NEBRASKA DAUGHTERS MEET

(Continued from Page One.)

report of state officers. Mrs. A. K. Gault of Omaha and Mrs. A. E. Bryson of Fullerton gave a "Report of the Twenty-second Continental Congress.

H. T. Jones, regent.
Ni-ka-mi chapter, Blair, Miss Mary Allen, regent.
Fort Kearney chapter, Kearney, Mrs. Wyman S. Clapp, regent.
St. Leger Cowley chapter, Lincoln, Mrs. Paul Goss, regent.
Niobrara chapter, Hastings, Mrs. A. E. Still, regent.
Otoe chapter, Nebraska City, Mrs. W. S. Cornutt, regent.
Major Isaac Sadler chapter, Omaha, Mrs. Russell E. McKelvey, regent.
Platte chapter, Columbus, Mrs. W. H. Xanders, regent.
Reavis-Ashley chapter, Falls City, Mrs. T. J. Gist, regent.
Superior chapter, Superior, Mrs. C. B. Britten, regent.
Ehirty-seventh State chapter, McCook, Mrs. C. D. Ritchie, regent.
David City chapter, David City, Mrs. R. A. Bennett, regent.
Pawnee chapter, Fullerton, Mrs. A. E. Bryson, regent.
David Conklin chapter, Callaway, Mrs. R. E. Brega, regent.
Josiah Everett chapter, Lyons, Mrs. Elese Grout Everett, regent.
Bonneville chapter, Lexington, Mrs. Eleanor Peale Baker, regent.
Nancy Gary chapter, Norfolk, Mrs. George N. Beele, regent.
Stephen Bennett chapter, Fairmont, Miss Elizabeth Wright, regent.
Fontenelle chapter, Plattsmouth, Mrs. Clara Street Wescott, regent.
Oregon Trail chapter, Hebron, Mrs. E. M. Correll, regent.
Jonathan Cass chapter, Weeping Water, Mrs. M. J. Wickersham, regent.
Elijah Gove chapter, Stromsburg, Miss Chattie Coleman, regent.

The afternoon session of the conference was taken up principally with the reading of reports. They were represented as follows:

Deborah Avery chapter, Lincoln, Mrs. Clarence S. Paine, regent.
Omaha chapter, Mrs. Charles M. Wilhelm, regent.
Quivera chapter, Fairbury, Mrs. A. M. Hungerford, regent.
Lewis-Clark chapter, Fremont, Mrs. Fred C. Laird, regent.
Coronado chapter, rd, Mrs. E. A. Russell, regent.
Elizabeth Montague chapter, Beatrice, Mrs. D. S. Dalby, regent.
Margaret Holmes chapter, Seward, Mrs.

Address by Chancellor.

Chancellor Samuel Avery of Lincoln gave an address at the afternoon session on "Colonial Law."

Today's session was concluded tonight with a banquet at the Mary-Etta hotel. Mrs. C. F. Steele was toastmaster and the following program was given:

"Visions of the Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. Warren Perry, state regent.
"Foremothers," Mrs. Elizabeth C. Langworthy, past state regent.
"Life's Trails," Mrs. Charles B. Letton, past state regent.
"On Duty," Mrs. George T. Guernsey, past state regent of Kansas.
"Our Flag," Mrs. Andrew K. Gault, vice president general.

The state officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution include Mrs. Warren Perry, regent, Fairbury; Mrs. C. H. Aull, vice regent? Omaha; Mrs. Frank I. Ringer, recording secretary, Lincoln; Mrs. H. H. McLucas, corresponding secretary, Fairbury; Mrs. A. T. Littlechild, treasurer, Fremont; Mrs. J. J. Stubbs, consulting registrar, Omaha; Mrs. G. W. Kline, historian, Lincoln; Miss May Allen, auditor, Fort Calhoun.

Quivera chapter, Fairbury, has the distinction of being the third oldest chapter in Nebraska, as it was organized in December, 1902. It follows Lincoln and Omaha.

This conference occupies three days, March 17, 18 and 19.

High Wind Damages Crawford Buildings

CRAWFORD, Neb. March 18.—(Special Telegram.)—This city was visited by a terrific wind today which at times reached a velocity of sixty-eight miles an hour. Considerable damage was done to small buildings and windmills. The rear wall of the Syndicate building, which is a three-story brick structure, was blown in. No one was injured, several roofs and store windows were badly damaged.

COUNTY DRAWINGS FIRST IS NEW BETTER BABIES PLAN

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 18.—(Special.)—Plans for the next Better Babies contest at the Nebraska State fair are being evolved, and Mrs. M. E. Vance and her advisers are considering methods of handling the situation. The Better Babies department of the fair has broken all records, and has attracted wide spread interest.

It has been suggested that the number of entries be limited to about 200. In order to bring this about two plans have been suggested. The first scheme is a series of county drawings. By means of these, the number of entries are reduced and the lucky ones allowed to compete at the state fair.

Another plan includes the services of a county committee in each county to eliminate a number of the contestants and reduce them in proportion to the number of entries. In this way the number of contestants at the state fair could be held down to about 200 and all the counties would have fair representation. The infants eliminated from the contest would under this plan secure the physical examination.

BANKER OF GUIDE ROCK MEETS DEATH UNDER CAR

SUPERIOR, Neb., March 18.—(Special Telegram.)—N. Doudna, banker of Guide Rock, was killed about 3 o'clock this afternoon when his auto turned over a mile west of this city. He leaves a widow and five daughters. He was in the first bank started by Thomas Auld, one of Nebraska's largest banks.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Important Changes of Time Effective March 22, 1914.

Trains for Cincinnati leave Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 9:55 p. m. Trains for Indianapolis and Louisville leave Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 9:50 p. m. Train for Dayton, Xenia and Springfield leaves Chicago at 9:45 p. m.

Above trains carry sleepers ad parlor cars. Train leaving Chicago at 11:45 p. m. withdrawn. Train for Columbus and points east leaves Chicago at 9:40 p. m., or five minutes earlier than formerly.

Key to the Situation—Bee Advertising.

ALLEGES DEAL WITH BRITISH

England to Support Monroe Doctrine in Return for Tolls Back Down.

SENATOR JONES MAKES CHARGES

He Also Says Arrangement Includes Payment for Old Confederate Bonds Now Held in England.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The broad charge that President Wilson determined to ask congress to repeal the Panama tolls exemption as a consequence of his recent conference with Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, and that the president's action was the culmination of negotiations with Great Britain for the preservation of the Monroe doctrine, threatened by the Mexican situation, was made in the senate today by Senator Jones, republican, of Washington. He was speaking on his pending resolution calling on the president for full information on the tolls controversy.

Senator Jones intimated that a repeal of the tolls exemption was the price of non-interference in Mexico by other foreign powers. He further declared that "it is reported as one of the conditions that Great Britain will seek reparation on its losses through confederate bonds issued during the civil war, by a plan sanctioned by this government, under which, if successfully applied, the burden of reparation will fall on the southern states." For that report, Senator Jones maintained, developments had shown there was a basis.

Why This Change of Front?

"What is the foreign policy that requires such humiliating, cowardly, craven action on our part?" the senator demanded. "What are the delicate matters that demand this humiliation, this price? Have we become inert, so weak, so supine, so servile, that the Monroe doctrine must be sustained and invigorated by the very powers against which it was invoked? Are we so weak or so entangled in the meshes of our own diplomacy that the demands of England based on the selfish interests of the Canadian Pacific Railroad company must be granted, right or wrong? Have any nations beside England objected to the legislation it is proposed to repeal? These are questions that must be answered to the satisfaction of the American people."

Senator Jones quoted from President Wilson's pre-election speeches in an attempt to show that the chief executive then favored the exemption.

Would Benefit Railroads.

Senator Jones argued that a repeal would be a "great economic blunder," that it would "benefit the Canadian Pacific railroad, Canadian interests and the transcontinental railroad lines, and no others, and injure more or less every other interest in this country. He contended that the exemption violated no treaty obligations either in letter or in spirit, and therefore, no question of national honor was involved.

"The president's message," said Senator Jones, "is not only remarkable for its lack of facts, dearth of reason and for the sublime assurance of the schoolmaster that the boys will do what he wants, but it is more remarkable in its conclusion. He says: "I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration.'

"What are the 'other' matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequences?" That this legislation is a part of an understanding expressed or tactily implied, relating to Mexico, is shown by the words of the message and by the circumstances surrounding its delivery.

Changes Mind Over Night.

"It has been repeatedly announced that no message would be sent to congress on the tolls question. A British subject was murdered in Mexico by rebel authorities, whom Great Britan does not recognize. Our position prevents Great Britan from entering Mexico. The British minister has a long conference with the president and immediately the newspapers say 'President Wilson announced tonight immediately following the conference with Sir Lionel Carden, that he will go before congress Thursday (this conference was Wednesday evening) and deliver a message urging the repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption section.'

"A hint is declared to have been taken from the historical fact that the Monroe Doctrine was originally inspired by England. The president is said to realize that the Mexican tangle has brought about almost a parallel situation with that which existed when President Monroe announced his policy. As a result an agreement is said to have been reached with Great Britain under which the two countries will stand together against any European attempt to test out the Monroe doctrine in Mexico."

Senator Jones asked immediate consideration and passage of his resolution, but in a parliamentary wrangle between Senator Hoke Smith, democrat, and Senator Bristow, republican, action was deferred until tomorrow.

VILLA'S ARMY IS DEFEATED

(Continued from Page One.)

prevent the entry of the Huerta troops into Jiminez. If this proves true, much of Villa's army has been cut off from retreat, with an enemy in front and behind and mountains and the desert on either side.

Reports Are Questioned.

This feature of the story received little credence here. Reader belief was found for the report that the federal forces were defeated at Escalon, but it is pointed out that the constitutionalists, by retreating a few miles to Rallano, could occupy rifle pits and trenches constructed in the course of previous revolutions, and there make a fresh stand.

The number of men engaged in the alleged battles can only be guessed at, and even rumor omits to mention dead and wounded except in the case of General Benavides, reported by Hueristas here to have been killed at Escalon, where his column, the Zaragosa brigade of 1,500 men, is said to have borne the brunt of the federal attack.

It is pointed out that the revolutions of the last four years have shown consistently that it takes more than one engagement to decide a Mexican battle.

ARBITRATION BOARD DECIDES FOR LINEMEN

FORT DODGE, Ia., March 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The arbitration board in the telephone company case today decided in favor of the linemen discharged for alleged disloyalty to the company. The telephone company refused to arbitrate, the governor appointing all members of the board.

The decision was the wage increase asked was reasonable.

AMERICAN PACKERS CONTROL

Beef Industry in Argentine is Dominated by Chicago Men.

TARIFF HAS NO EFFECT ON PRICE

Packers Not Using Their Products from South to Beat Down Values of Products of the Plants at Home.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—How Argentine's beef industry, which imports millions of pounds of meat into the United States monthly under the new tariff law, is dominated by Chicago slaughtering and packing companies which "do by far the major portion of the entire business" is described in a "farmers' bulletin" issued today by the Department of Agriculture.

That Argentine beef has caused a reduction in the prices of meat in the United States has been generally supposed, but the department's bulletin remarks that "it is not assumed that the American controlled companies in Argentine are using Argentine beef," to beat down the prices of Chicago beef.

At the present time, the bulletin says, there are nine establishments for slaughtering, chilling or freezing and exporting beef located in or near Buenos Ayres, and five of these companies are owned or operated by Chicago houses.

In the summarized conclusions of the bulletin it is shown that imported Argentine beef adds to the national supply of the United States, at the recent rate, a little over 1 per cent. "While some of this meat," the bulletin adds, "has come from British frigerificos at Buenos Ayres, a great deal of it has been consigned by the Bueno Ayres frigorificas of the Chicago slaughtering and packing companies to themselves at New York for sale by themselves in New York or wherever they please to send it by rail."

According to the bulletin 9,000,000 pounds of Argentine beef are being imported into the United States monthly. It is shown that in October the United States received 2,069,794 pounds; in November 2,965,898; in December 9,448,498 pounds, and in January 8,935,797 pounds.

WOMAN ASSASSIN OF FRENCH EDITOR NOW HEROINE OF POPULACE

(Continued from Page One.)

port. The radical-socialist and radical-republican groups in the chamber of deputies, comprising about 130 members, held a meeting today at which they adopted the following resolution:

"We protest against the odious campaign of calumny against M. Caillaux, the defender of France's fiscal reforms, and we extend to him our deep sympathy and affectionate confidence."

Riot in Versailles.

VERSAILLES, France, March 18.—Police detachments dispersed with great difficulty today a crowd of several hundred students who paraded the streets demonstrating against Deputy Amedee Thalamas, who had written a letter of congratulation to Madame Caillaux for killing Gaston Calmette. The students gathered in front of the deputy's residence shouting "assassin" and cheering for Calmette.

ROBBER TAKEN AFTER LONG CHASE GIVEN FIVE YEARS

YANKTON, S. D., March 18.—(Special.)—Curtis Shelton, found guilty in circuit court of robbery in the second degree, upon the person of Adelbert Lester, who was badly beaten up as well as robbed, was sentenced to five years in the state penitentiary at Sioux Falls at hard labor. Shelton was caught close to the Kentucky line after an exciting chase.

The funeral took place here Tuesday of Mrs. J. D. Vanderhule, aged 94 years, a pioneer of this city, who died in St. Paul. The deceased was Miss Ruth Bramble, member of a widely known family of the early days. Her husband established here the first drug store Yankton ever had and he was a charter member of St. John's lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.