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FEDERAL SOLDIERS NOT NEEDED LONGER IN STRIKE DISTRICT

Judge Advocate of Colorado Militia Testifies Before Federal Commission in New York.

SITUATION MUCH EXAGGERATED

He Says Public Opinion Was Influenced by False Press Reports.

CHIEF CAUSE OF CALAMITY

People Led to Believe Militia Favored Mine Owners.

GARRETSON ASKS QUESTIONS

Witness Admits He Has Been in Consultation with Rockefeller Officials Since He Came East.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The federal troops could now be withdrawn from Colorado without danger, according to the testimony given today by Major Edward J. Boughton, judge advocate of the Colorado military district, before the federal commission on industrial relations in session here.

Major Boughton said he had been sent by Governor Ammons and by his own commanding officer of the Colorado National guard to enlighten public opinion "which had been inflamed by press reports." He was chairman of the military commission appointed by Governor Ammons to investigate the conduct of the National guard at Ludlow.

The witness said it was his opinion the mine owners had yielded to the strikers in every demand except the recognition of the union; that the mine workers had received fair treatment at the hands of their employers.

Major Boughton admitted that since he had been in New York, he had been in conference at 22 Broadway, Standard Oil headquarters, and that he had not seen any representative of the mine workers in this city. Attempts were made by A. B. Garretson, of the commission, to show that the major favored the mining interests and had not concerned himself sufficiently with the other elements in the dispute.

Burning of Ludlow Camp. The witness, in giving a narrative of the Ludlow incident, in some cases exaggerated the National guard and in others, such as the setting fire to tents and the treatment of one of the Greek strike leaders, affirmed that the actions of the militia were inexcusable.

"Were discharged miners told why they were discharged?" Major Boughton was asked.

"In every case, so far as I know, it is true, is it?" asked Mr. Garretson. "That public opinion in Colorado has looked on the National guard as a body thoroughly in sympathy with the mine owners?"

"That has been the unfortunate opinion in Colorado," answered Major Boughton, "and it has been the chief cause of this whole calamity."

Major Boughton said that "statements to the effect that women and children were shot in Ludlow are not true."

"There was no such thing as the Ludlow massacre," he continued. "Nobody was killed or burned except a small child, who was shot, it appeared, not by troops of the state, but as a result of his own carelessness."

Major Boughton refused to be drawn into an argument over the merits of the cause of the mine workers.

"Was not the American revolution called a rebellion?" asked Mr. Garretson, "and if the mine workers are fighting against a wrongful oppression by something masquerading as law and government, is this not the same sort of a rebellion?"

"That is not for me to say," replied the witness.

The major also refused to criticize the findings of other investigators.

MAHER ROASTS KING BRYAN

Colonel John G. Prods Secretary and His Brother.

WHAT ABOUT THAT \$14,000?

Wonders Why Mr. Bryan Never Put It Back When Its Origin Was Made Known to Nebraska Democrats.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, May 28.—(Special).—Any idea that Colonel John G. Maher will withdraw from the race for the democratic nomination for governor must be revised after reading the statement issued by Colonel Maher today, in which he unravels some past history and urges Brother Charlie Bryan to get busy and file for the democratic nomination so he may discuss with him the proposition whether the people shall rule or continue to be bossed around by King William and the prince. The statement is as follows:

While I was absent from the city for a week certain parties attempted to spread the report that my candidacy for governor was not in good faith. I want to say that my position was fully and frankly stated in my platform. I filed because I saw that the field was likely to be filled by prohibitionists and reactionaries. I knew that the majority of the democrats wanted a chance to vote for a man who was neither of these. We have been standing in awe of this prohibition reactionary bunch, led by Charles Bryan long enough. I hope that he will have the courage to come out in the open this year and file for governor. He has his petitions already signed and prepared and has been planning on filing for nearly a year. I want to meet him and discuss the vital questions involved in the democratic nomination, whether the party is to be committed to woman suffrage and prohibition, or whether it is to stand with President Wilson on these great questions.

There is another question that might just as well be settled this fall, and that is whether we are to have government of the people, or of the Bryan family. If the rule of the people is to be supplanted by the rule of the Bryan family, and Prince Charlie what is the use of keeping up a party? Twenty-five years ago the Bryans and their kindred were as rich as the most intimate friends here. Where did they get it? From the people, of course. What have they produced? Chautauque lectures to be sure.

In 1908 when Mr. Bryan was a candidate for the United States senate and his brother-in-law was chairman of the Nebraska committee, \$12,000 or \$14,000 was sent to Nebraska to be used in the campaign in the spring of 1908 when he was campaigning for the nomination for president. This money was published in Nebraska, but stated that it was Wall Street or Tammany money. Mr. Bryan did not know the money reached Nebraska, but stated that if it had shown that this was Wall Street or Tammany money he would have refused it. The congressional investigation subsequently made forth the testimony of Thomas Fortune Ryan that he had controlled hundreds of thousands of dollars to the fund from which that money came. This is the same Ryan whom Mr. Bryan wanted to exclude from the Baltimore convention. He offered a resolution to exclude Mr. Ryan, Mr. Belmont and other, but he failed to do so. He had made to return this money. We have not heard of his putting it back. How did it sound for any democrats when this Ryan money had controlled hundreds of thousands of dollars? King William went into President Wilson's cabinet at a salary of \$10,000 a month. His knowledge and experience in diplomacy was limited, but he is gifted with a high intelligence. His friends expected him to apply himself to the study of international law, because there was a royal family in Nebraska. JOHN MAHER.

Letters Subject of Testimony. Letters which passed between the wife of Elam and Cramer of Chicago were the subject of testimony today in the trial of Mrs. Riley in Lincoln. Mrs. Riley told of coming to Kansas City with Mr. Elam to meet Cramer. Witness said Cramer sent her letter in envelopes enclosing the magazine with which he was connected. She said she turned the letters over to Mrs. Elam.

Bronze Tablet in Capitol for Ozark Soldier Boy Hero

VERONA, Mo., May 28.—The heroism of Fernand Keithley, an Ozark soldier boy, killed while in the Philippine service, will be commemorated by the United States government with a bronze tablet to be placed in the capitol at Washington, according to a letter received today by Postmaster Harris from the War department.

Keithley spent his boyhood on a farm near here. While a member of Company H, Twenty-eighth infantry, he was killed by Moros at Camp Marohod, November 14, 1903. He was on outpost duty with three comrades, when they were attacked. After his companions had been killed he fought the Moros alone, killing twenty of them before he fell.

Huerta Pays Bonus for Landing of Arms

VERA CRUZ, May 28.—An unconfirmed report is current here that the Hamburg-American company entered into the contract with the Mexican government by which it was to receive 50,000 pesos as a bonus for landing the arms and ammunition from the Ypiranga at Puerto Mexico.

BLACK HILLS VETERAN IS VICTIM OF LEPROSY

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28.—Bernard L. Bennett, 28, a veteran of the war in the Philippines, who came from Hot Springs, S. D., to the Soldiers' home in West Allis about two weeks ago, was found today to be suffering from leprosy.

ELAM HEARS SPOUSE TELEPHONED TO MEET "JESS" THE NEXT DAY

Physician Charged with Murder Says He Learned of Wife's Intimacy with Cramer by Wire.

LISTENED TO MESSAGE

Suspicious When Finds Wife's Letters to Leave Town.

ELAM INTERCEPTS LETTER

Notes of Defendant's Wife and Dead Man Feature of Trial.

MRS. RILEY IS INTERMEDIARY

Friend of Mrs. Elam Tells of Correspondence and Trip to Kansas City with Her to Meet Kramer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—Dr. Elam, who is on trial here for the alleged murder of N. P. Cramer, took the stand at the afternoon session. Up to September 15, 1913, his married life had been happy, he said. On that day, he said, he overheard an employee of a telegraph company in St. Joseph call Mrs. Elam on the telephone and give her a message signed "Jess," asking her to meet the sender in Kansas City the next day.

The doctor said he immediately became suspicious. His suspicions became greater a few minutes later, he said, when Mrs. Robert Riley, who testified she had aided Cramer and Elam to meet and correspond, called him on the telephone and asked him if Mrs. Elam might go to Kansas City with her the next day to "buy a suit." Thereupon, Dr. Elam said, he took down a telephone book and summoned John T. Glynn, a detective to his office, where he told him the story and asked him to follow the women.

Letter Placed in Evidence.

Miss Tim Fenton, a stenographer of St. Joseph, testified to co-operating with Mrs. Riley in assisting Cramer and Mrs. Elam in the correspondence.

Miss Fenton said she had done stenographic work for Dr. Elam. On September 19, she said, she turned over to Dr. Elam, at his request, a letter from Cramer. Dr. Elam as he read it became greatly agitated, extremely pale, and his body shook. Turning to her, Dr. Elam said: "Tim, my life has been ruined."

Defense here introduced the letter in evidence. It was addressed to "Bill's Bert" and signed "Bert's Bill." It was dated "Chicago, September 9, 1913," and read in part:

"I should like to be governor of Nebraska. I want to be governor worse than anything else in the world; and I expect to be before I die. Whether it is the time or not I do not know," said Richard L. Metcalfe, returning to Omaha this morning from Washington, D. C., where he has been staying since he returned from the Panama canal zone.

"But I am not here to force myself upon anyone. If they want me for governor I want to run. I don't want to run and get beat. I want to run when enough of them want me so that I can be elected."

Mr. Metcalfe gave the general impression that it is all up to his friends whether he is to make the race or not. "If they want me I'm here, and they can have me, that's all," he said. "How will you know whether they want you or not in the few days you are to be here?" he was asked.

"I can tell mighty quickly," he replied. "No, it will not require a petition to tell me, either."

Petitions Are Circulated. Petitions, however, have been in circulation in the state for some time for the candidacy of Metcalfe and have been receiving many signatures.

Mr. Metcalfe is to speak at the banquet of the local Jacksonian club at the Paxton hotel Friday night, Monday he expects to go to Lincoln to spend about a week.

"I suppose you will see C. W. Bryan," he suggested to him.

"I'll see anybody that wants to see me when I get there," he naively replied.

After spending a week in Lincoln Mr. Metcalfe expects to return to Washington. None of the family accompanied him to Nebraska on this trip. He is visiting here with his brother, J. W. Metcalfe.

WIDOW OF FORMER SPEAKER REED IS DEAD

PORTLAND, Me., May 28.—Mrs. Thomas Brackett Reed, widow of the former speaker of the national house of representatives, died today after a brief illness. Mrs. Reed leaves a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Balentyne of San Diego.

SCHOOL BOY WHO KILLED TEACHER IS ACQUITTED

HERKIMER, N. Y., May 28.—Jean Gismil, the 15-year-old boy charged with the murder of School Teacher Lida Beacher, was acquitted here today on the ground of criminal incapacity.

Chastizing "Prince Charlie"

PADDLE SUPPLIED FROM WALL ST.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATIC REACTIONARIES

"VICTIM OF DELUSION"!! "INTOLERANT"!! "PARANOIA"!!! "IMPERVIOUS TO REASON"!!! "DEMENTIA"!!!

PRINCE CHARLIE

WHAT SEEMS TO BE THE SEAT OF THE TROUBLE?

Drawn for The Bee by Powell.

MET WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR

Richard L. Metcalfe All Ready for Job if Friends Are For Him.

HERE TAKING TEMPERATURES

Former Head of the Panama Canal Zone Makes Visit to Look Over Situation in Nebraska as to His Chances.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Officers of the National Implement and Vehicle association, the Ohio Manufacturers' association and the Illinois manufacturers' association called on President Wilson today and petitioned, in the name of their associations, that all legislation affecting the business world, except the trade commission bill, be withheld until a trade commission could look thoroughly into the business situation and make a report on which congress might enact laws satisfactory to manufacturers and employees.

Following the visit of the manufacturers to the president, the following statement was given out at the White House: "The president said in reply to the Illinois delegation that in his judgment nothing was more dangerous for business than uncertainty; that it had become evident through a long series of years that a policy such as the democratic party was now pursuing was absolutely necessary to satisfy the conscience of the country and its perception of the prevailing conditions of business, and that it was a great deal better to do this thing moderately and soberly now than to wait until more radical forces had accumulated and it was necessary to go much further."

The president also said that while he was aware of the present depression of business, there was abundant evidence that it was merely psychological; that there is no material condition or substantial reason why the business of the country should not be in the most prosperous and expanding condition. He urged on his visitors the necessity of patriotic co-operation on the part of the business men of the country in order to support rather than to oppose the moderate processes of reform, and to help guide them by their own intimate knowledge of business conditions and processes.

"He told his visitors it was his earnest desire to serve and not to hinder or injure the business of the country in any way, and he believed that on reflection they would see that the course he was urging would in the long run not only, but in the short run also, be the wise and serviceable course."

Munsey and Perkins Call on Roosevelt

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., May 28.—Frank A. Munsey, one of the leaders of the progressive campaign in 1912, came to Oyster Bay today to see Colonel Roosevelt. It was Mr. Munsey who, after the campaign, launched a movement for amalgamation of the progressive and republican parties, which Colonel Roosevelt would not approve. Mr. Munsey noted from New York with George W. Perkins.

SHIP AND TWENTY-NINE MEN PROBABLY LOST

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—A great quantity of wreckage seen floating in the ocean off Charleston, S. C., by the crew of the steamer Shawmut, is believed to be from the steamer F. J. Luckenbach from Tampa, Fla., May 15 for Baltimore, which is about a week overdue. A revenue cutter is scouring the sea looking for the Luckenbach. The Luckenbach carried a crew of twenty-nine men, under Captain A. K. Webb of New York.

CONFESSON OF WIFE FAILS TO SAVE HUSBAND

CHARDON, O., May 28.—Ernest C. Zimmer was found guilty of murder today in the second degree, in connection with the shooting of William Eggleston, a neighbor farmer, on January 17, Mrs. Zimmer, on the stand, bared her revelations with Eggleston in an effort to save her husband.

"Knee Deep in June" Opportunities

In June, the poet has a rival in the ad writer. For there are "poems" of hats and countless other reasonable things that the ad writer describes for your benefit in this newspaper.

There are rare June bargains, just as there are rare June days, and you only learn of these opportunities through the advertisements in The Bee.

Dealers have marked their advertised merchandise so that prices are in tune with your purse. Truly the advertisement readers get knee deep in June opportunities.

Yes; June is twice June if you celebrate it by reading and acting on the advertisements found each day in this newspaper.

Wilson Answers Request of Vehicle and Implement Men

Latest Advices Are that He Will Return to Omaha.

FRIENDS ARE ON HIS BOND

Burns and the Daily News Refuse to Provide Surety and He is Reported to Have Said They Threw Him Down.

That Frank M. Pickard, detective whose work in Omaha was the attempted bribery of county officials intends not to jump his bond of \$5,000 put up in Kansas City, but to come to Omaha and tell the whole story of the bribery plot here, is the latest report from Kansas City.

According to this information Pickard has told friends that W. J. Burns and the Daily News, his employers, have "thrown him down" and he expects to refuse to shield them.

His employers refused to provide a bond for him, it is reported, and his own friends have become surety for him. He will not "jump" the bond on this account, he is reported as having said.

Pickard's employers, it is reported, decided that it would not be wise to put up the money for a second "bond jumping stunt" like the case of T. G. Hansen, who was wanted for attempted bribery of city officials and got away.

No information has been received concerning Pickard's legal status since Governor Major of Missouri honored the requisition.

Senator Norris Asks Inquiry Into Affairs of New York Central

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A resolution calling upon the attorney general to inform the senate if the combination of railroad lines, comprising the New York Central system, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was introduced today by Senator Norris, republican of Nebraska. On objection by Senator Reed it went over until tomorrow.

The Norris resolution alleges that the New York Central by control of the Lake Shore and other railroads and steamship lines, controls "four competing lines of transportation between Chicago and Buffalo and two competing lines between New York and Buffalo."

"To my mind it is perfectly apparent that this combination in all its branches is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law," declared Senator Norris, in a statement on his resolution.

Earth Shocks Are Felt in Australia

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 28.—The most severe earthquake shocks ever registered by Australian seismographs were recorded at 12:30 this morning by the instruments at the government observatory at Riverina. The waves lasted three hours. Indications were that the upheaval was in the neighborhood of the Friendly Islands in the Southern Pacific.

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CAPTURED FEDERAL OFFICERS EXECUTED BY REBELS AT TEPEC

Thirty-Five Shot to Death in Squads in Cemetery in Spite of Protest of U. S. Officer.

ADMIRAL HOWARD OBJECTS

Obregon, in Justification, Points to Murder of Madero.

PROTOCOL IS NOT YET DRAWN

Mediators Reported Agreed on Most All Essential Issues.

OUTLOOK IS CALLED FAVORABLE

Cargo of Arms for Huerta is on Way to West Coast from Japan—Case of Steamer Bavaria is Being Considered.

NOGALES, Ariz., May 28.—Thirty-five federal officers captured by the constitutionalists at the city of Tepec were executed May 24, according to a message received here today from General Alvaro Obregon, the constitutionalist commander. General Obregon's message says that Rear Admiral Howard, the American naval commander on the Pacific coast, telegraphed to the German consul at Tepec to intercede for the lives of the federal officers "for the sake of humanity," but General Obregon answered the execution of the officers was necessary to prevent them making trouble in the future.

The federalists were taken to the cemetery and shot in squads, "on the score of humanity," General Obregon's message said.

"When the assassin, Huerta, murdered Madero the nations hastened to recognize his government and humanity was forgotten. Now that punishment is about to overtake Huerta and his minions, it is no time to cry 'humanity.'"

The soldiers of the Tepec garrison, for whose lives also the American admiral interceded, were paroled.

Progress of Mediation. WASHINGTON, May 28.—The main stages of the negotiations at the Niagara conference have been reported to President Wilson, under the referendum by which the American delegates are acting, and are now under consideration of a reasonably complete form on essentials of the proposed agreement.

"There has been no effort, so far, to weld the essentials into a protocol, but the various propositions stand out distinctly and will readily admit of an amalgamation into a complete protocol when it is found necessary to do so."

The understanding here is that these elementary propositions have been agreed on by a process of elimination of the issues which it had at first been impossible to compose. It by no means follows that the points still in dispute cannot be adjusted; the purpose has been in framing these separate propositions to clear the way for the discussion of the adjustment of the most serious difficulties.

Though the tentative protocol, if such it may be called, at this stage, consequently omits some of the most dangerous factors which must enter into the final settlement, it is regarded by administration officials here as most promising and, considering the limited period of time the mediators have been at work, the success so far attained has been remarkable compared with similar negotiations.

Cargo on Way from Japan. Closely following the landing of munitions of war for Huerta from the two German liners at Puerto Mexico, a large consignment from Japan is due at Manzanillo or Salina Cruz on the west coast.

The Japanese warship will accompany the expected merchantman to one of the ports for transportation by rail to the Mexican capital. The Japanese arms and ammunition were ordered by Huerta many months ago.

Treasury experts, discussing the landing of the cargo and of the Ypiranga and Bavaria at Puerto Mexico, dismissed as erroneous the theory that the masters of those ships would render themselves liable to punishment by landing the munitions at a port other than that to which they were originally consigned. There is nothing in American law, at least, to prevent consignors changing destinations of cargoes.

Absence of a proper manifest, however, is punishable, and General Funston would be within his rights in detaining the Bavaria if, as reported, that steamer had appeared at Vera Cruz without such a document.

At the White house it was said that (Continued on Page Two.)

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Friday: For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity Cloudy and showers.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Table with 3 columns: Hours, Deg., and another column. Rows include 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 m.

Comparative Local Record.

Table with 3 columns: Year, High, Low. Rows include 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900.

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Table with 3 columns: Station, Temp., Wind. Rows include Cheyenne, cloudy; Davenport, cloudy; Denver, fair; Des Moines, pt. cloudy; Dodge City, partly cloudy; Grand Island, partly cloudy; Lincoln, clear; Omaha, partly cloudy; Pueblo, clear; Rapid City, clear; Salt Lake City, clear; Santa Fe, clear; Sheridan, clear; Sioux City, partly cloudy; Valentine, clear.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

The Katzenjammers! Back Next Sunday