

Resolve to start each day right by reading The Bee to keep abreast of current events.

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OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1912.

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PARCELS POST WILL BE NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

After Third of Century of Effort Congress Authorizes the New System. COMPETITOR OF THE EXPRESS Rates Differ from Those for All Other Class of Mail. DISTANCE DECIDES CHARGE Limit of Package is to Be Placed at Eleven Pounds. IS GIGANTIC PROPOSITION All Matter Which is Unavailable by Law Will Not Be Carried by Parcels Post—Express Carried Safely.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A New Year's gift by the American government to the American people will be a thoroughly equipped domestic parcels post. Following consideration of the subject in a general way for a third of a century, congress, last August, authorized the postmaster general to establish a new system on January 1, 1913.

In actual operation it is expected that the parcels post will bring the factory and the farm into closer touch with the consumer, and that it may reduce the cost of living. The largest city and the most obscure hamlet alike will enjoy the advantages of the parcels post. It will be open to all on precisely equal terms.

The new system will be a direct competitor of the express companies, particularly in small package business. By it, shippers practically may send from their own doors parcels to any one of the 67,000 postoffices in the United States.

The rates of postage for parcels post matter differ radically from those of other classes of mail. First second and third-class matter now is transported at a flat rate for any distance. Parcels post rates are based upon a series of zones and they increase as the distance increases. The first zone includes all territory within a radius of approximately fifty miles from the postoffice at which the parcel may be mailed; the second, 50 miles; the third, 100 miles; the fourth, 150 miles; the fifth, 200 miles; the sixth, 250 miles; the seventh, 300 miles; the eighth, all territory beyond 300 miles.

Eleven Pounds Limit. By the terms of the law, all matter not now embraced in the first, second and third classes of mail matter may be forwarded by parcels post, provided a single package does not exceed eleven pounds in weight or is not greater in dimensions than twenty-two inches in combined length and girth, and is not of such a character as to injure postal employees or damage equipment of other mail matter.

The rates are computed on the distance and on the weight of the package in pounds. Provision is made, however, for small packages weighing from one to four ounces, which may be sent at a flat rate of 1 cent for each ounce, but for packages weighing more than four ounces the pound rate of postage applies.

Within the postal district of any postoffice a local rate of 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound is prescribed. Within the fifty miles representing the first zone the rate is 5 cents for the first pound and 3 cents for each additional pound. This rate increases with the distance until it reaches a maximum of 12 cents a pound for delivery within the eighth zone, 150 miles from the point of mailing.

Domestic Rate Extended. Under the regulation promulgated by Postmaster General Hitchcock, the maximum rate of 12 cents a pound applies on all parcels except those weighing four ounces or less, addressed to any point in Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the republic of Panama. The domestic rate also applies to any point in the Hawaiian Islands, the United States postal agency at Shanghai, to any point in Alaska and between any two points in Alaska. It applies, likewise, to parcels mailed in the United States for delivery in the canal zone and to parcels going to or coming from the Philippine Islands.

In the opinion of the postal experts the new service will be the most gigantic transportation proposition ever undertaken by the government. The service will extend over more than 1,450,000 miles of transportation lines, including 232,800 (Continued on Page Three.)

Women Marchers Arrive at Albany Ahead of Schedule

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Tired and footsore, but still enthusiastic and glorying in the fact that they reached their destination two days ahead of schedule, the little band of suffragette pilgrims, who walked 174 miles from New York to present a message to Governor-elect Sulzer advocating votes for women, arrived in Albany shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The 174 miles, which "General" Rosalie Jones said was the record shown by the official registers, although the railroad maps show some twenty-five miles less, were covered in twelve days of walking, an average of fourteen and a half miles a day.

Of the six pilgrims who started from New York on December 16, five—"General" Jones, "Surgeon General" Lavina Dock, "Colonel" Ida Craft, "Corporal" M. N. Stiles and "Private" Sibyl Wilbur—completed the long hike. Mrs. Inez Craven dropped out en route.

The message, the contents of which will not be known until Governor-elect Sulzer reads it, will be placed in his hands as soon after his arrival as possible. The governor-elect is expected here Monday.

All the marchers reported none the worse for their long trip, with the exception of "Surgeon General" Dock. She is suffering slightly from rheumatism and limped noticeably.

Today's journey was from Niverville, a distance of fifteen miles.

Shot in the Night Misses Bertschy By Small Margin

An unidentified Frenchman with a grudge of several years standing made an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate A. P. Bertschy, proprietor of a garage at 209 Hartney street, Friday night, according to a statement of the automobile man. He did not report the affair to the police until last night, when Motorcycle Officer Wheeler was sent to investigate.

According to Mr. Bertschy, at midnight, he was looking over the firm's books just before going home to bed, when a pistol report startled him. And the same instant, a pile of books a few inches away from his body crashed to the floor and the woodwork on one side of the door splintered.

He turned around to see who had fired the shot and saw a man disappear. He thinks it was the same man who on several occasions has threatened his life. This man, Mr. Bertschy says, is a French auto racer, with whom he had trouble several years ago. He does not know his name.

Officer Wheeler found the bullet and says it is from a .32 caliber automatic pistol. The police are seeking the Frenchman, described by Mr. Bertschy.

Boy Fatally Shot by His Brother

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—McKinley Morris, 15 years old, was shot and fatally injured by his brother, Lawrence, aged 16 years, at their home in Kansas City, Kan., today. In a statement to the county prosecutor the mother of the boys said the shooting was accidental.

She said the boys had engaged in a wrestling match in which the younger boy was the victor and when he released his brother, he ran into the yard. Lawrence, she said, followed and as he ran toward the house, he playfully picked up his rifle which was discharged by accident, the bullet striking his brother in the back.

A warrant for the older boy's arrest was issued, but the police reported that he had fled across the Missouri line.

BEATRICE WANTS LOWER FREIGHT RATES ON COAL

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 29.—(Special.)—The Beatrice Commercial club has enlisted the Fremont traffic bureau to present to the Interstate Commerce commission this city's contention for lower coal rates. The Beatrice club contends that this city is discriminated against in coal rates as compared with the capital city of Omaha. Kansas coal fields the rate to Beatrice is higher by 5 cents on steam coal and 10 cents on lump coal than the Lincoln rate. It is held that this is a discrimination for the reason that the coal from Lincoln passes through Beatrice in going to the Kansas fields.

WILSON TELLS HOPES FOR ADMINISTRATION

Asks South to Forget Sectional Division in Address to Residents of His Birthplace.

FUTURE ACTIONS OF PRESIDENT-ELECT WILL BE DETERMINED BY HIS POLITICAL OPINIONS. About 1000 People Present at Event.

BIG CROWD HEARS GOVERNOR Speaks in Seminary Chapel Where He Was Baptized.

APPEALS TO MEN OF BUSINESS President-Elect Issues Warning that Men Who Take Narrow View of Purpose of Government Must Be Mastered.

STANTON, W. V., Dec. 29.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson, by birth a Virginian, but by adoption a son of New Jersey, proclaimed yesterday the hope that his administration may mean the final obliteration of everything that may in the past have divided the north and the south.

"I suggest an added significance to the occasion," said Governor Wilson in presenting the greetings of New Jersey to Virginia, "because it is a son of the south who brings the greetings of the north."

Standing on the porch of Mary Baldwin seminary, in the chapel in which he was baptized, the president-elect spoke to a great crowd gathered from far and wide on the occasion of his return to his native town on his fifty-sixth birthday anniversary.

But while Mr. Wilson spoke with feeling of his hopes for a spirit of reunion that would recognize "neither region, nor section, nor north nor south," he talked significantly of his future course in politics with particular reference to the conduct of business.

Willing to Do War Paint. The president-elect, the governor said, he regarded "as an office in which a man must put on his war paint," but, he added, that his vision was such that he "did not mind marring it, for a man can keep his manners and still fight."

A great many men who have taken the narrow view of legislating for sectional advantage would have to be mastered, the governor pointed out, in order that they may be the instruments of justice and mercy.

"To the business men of the country he held out also the appeal that service to the nation meant giving full value for value received and remarked that in past decades too much of the fortune making had "consisted of getting something for nothing." The governor said he had no quarrel with the free exercise of brains in business, but he objected to brains that established "an alright isolation or monopoly, into which no competition could enter."

The president-elect spoke out of doors. He intended to talk for only a few minutes, but his voice came back to him in such strong tones that his speech lasted thirty-five minutes. He had not proceeded far with it, however, when Mrs. Wilson, who stood by him, cautioned audibly: "Put on your hat." Voices in the crowd interrupted too, with the remark, "Put on your hat, governor."

The president-elect smiled as he covered his head in the cold air and remarked, "I thank you for the suggestion. That was a suggestion from in front and a command from behind." The crowd laughed and applauded.

Reminiscences of Youth. The president-elect spoke reminiscently of his visits to Staunton in his youth, told of how he courted young girls at the seminary and picked flowers in a garden nearby. Miss Janet Woods, a girl of 12 when Woodrow Wilson was but 14, was his playmate at that time. Today she stood a few feet away listening to the speech.

The governor soon turned from recollections, however, to a discourse on elasticity in interpreting the institutions set up by the fathers of the country.

"We are now aware," he said, "that we are not going to be served by institutions; that finely conserved institutions do not constitute the body of liberty; that the body of liberty can be had only in the use of institutions to serve the permanent needs of the rank and file of men."

"So that we are learning again that the service of humanity is the business of mankind, and that the business of mankind must be set forward by the government, which mankind sets up in order that justice may be done and mercy not forgotten. All the world, I say, is turning now as never before to this conception of the elevation of humanity, of men and women; I mean, not of the preferred few, not of those who can by superior wits or unusual opportunity struggle to the top, but the rights of men who cannot stray." (Continued on Page Two.)

Request of Officer of Militia Denied

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—The war department had recently under consideration an unusual request from Captain H. F. Elamer of the Nebraska National Guard. He applied for permission to attend the army school of the line at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in capacity of a lieutenant colonel of volunteers. Captain Elamer is one of sixty-eight officers that since 1901 have, under the law of that year, been found by boards of officers especially qualified to hold commissions in any future volunteer forces. His request is with a view of obtaining the commutation of quarters and allowances of a lieutenant colonel while attending the school.

It is held by the department that so long as the officer retains his status as an officer of the organized militia he would not be eligible for appointment to the volunteer army under the law of 1901, and that he must attend the service school with the allowance only pertaining to his grade as a militia officer.

The Silent Delegation



From the New York World.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED Torridale Piled High on Beach Near Life Saving Station.

CREW OF THIRTY MEN ALL SAFE Two Ships Collide in Astoria Port in Gale Which Sweeps Down Pacific Coast Early in Day.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 29.—The four-masted British barkentine Torridale, a steel steamer of 26 tons, commanded by Captain Collins, bound from Glasgow to Portland in ballast, struck the south jetty just before daylight today and was piled high on the beach near the Westport life-saving station, a total loss. The Westport life-saving crew worked six hours to get the Torridale's thirty men safe.

The Torridale's ballast shifted in a storm two days ago. It tried to make Gray's Harbor and beat back and forth all day Thursday, but could not enter on account of the bar's roughness. It tried to put out to sea again, but the shift in ballast prevented steering.

British Ships Collide. ASTORIA, Ore., Dec. 29.—In the gale which swept down the coast early today the British ship Crown of India dragged the British ship Torridale, and crashed into the British bark Inverclyde. The jib boom of the Inverclyde crushed the bulwarks of the Crown of India, and for a time the vessels were in a precarious situation. Rockets were sent up, but owing to the thick weather they were not seen for four hours. Finally the tug Wallula and Tatonnet repaired the vessels. The damage to both will be heavy.

Second Mate Drowned. GREENWOOD, Cal., Dec. 29.—Die Olsen, second mate of the lumber steamer Helen P. Drew, was drowned late today by the capsizing of a dory in which he and two other sailors had put out to free the vessel from its moorings, where it was being lashed by a gale.

His two comrades clung to the overturned boat until rescuers arrived. Olsen was a veteran Pacific coast seaman.

Fire at Sea a Mystery. NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 29.—The source of the illumination at sea observed last night by a Block Island fisherman, who believed it was caused by a burning schooner, remained a mystery tonight. The revenue cutter search was abandoned when the Seneca, after cruising in the vicinity of Block Island most of last night and part of today without finding any evidence of a vessel having been burned, returned to its station.

Superintendent H. M. Knowles is still of the opinion that the fire was not a myth, though neither a schooner nor small boats could be reached.

Rescued Crew Reached Port. WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 29.—Carrying the rescued crew of the American four-masted schooner Savannah, hard and fast on Prying Pan shoal, the United States revenue cutter Seminole reached port tonight.

To prevent the Savannah from becoming a floating derelict and a menace to commerce, the stranded vessel may have to be destroyed with gunnison mines. The Seminole will put back to the Savannah's aid upon being recalled and an effort will be made to haul the schooner into deeper water.

Accused Men Commit Suicide. MYRTIC, Conn., Dec. 29.—The arrest of several business men in this village on charges involving moral turpitude has aroused the entire community. Two men committed suicide today rather than face court proceedings. Five of the men arrested are over 60 years of age.

Garment Workers Consider Arbitration

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The threatened garment workers' strike, which would cut out about 125,000 employees in this city, was deferred through an offer today from the International Peace forum to select a board of arbitration.

Officers of the United Garment Workers of America and of the New York Clothiers' association are expected to report Monday their acceptance or rejection of the arbitration plan, which calls for investigation of the controversy, taking of evidence and a decision binding to both sides.

Boy Killed in Fight By Young Gangsters

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—Robert Kroger, aged 10 years, was killed here tonight in a juvenile battle that raged for half an hour in Mount Adams, a suburb.

Gang fights have been frequent in this locality, but the using of rifles tonight resulted in a fatality. Heretofore stones had been considered adequate weapons.

Frank Gregory, aged 14 years, Donald Wendworth, aged 13 years, and Edward McDonald, aged 16 years, were apprehended by the police and held pending further investigation.

ATLANTIC FLEET SEAMEN TO STUDY PANAMA CANAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Practically all the officers and men of the Atlantic battleship fleet and its attached groups of torpedo boat destroyers will spend five days studying the construction and strategic advantages of the Panama canal between January 12 and February 9, in arranging the winter exercises in the Caribbean sea, announced today.

The Navy department has mapped out an extensive program, a striking feature of which, aside from the study of the Panama canal, will be the combined fleet exercises, in which battleships, destroyers, submarines and hydro-aeroplanes will participate from February 24 to March 8 off Guantanamo, Cuba.

SKATER IS BADLY BEATEN UP AT HANSCOM PARK

Morris Berger, 214 California, in the possession of a badly disfigured countenance as the result of an encounter with ruffians while skating on the lake at Hanscom park early Friday evening, Young Berger is 17 years old and large for his age, but five was an unlucky number. One of the crowd approached Berger, requesting some cigarettes. Berger complied, and when the stranger insisted on taking the entire package, snatched them from him. As he turned to skate away, someone struck him from behind, and the entire scuffle began pummeling him. The five assailants fled as a crowd gathered.

REPORT ON CORPORATION TAXATION IN NEBRASKA

The latest bulletin of the federal Bureau of Corporations, dealing with the taxation of corporations in the western central states, devotes considerable space to the system devised in Nebraska, with particular emphasis on two distinguishing features found in the terminal tax. Among other references quoted are the opinion of Attorney General Thompson on "The New Nebraska Revenue Law," contributed to the Political Science Quarterly for February, 1909.

URGE EDUCATION IN ISLANDS Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs Makes Annual Report.

CITIZENSHIP FOR PORTO RICANS Brigadier General Frank McIntyre Points Out Need for Many Improvements in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Approval of the extension of vocational education in the Philippines and the immediate grant of American citizenship to those Porto Ricans desiring it, constitute the principal features in the annual report of Brigadier General Frank McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. In his annual report, made public today, General McIntyre reviews the recommendation for congressional action looking to the beneficial inspection of the insular possessions by a board of visitors made up of representatives of the executive and legislative branches of the government.

Discussing education in the Philippines and the refusal of congress to extend an appropriation to help in this work, General McIntyre makes no criticism of this attitude on the part of the national legislature, but points out that such financial assistance might "lead to dependence upon this course of revenue and result in complications of a more or less serious character if later this assistance were denied."

"It is estimated," General McIntyre continues, "that probably one-third of the children of school age are now being afforded opportunities to acquire at least an elementary education, and while this leaves a vast number still uneducated, but points out that such financial assistance might "lead to dependence upon this course of revenue and result in complications of a more or less serious character if later this assistance were denied."

"Improved sanitary conditions, new means of communication, that will open up regions impracticable to reach now, and other public works are not only essential on their own account, but will permit educational facilities to be supplied where it is impossible to furnish them now except at unwarranted expense.

"Philippine standards of living are only to be raised and Philippine progress generally to be encouraged by industrial development of the Filipino people. The Philippine government has well recognized this, and a notable feature of its education is the opportunities it affords for vocational instruction. There is now an enrollment of about 60,000 Filipino students in industrial courses, and the opportunities generally for this important instruction compare favorably with opportunities for such education in the United States."

English, which is spoken and written by more natives than speak and write any other language, will, according to the report, become the official court language on January 1, as it long has been the official language in the other branches of the government.

As to Porto Rican citizenship, General McIntyre says it is practically the testimony of everyone familiar with conditions of the island territory that the desire for it is the underlying cause of whatever political and social unrest there is on the island. He points out that citizenship has been recommended by the bureau, by successive presidents and secretaries of war, besides being promised in political platforms. "It is very much to be hoped," he concludes, "that this grant may be legislatively authorized during the current session of congress."

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APPEAL TO BE TAKEN FOR EVERY MAN SENT TO PRISON FOR PLOT

New Leader of Council for Defense in Dynamite Cases Says Ninety Errors Exist.

KRUM TAKES GENERAL CHARGE Kern's Departure for Washington Makes Change Necessary.

PRISONERS IN COURT TODAY Judge Has Entire Discretion as to Sentences and Bonds.

TO ARGUE NUMEROUS MOTIONS Fixing of Sentences for Conspirators May Go Over to Tuesday, Owing to Amount of Business Before Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—The thirty-eight labor union officials convicted of conspiracy and of promoting the McNamara dynamite plots throughout the country tomorrow will face the possibility of receiving prison terms ranging from any minimum to a possible maximum of thirty-nine and a half years.

From their temporary cells in the county jail, the prisoners, handcuffed between deputy marshals, will be taken before Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson at 10 a. m.

Meantime United States Marshal Edward Schmidt has arranged for a special train to leave by a secret route for the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan. To prevent possible demonstrations on the way to Leavenworth no details as to the time of departure are to be announced, but it is known the train is to be ready to start as soon as possible after the court pronounces judgment on the thirty-eight men, unless some of the prisoners are allowed their liberty on bonds pending appeals.

Motions for setting aside the verdicts and argument may delay the imposing of sentences until Tuesday. District Attorney Charles W. Miller first will ask for judgments on the verdicts and the motions for setting them aside may require a full day's session.

Penalties Rest with Court. The entire responsibility for fixing the amount of the punishment rests with the court. As each of the men was adjudged guilty on all the offenses charged, there being one offense carrying a maximum imprisonment of two years and twenty-five offenses each carrying a maximum punishment of eighteen months, the court may in its discretion impose any penalty up to thirty-nine and a half years imprisonment.

"Any minimum" also leaves the court free to give liberty to any prisoner by suspending sentence, or a money fine may be imposed.

Prisoners who receive less than one-year terms, are confined in county jails, but those who receive longer terms must be taken to a federal prison. The federal prison at Leavenworth is the one used by this district.

Want Liberty on Bonds. That every effort would be exerted to gain liberty on bonds while an appeal is pending for some of the labor union officials now in jail, including Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' international union in Olat A. Tiverton, a labor leader on the Pacific coast, Hilman R. Kline, a former official of the carpenter's union and some of the many business agents from a score of cities, was announced by Chester H. Krum, counsel for the convicted men.

Mr. Krum has taken active charge of arrangements for appeals to the United States circuit court of appeals, since Senator J. W. Kern, left for Washington. The question of bonds pending appeals is to come up after sentences are imposed. The amounts of the bonds are fixed by the court. Unless the prisoners are able at once to furnish the bonds they must remain in prison. It was stated that the soonest any appeal might be argued would be next April.

"We certainly will appeal in the case of each man," said Mr. Krum. "There are about ninety errors upon which we shall base the petition and we are confident of an ultimate reversal."

"This trial never will be reversed, and the men will serve out the punishments imposed by the court," said District Attorney Miller.

Near Home of Conspiracy. Confined to two tiers of cells, four prisoners to a cell, the men who the government charged engaged in the most widespread conspiracy for the destruction of property in the history of the country, today remained within four blocks of the place, in which it was charged the conspiracy originated. It was in the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, not far from the county jail, where John J. McNamara, secretary of the union formed the plots and in which dynamite and nitroglycerin were found at the time of his arrest. It was this office from which he was charged with sending Orin T. McManigal and Herbert S. Hockin, as paid dynamiters and with starting his brother, James E. McNamara, to carry on the destruction at Los Angeles, Cal., with the loss of life there.

It was also in the iron workers' office that many of the men now convicted were declared to have met to discuss the conspiracy and appropriate the union's funds for the purchase of explosives. All but two of the officers of the union, brought from cities scattered from Boston to Los Angeles are now in jail.

Many Visitors at Jail. McNamara's former office was deserted today, but the gray stone county prison, bearing over its portal in black letters the words "Jail entrance," was besieged by hundreds of visitors. The scenes among the women relatives of the prisoners clamoring to be admitted were similar to that enacted in the court room on Saturday when by the verdicts about thirty wives were separated from their husbands. Only those who had permits were admitted, but the entrance to the jail was filled with baskets of food jagged

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The Weather.

Forecast for Monday: For Nebraska and South Dakota—Generally fair.

Table with columns: Hours, Deg., and Precipitation. Shows temperature and precipitation data for various hours.

Comparative Local Record. Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding period for the last three years. Highest yesterday 29, lowest yesterday 20, mean temperature 22, precipitation .02.

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal. Normal temperature 22, excess for the day 7, total excess since March 1, 1912, .02 inch, deficiency for the day .01 inch, total rainfall since March 1, 34.42 inches, deficiency since March 1, .02 inch, deficiency for cor. period, 1911-13, .37 inches, deficiency for cor. period, 1910-14, .90 inches.