

WILSON'S BREAKING OF PRECEDENTS IS ROUNDLY CRITICISED

Former Speaker Cannon Denounces
President's Address to Congress
as an Imitation of Autocrats.

CONTRASTS HIM WITH LINCOLN
Emancipator Writes Proclamation,
Then Shakes Hands for Hours.

SIGNS IT WITH SWOLLEN HAND
Great Event Not Used as Occasion
for Playing Politics.

WANDER AFTER STRANGE GODS
Speaker Predicts that Followers of
Lincoln Will Quit Kicking Each
Other and Again Return to
Principles of Prosperity.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 12.—President Wilson's breaking of precedents—his address in person to congress, his abandonment of the New Year's day White House reception, and the progress of the democratic administration in general, came in for adverse criticism at the hands of former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon at a Lincoln anniversary dinner here tonight. The former republican speaker of the house of representatives coupled his eulogy of Lincoln and the republican party with dire predictions for the country's welfare under democratic rule.

"Mr. Wilson is our president for the time being and the democratic congress is our congress, making laws under which we all must live, and we will obey the law and grin and bear whatever ills may come," said he. "But the rainbow has not come down in Illinois as our opponents predicted it would ten months ago when Mr. Wilson appeared in person before congress to deliver his first prophesy of the new freedom. 'Meanwhile President Wilson is engaged in smashing precedents. Some one has said that a precedent embodies a principle,' and the human race has been living under precedents since the days of Moses. The devil was the first smasher of precedents and he has been busy through several thousand years trying to smash good precedents. I would not intimate that the devil could even get into the White House grounds with a strict Presbyterian president on guard, but some of the precedents he is smashing had good origin and have lived in good repute through 100 years. They are democratic, too."

Wilson Imitates Autocrats.
"The president has delivered his messages from the rostrum of the speaker of the house. In that he has imitated a precedent of 100 years and followed one of 1,000 years in autocratic government before the days of Washington and Jefferson."

"President Wilson smashed another old precedent in abolishing the New Year's reception at the White House. This abandonment of an old social custom is not of importance, but it reminds me of an incident in the administration of Lincoln. On the morning of January 1, 1862, the president copied the Emancipation Proclamation with his own hand, working at his desk until the hour for the New Year's reception to begin. Then he went to the blue room and for four hours shook hands with thousands of citizens. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Lincoln returned to his desk with his right hand so swollen that he could scarcely hold a pen, but, after manipulating and massaging the fingers for a few minutes he took the pen and wrote Abraham Lincoln's to the most significant document ever issued from the White House. Lincoln did not think it necessary to smash the old social precedent of New Year's greeting, nor to create another, political rather than social, by assembling the leaders of his party at the White House to witness his rapid change of pens in signing different parts of his name, distribute these historic pens and deliver a speech informing a waiting world of the blessings that were sure to follow the momentous act. There was no collage of phrases, such as 'Con-

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The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Friday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity—Unsettled, with snow flurries; no important change in temperature.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.	Deg.
6 a. m.	28	6
7 a. m.	28	6
8 a. m.	28	6
9 a. m.	28	6
10 a. m.	28	6
11 a. m.	28	6
12 m.	28	6
1 p. m.	28	6
2 p. m.	28	6
3 p. m.	28	6
4 p. m.	28	6
5 p. m.	28	6
6 p. m.	28	6
7 p. m.	28	6
8 p. m.	28	6

Comparative Local Record.

1914	1913	1912	1911
Highest yesterday	32	22	20
Lowest yesterday	12	22	20
Excess snow	5	14	18
Mean temperature	18	21	23
Precipitation	13	99	7
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:			
Normal temperature	32		
Deficiency for the day	14		
Total excess since	15		
Normal precipitation	62		
Excess for the day	19		
Total rainfall since	24		
Deficiency since March 1	4.34		
Deficiency for cor. period, 1913, 4.67			
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912, 15.87			

Reports from Stations at 7 p. m.

Station and State	Temp.	High	Low	Remarks
Omaha	28	32	20	
Cheney, clear	28	32	20	
Des Moines, clear	28	32	20	
Des Moines, snow	12	12	10	
Des Moines, snow	12	12	10	
Des Moines, snow	12	12	10	
Des Moines, snow	12	12	10	
Des Moines, snow	12	12	10	
Des Moines, snow	12	12	10	
Des Moines, snow	12	12	10	
Des Moines, snow	12	12	10	

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

BLACK TONY TELLS HIS STORY Makes Written Confession of the Killing of Nickell.

PUTS THE BLAME ON WILLIAMS
Says Williams Got Him Into the
Trouble and that He is the Real
Cause of the Death of the
Bank Clerk.

Tony Claretta, "Black Tony," who shot and killed Henry E. Nickell in the McVey resort holdup on the night of January 15, laboriously covered fifteen pages of foolscap with a written confession in the chief of detective's office. The document as compiled by "the third man" reads as follows:

"I Tony Claretta, am writing this confession without any threats or violence upon the part of the officers in the presence of Chief Maloney, to tell him of my part in the robbery at 414 North Fourteenth street.

"This is my written confession, dear reader:

"When I came to Omaha my funds were low and I was seeking employment at the Reliable Employment agency I met Williams. I was staying at the Carey hotel with Lawrence Gilbert, who was paying my expenses. When Williams had met Lawrence he influenced him not to stand for my bill any more, and I was broke. At this time Gilbert told Williams that he had two suitcases held for him at a house in Benson, and Williams offered to get them if Gilbert would show him the place. He asked me to help him, and I thought he was fooling, and agreed. Williams stayed that night with us at the Carey hotel. In the morning he asked us if we had any guns, and when we said no, he said we could kick in a hardware store in South Omaha and get some.

"We bummed around town all day and in the evening Gilbert went to see a girl in South Omaha, Williams and I walked down Tenth street, and he was killing me all the time how easy it was to get money that way. As we came to 418 South Tenth street he said, 'That looks like an easy place to get in,' and we walked on.

"About 11 o'clock we came back, and Williams went in the store to see how it looked from the inside. He told the proprietor he wanted to buy a diamond ring for his wife, and after looking at it, left, saying he would come back in the morning.

"Easy Place to Rob.
"Gee, that place is easy. I wish they were all like that," he said, when he came out. After midnight we came back again, and Williams boosted me to the tram, telling me to kick out the glass and crawl in. I did and took four revolvers, four flashlights and two bowie knives. He bawled me out because I didn't get any money and jewelry. We loaded the guns and held up Jacobson and McCarthy on north Sixteenth street and got a little money and a watch from

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Suits Filed to Test State Two-Cent Fare Law Are Dismissed

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 12.—Judge T. C. Munger of the federal district court today dismissed six cases pending against many Nebraska railroads to test the constitutionality of the Nebraska two-cent fare law and the maximum freight rate law passed in 1907 by the Nebraska legislature. The motion to dismiss was made by the state and assented to by the railroads.

The roads affected are the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Union Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

The suits against the roads were first filed by the state in the state courts, seeking to force the railroads to obey the laws. The suits were removed to the federal court by the railroads and bills questioning the constitutionality of the laws were filed. Attempts on the part of the state to send the cases back to the state courts were overruled by Judge Munger and the state appealed to the supreme court, which also refused to remand the suits.

Testimony was taken in the cases against the Rock Island, the Burlington and the Union Pacific. The roads in the meantime put into effect the two-cent law and the maximum freight laws, when injunctions to prevent the enforcement of the laws were denied.

WOMAN PRESENTS CASE TO GORE JURY

Mrs. Minnie Bond Says Her Health
Impaired by Alleged
of Blind
NEVER GAVE PROPER MANAGEMENT

Was Not Like Women He Was Used
to Associating With.

MAINTAINS COMPOSURE IN BOX
Oklahoman Tried to Pull Her
Toward Him, She Says.

PLAINTIFF MAKES CHALLENGE
Attorney Offers to Let All Evidence
as to Her Reputation Go to
Jury if Permitted to At-
tack Defendant.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okl., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Minnie Bond, who is suing United States Senator Thomas P. Gore for \$50,000 damages growing out of an alleged assault committed in a Washington hotel, took the witness stand today and told her version of her meeting with Senator Gore in Washington. The court room was crowded, the audience including many women.

Despite the ruling of Judge Clark yesterday that evidence as to incidents in the past life of each of the litigants was irrelevant, Attorney Gibbins, representing Mrs. Bond, offered to let all the evidence as to Mrs. Bond's character go before the jury without objection, provided the defense would not object to evidence offered against the character of Senator Gore. Counsel for the defense did not reply to the proposition.

Mrs. Bond Composed.
In telling her story of the alleged assault, Mrs. Bond was composed throughout. She first met the senator in 1909, she said, and again a short time later at a reception in Oklahoma City. At this latter meeting she discussed the appointment of her husband, Julian Bond, to the position of internal revenue collector. At that time, she said, the senator talked favorably of the appointment.

The witness then related how she went to Washington in March, 1912. At a reception tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Gore to their Oklahoma visitors, she again broached the subject of the appointment, and the senator asked her to come to his offices, according to the testimony.

Meeting with Senator.
Reaching the time of the alleged assault, the witness said she had telephoned Senator Gore to come to her hotel. When the senator arrived she went with him to a room occupied by James Jacobs of Oklahoma. In their talk, she said, the senator asked many personal questions and tried to take her hand.

"I hold him in a very different kind of a woman from those he had been associating with," testified Mrs. Bond. She alleged that the senator took hold of her and tried to pull her toward him and that her glasses were broken in the struggle, cutting her face. When he pushed her over on the bed the bed covering was stained with blood in several places.

At this juncture, the witness said, Robertson of Oklahoma entered the room, together with Jacobs and Kirby Fitzgarrick, and she went to the toilet to wash the blood stains from her hands and face. She declared the senator followed her and told her to tell the men present there was nothing wrong.

Concluding her direct examination, Mrs. Bond testified she never had encouraged the senator in any attentions to her. She claimed her health has been impaired by the alleged attack.

On cross-examination the witness admitted she had been married to her former husband, a man named Farrar, two times, the second time because he had not been divorced when they first married in June, 1903. She said they had a child born in December, 1903, but she did not know what had become of it. The defense offered to introduce a copy of her petition for divorce from Farrar, but Judge Clark ruled it out.

POLICE GUARD AUTOMOBILES HAULING BREAKERS AWAY

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—Scores of policemen and detectives guarded the A. H. Weinbrenner shoe company's plant tonight, while private deputies escorted the strike breaking shoe workers from the factory to automobiles which whisked them away.

Hundreds of men, women and girl strikers marched in front of the factory with an American flag at their head, jeering the strike breakers and the police. Attempts were made to halt the machines, but the chauffeurs, with policemen clinging to the sides of the automobiles, evaded trouble.

Rocks, snow and other missiles were hurled at the strike breakers, but no one was injured. Two arrests were made.

DEMOS NOW SEE THE LIGHT Rumor Has it that Gruenther and Loomis Will Be Named.

FIRST AS FEDERAL COLLECTOR
Loomis Is Said to Be Slated to Succeed
F. S. Howell as United
States Attorney—No One
Slated for Marshalship.

According to information in Omaha today, a truce has been declared between Bryan and Senator Hitchcock at Washington, which may result in the immediate appointment of several men to fill the vacancies in the federal offices here, as terms of the district attorney, marshal and collector of internal revenue have expired.

It is said that Secretary Bryan has agreed to the appointment of Chris Gruenther of Columbus as collector of internal revenue, upon the condition that George L. Loomis of Fremont, a Bryan constituent, be named as United States district attorney to succeed F. S. Howell, whose term expired on February 1, 1914.

According to the political wisecracks here, Senator Hitchcock has agreed to the naming of the Fremont man for the office of district attorney in order to succeed in his ambition to give the office of collector of internal revenue to Gruenther.

Several months ago Senator Hitchcock endorsed the appointment of Chris Gruenther as collector of internal revenue. Bryan was opposed to the appointment of the Columbus man, and as a result his name was never sent to the senate by President Wilson. When the president failed to name the man whom Hitchcock had endorsed for the office, the senator declined to endorse any others for federal positions in Nebraska.

On the other hand, Bryan knowing of the opposition which any other than Hitchcock candidates would receive if their appointments were sent to the senate, apparently influenced the president to refrain from sending down any appointments of either Bryan or Hitchcock democrats for the political plums in Nebraska.

Frequent meetings of the democrats have been held during the last two months in an effort to urge their representatives in Washington to effect a reconciliation of the Bryan and Hitchcock situation, and the rumor circulated now indicates that an agreement on the subject of Loomis is the result. No indication of the choice for the office of United States marshal here was included in the report concerning the offices of district attorney and collector of internal revenue.

The National Capital Thursday, February 12, 1914.

The Senate.
Met at noon.
John G. Milburn testified on the bill to regulate stock exchanges before the banking committee.

Passed Senator Smoot's bill to open withdrawn Alaska coal land to home-leased entry, reserving title to the coal to the government.

Immigration committee decided on a speedy report on the Burnett immigration bill.

Senator Bradley of Kentucky read Lincoln's address and Representative Foss of Ohio delivered an oration on Lincoln.

Representative Kinkaid of New Jersey introduced a bill to provide for experts in our soundest doctrine and an unwarranted encroachment upon our personal liberties and of our pursuit of happiness in accordance with our personal temperate habits.

The House.
Met at noon.
Set limits aside for Lincoln memorial speech.

Democrats of the immigration committee prevented consideration of Asiatic exclusion bills.

Rural credits hearings arranged for next week by a subcommittee.

Representative Russell of Missouri read from the speaker's rostrum Lincoln's Gettysburg address and Representative Foss of Ohio delivered an oration on Lincoln.

No Place for a Hoodoo



Drawn for The Bee by Powell.

Two Million for Missouri River is New Item in Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In addition to the new rivers and harbor bill as formally announced today, the Missouri river is down for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 from its mouth to Kansas City, \$150,000 from Kansas City and Sioux City, and \$100,000 from Sioux City to Fort Benton.

MATTERS' BONDS APPROVED Two of Three Thousand Each Are Signed by George B. Darr.

Two bonds for \$3,000 each were completed by Thomas H. Matters yesterday morning and were filed with the clerk of the United States district court here yesterday afternoon. After being approved by Clerk B. C. Hoyt they were forwarded to the Hastings division. They were signed by George B. Darr of Omaha, Capias was issued by United States District Attorney F. E. Howell Wednesday, but the United States Marshal, W. P. Warner, was instructed to hold the capias and refrain from arresting Mr. Matters until he was advised to do so.

The completion of the bond yesterday eliminated the probability of any arrest in the case.

Iron Workers Deny Government's Right to Take an Appeal

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Three of the labor leaders who were granted new trials in the dynamite conspiracy cases by the federal court here, filed an answer today denying that the government had any right to ask for a reversal of the grant of their appeal. The men are Olaf Tveitmo of San Francisco, Richard H. Houlahan of Chicago and William Bernhardt of Cincinnati. They declare that the right to apply for a rehearing in criminal cases is reserved to defendants.

The government has failed also to set forth any material errors in the petition for rehearing, according to E. N. Zolline of counsel for the defendants. In the case of Tveitmo he asserted that the government counsel misquoted a letter.

WITNESSES TESTIFY FOR FORMER BANKER UNDER FIRE

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Character witnesses on behalf of W. L. Moyer, former vice president of what is now the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank, who is fighting extradition to Kansas City to face a federal indictment, were heard before United States Commissioner Mason here today.

Moyer was indicted in Kansas City two years ago on a charge of misrepresenting the value of the stock of the American Union Trust company of Kansas City. Moyer said that he had sent a few letters offering the stock for sale, but denied that he misrepresented its value.

NORRIS SUBMITS PROTEST OF THE OMAHA ALLIANCE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Norris submitted a petition today from the German-American alliance of Omaha, protesting to the senate against the proposed prohibition constitutional amendment as a "truthless and unjust perversion of our soundest doctrine" and an "unwarranted encroachment upon our personal liberties and of our pursuit of happiness in accordance with our personal temperate habits."

WORKED TO DEATH AND DIDN'T GET PAY FOR IT, SAYS MINER

Michigan Copper Laborer Tells
Committee of Conditions Men
Toil Under.

TESTIFIES ABOUT "GUNMEN"
Asserts "One-Man Machine is Kill-
ing All of Us."

DIRECT CHARGE OF MURDER
Head of Detective Agency Accuses
United Mine Workers.

QUOTES ITALIAN'S CONFESSION
He Says Zaccanelli Says He Killed
Detective Belcher in Trinidad
at Instigation of Organizer
A. B. McGary.

HANCOCK, Mich., Feb. 12.—"We were worked to death and did not get the money for it," declared Pat Dunning, copper miner, today to the congressional investigating committee. His testimony related not only to mine working conditions, but also to alleged acts of imported "gunmen" after the strike in the village of Ahmeek, where he was marshal.

"What do you men want?" Chairman Taylor asked.

"Let the companies give us a minimum pay of \$3 a day, an eight-hour day and recognize our union and they will make more money than they ever have made," he replied.

Tremmers, who formerly filled ten cars a day had been driven to fill as many as fifty-two in later years, he said. As to the miners, he declared "the one-man machine was killing all of us."

The ill feeling beneath the veneer of politeness which opposing counsel have shown toward each other thus far in the investigation became apparent today when O. N. Hilton, for the striking mine workers, read into the record a number of pay slips for the avowed purpose of proving "a system at once unfair and oppressive."

I appears from the slips the mining companies were accustomed to take out of the employer's pay the amount he owed the storekeeper, sometimes leaving nothing. A. F. Rees for the operators, said the inference that the companies ran or controlled the stores were untrue. Hilton replied that he had no such purpose, but merely wanted to show the system.

The committee sustained an objection by Rees to the introduction of newspaper clippings of what purported to be excerpts from the reports of investigators for the Department of Labor, who had inquired into conditions here.

Charge of Murder.
DENVER, Feb. 12.—A direct charge that George W. Belcher was murdered in Trinidad by United Mine Workers of America, at the instigation of an organizer of the union, was made today by A. C. Felts, superintendent of the Baldwin-Felts detective agency. The killing of Belcher, a Baldwin-Felts detective, occurred November 2.

Felts, the first witness of the day before the house committee investigating the Colorado coal mine strike, said that Louis Zaccanelli had confessed the murder in the presence of Judge Advocate Major Boughton and Adjutant General Chase.

"How do you know that the killing was instigated by an organizer of the United Mine Workers?" demanded Representative Evans.

"Zaccanelli said so in his confession," "Who was the organizer?" "A. B. McGary."

A mass of testimony from the viewpoint of the employers was in prospect when the house subcommittee opened today's session. The evidence for the miners was practically completed so far as the Denver hearing is concerned at last night's session. Several witnesses for the operators were to be heard before the committee goes to Trinidad.

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN CHICKEN THIEF BRINGS BACK SUBSTITUTE BIRD

Because his conscience kept smothering him over the theft of a chicken he stole three months ago, some man has returned to Miss Hannah Anderson, 231 Chicago street, a fine dressed fowl and enclosed in the package a note, which contained the following message:

As I am now rich, here is the return of the chicken which disappeared some time back. It was fine. Yours truly, THE BURGLAR.

One night last fall, about Thanksgiving time, Miss Anderson cooked a fine chicken and placed it on a shelf in the pantry. About 10 o'clock the pantry window was raised by a burglar and the fowl taken. Nothing else in the house was disturbed.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Anderson heard a noise on the front porch. After a few moments she went to the door and found a package lying on the doorstep. There was no person in sight, so she took the package in and examined it. She was surprised to find a fine, fat dressed chicken and wrapped with it the note which explained the disappearance of the cooked dainty last fall.

RUMORED BECKER MAY
BE GIVEN NEW TRIAL
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Although there is no way of positively ascertaining it was believed tonight that a decision in the case of Charles Becker, the former New York police lieutenant, sentenced to death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, will be handed down tomorrow by the court of appeals. A persistent rumor has been to the effect that a new trial would be granted Becker.

It is barely possible that an appeal in the decision of the four gunmen who were convicted of the same crime will be handed down along with the decision in the Becker case.

QUINTUPLETS BORN TO A KENTUCKY WOMAN

TAYLORVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—Five children, three boys and two girls, were born today to Mrs. Bertha Drury, wife of a Spencer county farmer. The girls died.

TEN PHASES OF ADVERTISING No. 9—Travel

"There are lots of things you never learn at school." So goes the familiar phrase.

Thanks to railroad, steamboat and automobile advertising in good newspapers that go into thousands of homes, one may learn a great deal of geography that very often is of lasting value.

Travel by land and sea has increased wonderfully in the last decade—since the perfection of comfortable means of transit and the development of modern newspaper advertising.

Traveling has always been of great educational value and will always continue to be. And so, even though but a small percentage of the readers of the Bee can travel extensively, yet all may travel occasionally.

The advertisements are always interesting, however, and have a broadening and inspiring influence.

They claim the attention alike of those who travel and those who stay at home.

Tomorrow, Entertainment and Recreation.