carry out their intention of striking on Feb. 29.

SHOULD PUNISH INDIVIDUALS.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson Speaks to Democrats in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 23.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey addressed the Kansas Democratic club on "The Relation of Business to the Government." He said in part:

"We look back today to a great example—the example set us by a great practical genius, whose gift it was to look forward and plan the life of a nation. It is the singular distinction of Washington and of his associates that they conceived their own fortunes and the fortunes of Virginia in the terms of the development of the nation. When, we, in our generation, look upon the circumstances of America, we must try to see the facts as they are and to see them broadly. America is a business nation, a nation of material enterprise and commerce on a large scale.

"It is our duty, therefore, if we would heed the example of Washington and the men of his generation, to ask ourselves what must we do for America as she is?"

"The cry of the hour seems to be that business has grown so formidable in its independent organization as to have set itself up in rivalry to the government itself and that it therefore must be regulated; that the whole force of government must be bent to the restraint of business. I venture to suggest that what we are really after is not the restraint of business, but the restraint of individuals who are putting business on a false and selfish basis. We do not wish to hamper the great processes of our economic life but to free them where they have been made wrong use of by men who have ignored the common interest and sought to promote their own private and selfish purposes by means that were neither public spirited nor honorable. The rules that we now seek to set up are that the men who are making use of our corporation laws for their own advantage shall not employ them to establish monopoly; that they shall not use them to limit credit to those whom they draw into their own enterprises; that they shall not, if they do wrong, find covert and concealment within the corporations whose power they employ.

"In respect of the restraint of wrong, we should deal with individuals rather than with corporations. I should be glad bare of whom business combinations consist and those of whom they consist should be directly and individually dealt with whenever a wrong is done, either to an individual or to the freedom of business itself. The movement back to the people in the field of politics must precede the movement away from monopoly back to free opportunity. Business can be free only when the nation is free. America's program of popular government is America's hope for prosperity. Political freedom and commercial freedom go hand in hand. Where there is monopoly in the one there will be tyranny and special privilege in the other."

Alameda, Cal., Feb. 23.—Sam Gunn, the Chinese aviator, had a narrow escape from death at the meet here when his biplane fell 150 feet and buried him beneath the wreckage. Gunn lost control of his machine apparently through engine trouble.

MASON IS HELD FOR THE MURDER

FIRST DEGREE CRIME CHARGED AGAINST THE SLAYER.

HE SHOT BEESON THREE TIMES

In His Dying Statement Beeson Is Said to Have Declared that He Was Asked an Exorbitant Price for Damages, as Result of Hog Incident.

Neigh, Neb., Feb. 23.—Special to The News: The verdict of the coroner's jury held Wednesday evening over the remains of Orville Beeson, who was shot and killed by Frank Mason shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning, was that deceased came to his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by Frank Mason, and that Mason be held to the district court of Wheeler county on the charge of murder in the first degree.

Reports received in this city up to a late hour last night are that Orville Beeson was a man 56 years of age and a farmer of Wheeler county. Frank Mason, his slayer, is also a farmer, but has been residing on his homestead in Brown county. He is reported as being about the same age.

It appears that a neighbor, Philip Crimmins, had shut up several hogs belonging to Beeson, and on Wednesday morning he went over to the Crimmins place after them. It is reported that in his dying statement Beeson said that he was asked an exorbitant price for damages, and harsh words ensued, when Crimmins and his brother-in-law, Mason, started for Beeson. The latter is said to have struck Mason with a stick when he pulled his revolver. Beeson started to run, when Mason shot him three times, two of the bullets taking effect in the left arm and one in the back. The wounded man walked a short distance, when he fell to the ground. He was found there shortly afterward by a relative, who removed him to his home, where he died two hours later. The sheriff and coroner of Wheeler county were immediately notified and were soon on the scene. The sheriff arrested both Crimmins and Mason and took them to Bartlett, the county seat.

Philip Crimmins is nearly 70 years of age, and has been living on his farm for some years. Mason has been on a homestead in Brown county, and came to the Crimmins place about two weeks ago with the intention of disposing of some land that he owned in that immediate vicinity, and then return to his Brown county farm.

The funeral and burial services of Orville Beeson were held yesterday afternoon at the late home of the deceased. Burial took place in the Park cemetery.

KIMMEL CASE SOON ENDS.

Jurors to Be Very Briefly Instructed by the Court.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23.—That the end of the famous Kimmel trial is approaching was evidenced this morning when Judge Charles Amidon told the counsel that his instructions to the jury would be exceedingly brief. He said practically all the law he would instruct the jury on would be as to the death of George A. Kimmel, whose mysterious disappearance from Arkansas City, Kan., in 1898, occasioned the controversy between Kimmel's heirs and an insurance company of New York, finally resulting in the present hearing. The jurors will be told to return a verdict in favor of the heirs if they decide Kimmel is dead, and for the insurance company if they believe he is alive.

ABE ATTELL IS DEFEATED

LIGHTWEIGHT BELT IS WON BY JOHNNY KILBANE.

OUTPOINTED AT EVERY TURN

Attell's Foul Tactics Draw Forth Hisses from the Mammoth Throng that Watches the New Champion Elevated to the Stage at Los Angeles.

Vernon Arena, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 23.—A new featherweight champion was proclaimed here when Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, O., clearly out-fought, out-gamed and out-slugged Abe Attell, the hitherto invincible champion.

Kilbane's victory was clearcut and decisive. He had the better of all the rounds, with the possible exception of two. He left the ring with one mark over his eye, where Attell butted him with his head. Attell was badly bruised. Nine thousand persons witnessed the fight.

The crowd outside the arena, clamoring for admission before the fight, caused a general call to be sent to the Vernon constable's office for officers. Several men who had bought general admission seats for \$2 declared they were refused entrance by gatekeepers unless they paid \$3 more.

A riot seemed imminent, and it is asserted officers from the inside drew more than fifteen shots. Lee Baker, colored, and Adam Warner, white, received flesh wounds and were treated at the receiving hospital.

Attell Clearly Outfought.

The fight went the full twenty rounds. Fully 5,000 persons were turned away at the gates. It was the largest crowd that ever viewed a prize fight in Los Angeles. The receipts amounted to approximately \$25,000. The men fought for a purse of \$10,000, of which Attell was to receive \$6,500, win, lose or draw, and Kilbane \$3,500. Besides this they agreed to divide evenly 60 per cent of the moving picture privilege.

Attell was clearly out-fought. His boasted speed and wonderful cleverness were not in evidence. Kilbane made him look like a novice in nearly every round. Only in one round, the seventh, did Attell have a lead, and that was not by any means as decisive as Kilbane's remaining rounds.

Attell's Foul Tactics.

Attell brought the wrath of the big crowd on his head by foul tactics. Time and again he would hold Kilbane's arms in a clinch, and once, in the eighth, he grabbed Kilbane's left arm with both hands and tried to bend it back. In the third he "heeled" the Cleveland boy while in a clinch, and in nearly every succeeding round his work called forth loud boos and hisses from the spectators.

Klausa Gets Decision.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—Frank Klausa of Pittsburg was given the decision over Sailor Petroskev of this city today at the end of their twenty-round boxing bout in Dreamland pavilion.

COAL STRIKE UNCERTAIN

England Is Uncertain Whether a Million Men Go Out or Not.

London, Feb. 23.—Mixed feelings prevailed today among those directly interested in the coal trade dispute. While the great majority of the general public finds it hard to believe that such a calamity as a national strike of coal miners involving nearly 1,000,000 men will be allowed to occur, the coal owners on the whole take unfavorable views of the situation. Delegates of the coal owners and of the miners held separate meetings privately this morning to discuss the outcome of yesterday's conference with Premier Asquith and other members of the government. It is thought that the decision in the English coal mining area is within easy reach of solution as the mine owners are inclined to show more sympathy with the men's demand for a universal minimum wage, but they would expect in return some guaranty from the miners in regard to a minimum output. The miners in England would regret to see their exchequer, which is now well supplied, depleted in order to support the striking Welsh coal miners, whose own funds were exhausted by the strike in Wales last year.

The difficulty arises as to whether peace can be negotiated in separate areas, and the Welsh miners and coal owners are alike opposed even to a postponement of the strike, which is one of Premier Asquith's suggestions.

EIGHT BODIES FROM MINE

There Is Believed to Have Been but One Other Fatality.

McAlester, Okla., Feb. 23.—Reports to the state mine inspector here say eight bodies had been taken from mine No. 5 of the Western Coal and Mining company, in which fire broke out late yesterday. Fifteen or twenty miners were imprisoned. It is believed the eight known dead, and one man unaccounted for, comprise all the casualties. The burning mine is near Leigh, Okla.