

FAVORS GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY OF ALL COMMUNICATIONS

Postmaster General Burleson Files Department Committee Report with the Senate.

THREE SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE

All Methods of Transmitting Intelligence Should Belong to Public.

BUY WIRE LINES AT ONCE

Would Exempt Only Telephone Systems Owned by Farmers.

EXPERIENCE OF EUROPE CITED

United States is Only Large Civilized Nation that Does Not Have Wire Service as Part of Postal Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Postmaster General Burleson today presented to the senate the recommendations of the departmental committee appointed by him to investigate the practicability of government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines.

The report declared that "the only way to afford to the people the complete and modern postal facilities that the constitution makes it the duty of the government to provide" is by carrying out these suggestions:

"One.—That congress declare a government monopoly over all telegraph, telephone and radio communication and such other means for the transmission of intelligence as may hereafter develop.

"Two.—That congress acquire by purchase at appraised value the commercial telephone network, except the farmer lines.

"Three.—That congress authorize the postmaster general to issue in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, revocable licenses for the operation, by private individuals, associations, companies and corporations, of the telegraph service and such parts of the telephone service as may not be acquired by the government."

Examination is Exhaustive.

The recommendations are signed by Daniel C. Roper, first assistant postmaster general; Merritt O. Chance, chief clerk postoffice department, and John C. Koons, superintendent, division of salaries and allowances, composing the committee. They were accompanied by statistical information collected after one of the most exhaustive investigations undertaken by the postoffice department.

The report states that the United States is alone of the leading nations which has left to private enterprise the ownership and operation of the telegraph and telephone facilities, and that practically all of the economists who have treated the subject are agreed that telegraph and telephone facilities should be controlled by the government.

It declared further that Theodore N. Vall, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, by his statement that the telephone business must be "under common control" and "sufficiently strong to constitute practically one system, inter-communicating, inter-dependent, universal" has himself pointed out that the most efficient telephone service can be attained only under a condition of monopoly.

Where Private Control is Weak.

The report continues:

"The private monopoly has no incentive to extend its facilities to unprofitable territory; but the government must serve all the people. This universal service has been accomplished by the equalization of rates. In fixing rates, the policy of the government is to impose no charge for installation, but to see to it that the service as a whole is self-supporting. The private monopoly, on the other hand, must make a profit, and, in providing for this, tends to increase its rates to the highest price that will not, by so greatly restricting the volume of business, involve the loss of the acquisition by the government of these facilities is deferred, the greater will be the cost. Moreover, it is economic waste to permit private enterprise to build up vast properties that must eventually be taken over by the government in resuming its constitutional monopoly, at a cost out of all proportion to the value of the parts of such properties that may be utilized to advantage in the postal system."

"So far as the public generally is concerned, the entire telegraph service is owned and operated by two telegraph companies. Telegraph facilities have not been extended to the small towns and villages along with the government postal facilities, nor has the service been reduced in the inverse proportion that would seem warranted by the increasing volume of business transacted. Neither has the volume of business in

(Continued on Page Two)

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Sunday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity—Fair; somewhat colder.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hours	Deg.
6 A. M.	33
7 A. M.	33
8 A. M.	33
9 A. M.	33
10 A. M.	33
11 A. M.	33
12 M. M.	34
1 P. M.	34
2 P. M.	35
3 P. M.	35
4 P. M.	35
5 P. M.	35
6 P. M.	35
7 P. M.	35

Comparative Local Record:

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914
Highest yesterday	50	54	54	54
Lowest yesterday	31	24	23	34
Mean temperature	36	30	30	34
Precipitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:
Normal temperature 33
Excess for the day 2
Total excess since March 1..... 1253
Normal precipitation48 inch
Deficiency for the day47 inches
Total rainfall since March 1..... 24.36 inches
Deficiency since March 1..... 4.90 inches
Deficiency for the day47 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1911..... 33.76 inches
T indicates trace of precipitation.
— Inches.
L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

INQUIRY INTO WRECK ENDS

Steamboat Inspectors Will File Their Report Next Week.

Forty-One Lives Are Lost

Department of Commerce and Labor Orders Sweeping Investigation Into Sinking of Steamship Monroe.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 31.—Investigation of the sinking of the Old Dominion liner Monroe by the steamer Nantuxet, with a loss of forty-one lives, was completed today by the United States steamboat inspectors. They will not make public their findings before Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

The revised list of victims and rescued showed that of the forty-one persons whose lives were lost nineteen were passengers and twenty-two were members of the crew. Of the ninety-nine saved thirty-nine were passengers and sixty were members of the crew.

Orders Sweeping Inquiry.

Assistant Secretary Sweet of the Department of Commerce yesterday ordered a sweeping inquiry into the cause and circumstances that led to the catastrophe. The inquiry was directed along three distinct lines, as follows:

Whether the masters of both vessels used every possible precaution to prevent the tragedy, including a low speed heading and a continuous use of foghorns.

Whether the terrible death rate among the passengers of the Monroe was due in any way to a lack of discipline among the wrecked ship's crew.

Whether the two vessels were in their proper positions prior to the collision.

The question of a possible panic among the crew is one to which the federal authorities will direct their attention. Survivors, however, declare that little, if any, confusion followed the collision. All of them praise the crew for their splendid behavior. H. B. Walker of the Old Dominion Steamship company arrived today from Washington prepared to take up the investigation.

Some of the survivors, worn out by exposure and hardship, spent restless nights or lay on hospital cots, while others were on the way to their homes today. The Nantuxet, which lay in its berth at the dock in a badly battered condition, was a solemn reminder of yesterday's sea tragedy. It was viewed by hundreds of the curious.

Harrington Tells of Wife's Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Six survivors of the disaster to the steamship Monroe reached here today from Norfolk. Among them was Thomas Harrington of Bridge.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Rock Island Plans to Abolish Its Two Holding Companies

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Complete reorganization of the system of railroads originally known as the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific line is being completed by the abolition of its two holding companies, known as the Rock Island company of New Jersey and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company of Iowa is likely to be announced in the near future. Lawyers representing the system are at work on the details, which will probably be submitted for ratification to the Interstate Commerce commission. Rock Island stocks were weak on the exchange today.

When these plans are carried out they will leave only one company where three now exist, and the management and operation of the system will be under control of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway company, an Illinois corporation.

It has been known for some time that the leading interests in these lines contemplated the abolition of the holding companies in conformity with the wishes of the administration at Washington, in abolishing them it will be necessary to provide for other issues of securities in place of the 4 per cent collateral bonds of the Iowa corporation and the stocks issued by the New Jersey corporation.

It is thought possible in financial circles that the move might necessitate formal application for receivership, which event the receivers or trustees would take charge of the railway company's stock for the collateral bondholders.

Acquit Mrs. Reuter of Complicity in Her Husband's Murder

BARTLESVILLE, Okl., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Laura M. Reuter was found not guilty of complicity in the murder of her husband, Charles T. Reuter, by a jury in the district court here today. This was Mrs. Reuter's second trial, the first last autumn having resulted in a conviction carrying a sentence of life imprisonment.

Mrs. Reuter was ill throughout the trial, which lasted more than a week, and heard the evidence and arguments while lying on a cot in the court room.

Mrs. Reuter, who formerly was a society woman in Tulsa, was charged with conspiring with Guy D. Mackenzie, a wealthy Tulsa contractor; Grover Ballou, Mackenzie's chauffeur, and Joseph Baker, a friend of Ballou, to murder her husband, an attorney. Reuter was shot and killed in his home in Tulsa on the night of May 5, 1912.

A week later Mackenzie, Ballou and Baker and Mrs. Reuter were arrested charged with plotting to murder Reuter. Ballou, in a signed confession, said that Mackenzie had paid Baker \$200 to "put Reuter out of the way" and that he, Ballou, drove the "murder car" in which Baker rode to the Reuter home to shoot the attorney. Mackenzie and Baker were convicted and are now in the penitentiary. Ballou was shown leniency because of evidence he gave for the state.

Special Bearing Breakers Fired On

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 31.—A special train carrying thirty-one strike breakers from Pueblo to the Victor-American Fuel company's mine at Radiant was fired upon by a crowd of striking coal miners this morning at Williamsburg. The train was stopped and backed into Pueblo, after being hit by many bullets. Reports received here do not indicate that anyone was injured. The occupants of the cars threw themselves flat on the floors to escape the bullets.

Lieutenant Governor Fitzgerald, acting in the absence of Governor Ammons, instructed Adjutant General John Chase to use the militia to give the train safe conduct to its destination.

Woman Who Killed Man is Exonerated

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Miss Leah Alexander, a stenographer, walked out of court shortly after midnight today acquitted of the murder of J. D. VanHalen. The story in court was that, after meeting VanHalen through a note he dropped in Golden Gate park, she believed him unmarried and shot him, October 18, upon finding herself deceived and wronged. VanHalen's parents lived in Milwaukee, Wis.

FIREMEN INJURED BY EXPLOSION OF VARNISH

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Three firemen were hurt, one seriously, in a fire which destroyed the Walters Piano factory at 236 East Sixty-third street early today. The firemen were on the second floor when a varnish vat beneath them exploded, throwing them to the floor. The flames reached a public school building adjoining the factory but were checked before much damage occurred. The property loss is estimated at about \$50,000.

TRAFFIC IN CHICAGO CRIPPLED BY DRIFTS

SIX FEET IN DEPTH

Snow Foot Deep in City, with Indications that Fall Will Continue.

TEMPERATURE ABOVE FREEZING

Small Army of Men is Trying to Clear Car Tracks.

TRANSPORTATION DEMORALIZED

Snow Storm Extends Over Illinois, Ohio and Indiana.

PATROL WAGON IS STALLED

Prisoners on Way to Court Jeer Police

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Chicago is buried under a twelve-inch mantle of snow and snow is falling unabated. Although the official figures gave the fall as one foot, drifts were six feet deep and all local transportation was crippled, as was telegraph and telephone service.

The temperature has remained above freezing and there has been less suffering than might have been expected from the first big snowfall of the winter. It has furnished temporary work for an army of unemployed men waiting for the opening of the ice harvest, delayed by the mild winter.

The body of a well-dressed man, who supposedly died from heart disease in the storm, was found in a downtown drift today.

A snow storm over Illinois, Indiana and Ohio today caused much delay to railroad traffic, and telegraph and telephone service was badly hampered. In the lake region of Indiana and Ohio the snow turned to sleet and many wires were prostrated by the heavy weight.

Ten Thousand Men Working.

Transportation service was demoralized. Snow and sleet covered trolley wires and third rails. The city street department and rail lines had 10,000 men removing snow from streets and tracks, but the fall continued heavy and traffic was impeded seriously all day. Each man was paid \$2.50 for his day's work.

An automobile patrol was conveying prisoners to court, became stalled in a four-foot drift on the north side. A squad of policemen finally moved it out of the drift, while the prisoners jeered. A derelict Halsted street car was lifted bodily by passengers and put back on the rails.

The suburb of Cragin was without street car service and some of its residents walked seven miles through the drifts to the nearest line.

Associated Press dispatches from points

(Continued on Page Two.)

Charges Against Abbott Are to Be Investigated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Charges of misuse of his official power for political purposes, have been filed against former Acting Commissioner F. H. Abbott by William H. Johnson, formerly a worker in the Indian bureau, for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and will be investigated by the congressional committee on Indian affairs.

Senator Robinson of the congressional committee announced today that the charges "allege the expenditure of public money by Mr. Abbott to organize a political machine in the service. The wrongful exercise of his influence and authority to retain in the service corrupt and inefficient agents; that he ordered at public expense reservation agents and other employes in the Indian service in remote localities, to Washington last winter to attempt to bring about his appointment as commissioner of Indian affairs, and that he permitted his political favorites to expend excessive funds on various reservations for the construction of residences, when the funds were badly needed for providing school facilities for the Indians."

It was also charged that he displayed favoritism in leasing lands to private enterprises, that he permitted himself to be used by the railroads in an attempt to exchange worthless lands within Indian reservations for valuable lands on the public domain, and that he used his influence to retain in the service a superintendent who was engaged in illicit liquor business.

Seeks to Set Aside Order for New Trial for Olaf Tveitmo

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A petition that the United States court of appeals here set aside its grant of a new trial to Olaf A. Tveitmo of San Francisco, Richard H. Houllihan of Chicago and William Bernhard of Cincinnati, convicted in the dynamite trial at Indianapolis, was filed here today by Frank C. Dalley, United States district attorney at Indianapolis.

The government did not petition against new trials for William McCain of Kansas City, James E. Ray of Peoria, Ill., or Fred Sherman of Indianapolis.

In the government brief, Mr. Dalley asserts that Tveitmo, Houllihan and Bernhard are just as intimately connected with the conspiracy to transport explosives as were the twenty-four labor union officials, now under sentence to whom new trials were refused.

The National Capital

Saturday, January 31, 1914.

The House.

Met at 11 a. m.

Resumed debate on the immigration bill. Representative Kahn introduced a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for a marine hospital in San Francisco.

Representative Cox introduced a bill to require the army to make its saddles and boots at a quartermaster's depot in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Representative Levy of New York appeared at the trial hearing before the judiciary committee.

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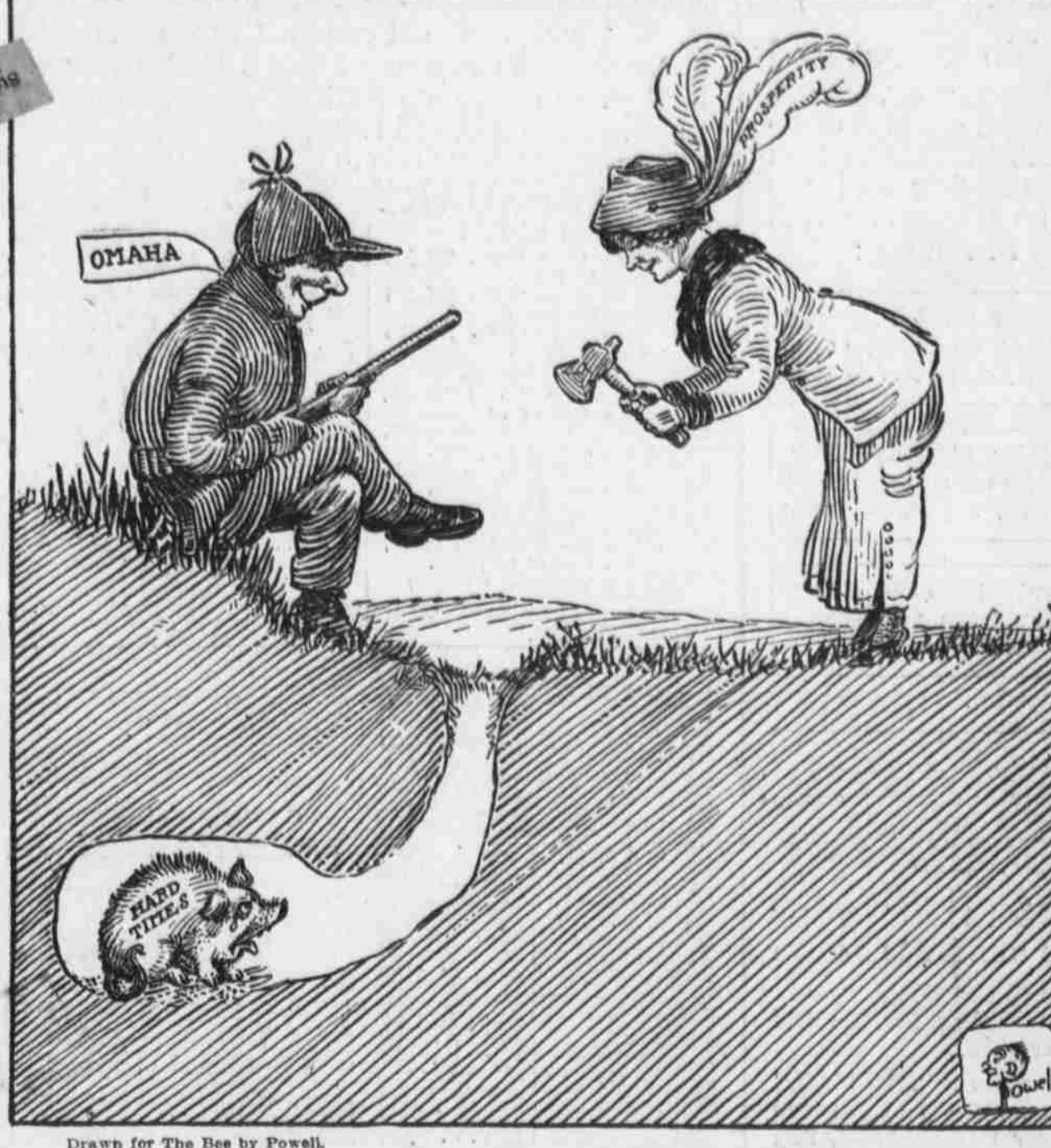
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Watching for the Ground Hog



MEN'S LEAGUE WILL FURNISH SPEAKERS

Auxiliary to Equal Suffragists to So Aid Them in the Campaign of Their Cause.

MANY GOOD ORATORS SIGN UP

Agree to Take the Stump and Plead for the Doctrine that Gives Both Sexes the Same Voice in Government.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 31.—Federal Judge Emory Speer was the first witness today before the congressional committee investigating charges of official misconduct against him. Before the jurist was sworn, Chairman Webb announced that Judge Speer's testimony would complete the investigation.

Judge Speer denied having told District Attorney Alexander Akerman that he would raise his fee in a bankruptcy case if he would withdraw his protest against fees to Talley and Heyward. Judge Speer also denied having threatened to sentence to jail any lawyer who sought to disqualify him in a case in which his son-in-law, A. H. Heyward, was counsel. Akerman has testified that Judge Speer had made such a threat in November, 1910.

"I always disqualified myself in cases where Talley and Heyward had connection," declared Judge Speer. "I had nothing whatever to do with the partnership between Talley and Heyward. My son-in-law never consulted me. I did, however, delay the partnership for a time on account of the Green-Gaynor case. I never asked for a favor in my son-in-law, and it never occurred to me that a lawyer who happens to be the son-in-law of a judge should be debarred from practicing his profession."

The witness also denied having had anything to do with the partnership of the law firm of Isaac & Heyward. Judge Speer was asked to explain the breach between himself and District Attorney Akerman. "Our differences," said the witness, "arose out of our diverging views on questions involving the policy of the law and principles of morality on which the welfare of the people depended. In the first place, I was anxious to enforce the revenue laws so as to aid the people of the south in enforcing their prohibition laws. Mr. Akerman allied himself with the liquor interests and insisted that I nolle prose certain liquor cases."

Fifteen Persons Hurt in Wreck on Alton in Wreck on Alton

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 31.—Fifteen persons were injured, some of them so seriously that they may die, when Chicago & Alton passenger train No. 7, bound from Champaign to St. Louis, was wrecked between here and Lockport early today, supposedly by a broken rail. Nine cars left the track and three were overturned, one car being badly shattered.

Relief trains were sent to the scene of the wreck from Bloomington and Joliet, and the injured were brought to this city. Most of those injured were in the sleeping cars, which they were forced to leave in their night clothes and seek shelter in nearby farm houses.

Ten physicians were rushed to the wreck from this city in automobiles through a blinding snow storm. There they found the passengers standing about in scanty clothing and wrapped in blankets hastily snatched from berths.

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DEPUTIES NOW COME UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

New United States Marshal May Not Name All New Deputies.

McREYNOLDS GIVES VIEWS

McCallum and Nickerson Seem to Have Their Positions Secure No Matter Who is Named as Marshal.

In spite of the fact that the offices of deputy United States marshals has been removed from the civil service, the man who succeeds William P. Warner here will have some difficulty in distributing these appointments as political plums, to his particular friends.

A circular letter sent to all United States marshals in October, immediately following the passage of the bill removing the deputies from the civil service, informed them that before the office duties were appointed to succeed those now holding office, specific permission must be obtained from the Department of Justice.

An extract from the letter of Attorney General McReynolds, follows:

In connection with his approval of the act the president wrote the following memorandum:

"I am convinced, after a careful examination of the facts, that the offices of deputy collector and deputy marshals were never intended to be included under the ordinary provisions of the civil service law. The control of the whole method and spirit of the administration of the proviso in this bill, which concerns the appointment of these officers is my own entirely in my hands now than it was before the bill became law; my warm advocacy and support both of the principle and of the bona fide practice of civil service reform is known to the

(Continued on Page Two.)

Militants Roast Bishop of London

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The militant suffragists are very angry with the bishop of London, Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, over his report that there was no truth in the allegations of execrable torture being inflicted on their comrades in Holloway jail. They accuse the prelate of being an ally of the government and Mrs. Ducker-Fox, one of the leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union, wrote him today as follows:

"A whitewash brush has been placed in your hand, my lord bishop, by the authorities in order that the public shall remain ignorant of the diabolical methods used by the government in its desire to terrorize the militant women."

"The whole truth of the matter is, you have allowed the government and the prison officials to hoodwink you. We hold letters from Miss Rachael Peace, now an inmate of Holloway jail, describing the torture she has undergone. She has on two occasions, to our knowledge, broken down under the supreme suffering involved."

CONGRESSMAN MARTIN IS ILL OF PNEUMONIA

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Congressman E. W. Martin of South Dakota is suffering from pneumonia at St. Luke's hospital here, where he was taken a week ago. His temperature today was 100.5 and his family has hope of his early recovery.

Congressman Martin was stricken two weeks ago while he and his wife were visiting his brother, C. I. Martin of Webster Grove, Mo., a suburb of St. Louis.

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LANE REMOVED FROM THE SENATE FLOOR IN PARLIAMENTARY WAY

Vice President Rules Oregon Senator Made Remarks Reflecting on Interstate Committee.

DECLARES REPORT "DOCTORED"

Asserts This Done on Request of Newlands of Nevada.

HE WITHDRAWS HIS CHARGES

Root and Bristow Get Into Row Over Remark of Former.

KANSAN POKES AT YORKER

Williams, Asserting that Members Appear to Be in Bad Humor, Demands Regular Order and Quiet Returns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Lane of Oregon was removed from the floor of the senate today in a parliamentary sense, by Vice President Marshall during his speech on the Interstate Commerce committee's action on his resolution to investigate whether the United States Steel corporation had received illegal rebates from railroads. The vice president ruled that Mr. Lane's remarks were a reflection on the committee.

Senator Newlands, chairman of the committee, and Senators Hoke Smith and Lodge were on their feet at once demanding apologies.

Upon motions of Senator James, the Oregon senator was allowed to proceed and he withdrew his charges that the report had been "doctored" on demand by Senator Newlands.

Defend Lamar.

Just before his attack on the committee, Senator Lane had defended David Lamar as a person whose "swearing" was not to be compared with J. P. Morgan & Co.'s manipulation of New Haven affairs.

"Yet, Mr. Morgan said his dearest hope," continued Senator Lane, "was for his son to go on preaching the washing away of sin by the blood of the Redeemer. Then he pulled out of his hip pocket a red bandana and skipped out for glory."

"I don't like to have the senate dragged around as the tool of a blackmail," said Senator Root, "without rising or addressing the chair, but speaking to Senator Cummins."

Senator Bristow sprang to his feet. "The senator from New York said something," said he. "I don't know whether he meant it to go into the record."

Senator Bristow then repeated Senator Root's words.

"Some persons seem mighty tender when it comes to discussing the Steel trust," added Senator Bristow, "a trust whose stock has gone up 10 per cent and has \$50,000,000 of water."

Root Expresses Regret.

Senator Root, rising to a question of personal privilege, expressed his regret that the senator from Kansas had seen fit to have made a matter of public record remarks he had casually made to Senator Cummins.

Senator Stone, interrupting at that point, declared:

"The senator from Kansas is in the habit of doing those things. Personally, I am tired of it."

At that juncture Senator Williams, declaring that the senators appeared to be in "bad humor," demanded the regular order.

Senator Newlands said if Mr. Lane's charge had not been withdrawn he would propose a committee investigation.

"Oh, I've withdrawn it," said Senator Lane, and consideration of the whole went over until Monday.

BRISTOW ASKS FOR MILLION FOR IRRIGATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to continue investigation of the feasibility of irrigation by reservoirs in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado, was introduced by Senator Bristow.

"How can we refrain from relieving the west from drought, when we appropriate millions to aid Alaska in railroad building?" he demanded.

A bill that would permit national banks to avail themselves of state laws regarding the feasibility of deposits has been introduced by Senator Norris of Nebraska. It was referred to the banking and currency committee, which has a sub-committee now engaged in drafting a deposit guaranty bill.

Envy and Self-Consciousness

are destructive of peace and serenity and are insuperable obstacles to happiness.

Instead of envying the talents and riches of others and lamenting your own deficiencies, reflect and dwell on your many desirable possessions, and remember that the real problem of life is not how many things we want, but how many things we can do without.

If you have less than you really need, improve your material condition by reading and using Bee "Want Ads."

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are destructive of peace and serenity and are insuperable obstacles to happiness.

Instead of envying the talents and riches of others and lamenting your own deficiencies, reflect and dwell on your many desirable possessions, and remember that the real problem of life is not how many things we want, but how many things we can do without.

If you have less than you really need, improve your material condition by reading and using Bee "Want Ads."