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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER.
Fair; Warmer

VOL. XLIII—NO. 39.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1913—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

EUROPEAN NATIONS NOT PRESSING U.S. TO ACT IN MEXICO

Secretary Bryan Denies Reports Foreign Governments Went America to Get Busy.

WILL AWAIT OUTCOME OF PLAN

Interests in Southern Capital Try to Arrange Truce.

WHERE THE DIFFICULTY LIES

Selection of Nonpartisan Provisional President the Rub.

HOUSE WILL HEAR AMBASSADOR

Foreign Affairs Committee Decides to Ask Envoy to Appear and Outline His Views on Country Below Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—After a conference with President Wilson today, Secretary Bryan declared the United States was in no way being pressed for action in Mexico and issued the following statement:

"The statement which appeared in some of the morning papers to the effect that European governments are bringing pressure to bear on the United States to compel aggressive action in Mexico is entirely without foundation."

Administration officials were pleased to observe the reports from Mexico City that a reform element in the Mexican chamber of deputies was planning to submit peace proposals to both factions in the revolution. So far as is known, the policy of the American government will be to await the outcome of negotiations of this character.

The chief difficulty in negotiating peace, it is admitted by Mexicans of all factions, is the selection of a nonpartisan provisional president. The suggestion was made today by some prominent Mexicans here that on account of the scarcity of men of ability, who had not taken part in the Mexican disputes and changing politics, it might be expedient to select one of the veteran diplomats now representing Mexico in posts abroad. Men of such character, it was pointed out, had no political affiliations and would give the situation the benefit of their experience in fields of diplomacy. Senor Carrvarillas, at present minister to Russia and Senor Gilbert Crespo Martinez were being mentioned.

House Will Hear Ambassador

The house foreign affairs committee today decided to ask Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson to appear and outline his views on Mexico. The ambassador may view the committee.

Chairman Flood, setting forth the views of the administration, as he has secured them from President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, made it clear that the administration was determined not to recognize the Huerta government and government and Secretary Bryan contemplates an attempt to get valid, binding election. That it might proceed immediately and intelligently if the necessity for legislative action should arise, the committee decided to inform itself accurately as to the conditions in Mexico.

The determination of the committee to call Ambassador Wilson developed considerable difference of opinion on whether his testimony in view of the wide variance between his views and those of the president and Secretary Bryan might not prove embarrassing to the administration.

Some members of the committee which is strongly inclined to give the president and the state department a free hand in the situation, believed Ambassador Wilson should not be called.

Secretary Bryan and the president could be consulted.

With that in mind, Chairman Flood will confer with the secretary and president and an attempt may be made to reconsider this action.

Felix Diaz May Not Go to Japan.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 1.—Felix Diaz, candidate for president of Mexico, who arrived here Wednesday, presumably on the way as special Mexican envoy to Japan, said today that he might not go to Japan.

"Certain circumstances have developed," he explained, "that make it impossible now to say what I shall do. I do not know where I am going, or when I am going."

General Diaz made the statement after he had received a cable message from the City of Mexico. Whether those messages referred to the reported decision of provisional President Huerta to recall him from the proposed Japanese mission he declined to say.

Diaz and his party visited Mount Lowe this morning.

Late today Chairman Flood telegraphed Ambassador Wilson with a previous request for his appearance before the foreign affairs committee tomorrow on the ground that his appearance was "unnecessary and undesirable under existing circumstances and conditions."

Secretary Bryan today asked the house to appropriate \$100,000 to care for destitute Americans in Mexico, who may find it necessary for their safety and well being to leave and who are unable to pay for their own transportation.

Americans on Way Out.

EL PASO, Aug. 1.—Seven trains are en route today from Chihuahua to Juarez. Some of them have passengers, some are bringing ore from the mines and some are carrying federal reinforcement for Juarez to help operate from Juarez against the rebels nearby along the border. Juarez officials were advised of the movement this morning.

R. Lafaster, a French subject, accompanied by his wife, reached El Paso today from Ascension, Chihuahua, expelled from their home by Pancho Villa, because the French government has recognized the Huerta administration.

GIRLS TO LOSE THEIR JOBS

Druggists Say They Cannot Keep Girls Under the New Law.

MEN MUST TAKE THEIR PLACES

Do Not Object to the Nine-Hour Clause, but to the Rule Against Working After Ten O'clock at Night.

A great many girls employed as cashiers and salesladies in the drug stores of Omaha will lose their jobs on account of the nine-hour law that has recently gone into effect, according to A. B. McConnell of the Sherman-McConnell drug stores. Mr. McConnell says the law will likely bring about the discharge of 100 girls employed in the various drug stores of the city.

It is upon the clause forbidding the working of girls after 10 o'clock at night that the difficulty will hinge. The Sherman-McConnell drug stores have been working a shift of girls from morning until about 3 or 4 in the afternoon. Then another shift has come on and remained on duty until midnight. The last shift did not work more than nine hours, but the law provides that females shall not work after 10 in the evening.

"No, of course," said Mr. McConnell, "we won't hire a young man to come in here at 10 o'clock at night and relieve our cashier. We will not hire a man to come in here and sit at the cash register in her place for two hours, from 10 to midnight. If we are paying the girl her wages for this work, the result is that I will have to let the girls go and hire young men to do their work. I can very easily get young men from the business colleges who will be glad to get the job in the evening to make expense money. I can keep them till midnight, and that is what will have to be done."

Mr. McConnell believes that if a test case were made on the law, drug stores could be exempted from the provisions of the law under the clause that exempts public utilities. "I don't believe I care to test the case, however," he said, "as I can just get rid of my girls and hire men, but I feel there is no reason why the telephone company is any more entitled to the privilege of working the girls at night than is a drug store, which is open for the public good until midnight."

"I worked against the bill at the legislature last winter," said McConnell. "I tried to show this phase of it to some of the legislators and they set me down as an insidious lobbyist. The girls now that see they are going to lose their jobs are all wrought up over it, and are as sore as can be. But I can't help them now. I don't know why this law should be applied so strictly in the cities and why no attention should be paid to it on the farms. I don't believe there is any exemption for girls of the farms. It would be interesting if someone would make this charge and it would clinch those on the farms who work girls over nine hours there. Such a procedure would raise such a howl from those in the farming districts that they would tell their representatives in the legislature what they think about the law. Here in the drug business, however, we are not complaining of the nine-hour provision, but of the provision that makes it impossible to employ a girl after 10 at night."

Sleuths Believe Experts Got Away With Big Gem Haul

NARRAGANSETT PIER, N. Y., July 31.—The jewels stolen from the summer resort of Mrs. Mary Rumsey and her husband, J. Hanan, are being sought in New York, Boston and other cities where big transactions in precious stones are not uncommon. Large dealers in diamonds have been cautioned against dealing with strangers who have jewelry of great value for sale.

This move is taken to indicate a belief that the thieves have left town with their booty and have covered their immediate tracks. Although the police throughout the country have been asked to watch the pawnshops, the detectives are pretty well satisfied that the robbers are the work of an expert gang who are too shrewd to do business with pawnbrokers. The mysterious automobile seen on Ocean road Saturday night is the most important clue.

When the detectives began work on the Hanan case they declared that it was an "inside job." But when a day later the Rumsey cottage was entered the police modified their views and thought they saw the hand of the experienced thief.

Corn Rises Two Cents on Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Excitement in the corn market whirled prices up more than 2 cents above yesterday. This made the advance equal to about 7 cents in the last week.

Reports were at hand indicating that the corn crop as a whole had suffered a loss of 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels in the last month owing to damage at lack of normal amount of moisture. The greater part of the injury has been in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska, but the outlook for an enlarged area of damage was today regarded by many traders as dangerously threatening.

Davenport, Ia., sent word that all growth records for July had been broken. Less than two-tenths of an inch of rain fell during the month and there were no signs of any relief. Peoria, Ill., dispatches said corn in the fields near there was fired two or three feet up and was not likely to produce any grain, the color of the tassels having become unnatural.

THREE MEN KILLED IN WRECK NEAR DULUTH

DULUTH, Aug. 1.—Three men are known to have been killed, two fatally injured, four were badly hurt and scores more are unaccounted for as the result of a collision of ore trains at the Alouez ore docks last night. All the killed and injured were laborers. Indignant over the accident, 250 dock hands struck.

The accident is blamed to careless switching. A moving ore train ran into a standing train, throwing the workmen into ore pockets and covering them with ore.

PHOTOGRAPHER KILLED BY LITTLE GIRL'S FATHER

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Henry L. Gronimus, 62 years old, a photographer, who was shot twice last night by E. J. Duprey, a tailor, died today. Duprey disappeared following the shooting and is being sought by the police.

Gronimus was acquitted in Judge Windsor's court on July 24 on a charge of attacking Stella, the 12-year-old daughter of Duprey, but the father declared that justice had been miscarried.

When he met Gronimus in front of the latter's photograph studio he fired five shots at him, two taking effect.

REDUCED RATES WILL STAND

Railroad Men Do Not Think Roads Will Appeal from Decision.

REDUCTION IS FIGHT PER CENT

Cut Will Affect Nearly Every Bit of Freight Handled Between This City and Colorado Points.

Railroad men are of the opinion that the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission, handed down Thursday, reducing freight rates between Missouri and Colorado points will end the controversy and that the matter will not be taken to the supreme court. Going upon this theory, rate clerks have commenced work lining up the new rates that will become effective September 15.

The decision was brought about on complaint of the Omaha Commercial club, filed with the commission in April, 1910. Later commercial clubs of other Missouri river cities joined and the fight was continued a year or more before a final hearing was had. The result is a radical reduction in class rates and amounts to about 8 per cent. The rates, both old and new are here given and are on the basis of per 100 pounds to Colorado common points:

Class	1	2	3	4	5
Old rate.....	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.05	\$1.50
New rate.....	1.15	.92	.74	.90	.47

Reduction... 3.10... 8.00... 5.05... 13.80

Most of the freight in tonnage goes fourth and fifth, including lumber and coal, while merchandise goes in the first and second class. The five classifications include about everything that is handled, so that on the whole about everything handled by freight is subject to the reduction.

See Great Victory.

E. J. McVann, manager of the traffic bureau of the Commercial club, considers the recent rate decision of the Interstate Commerce commission a great victory for Omaha shippers. In the decision of the "Kinley" case in 1910 the commission reduced the Chicago and St. Louis rates to Colorado very materially. At the same time in the Missouri river rate case these reductions were made from the east to Omaha: First-class, 5 cents; second-class, 4 cents; third-class, 2 cents; fourth-class, 3 cents; fifth-class, 2 cents.

Comparing this to the following reductions in Chicago's rates made in 1910-19 cents, 20 cents, 15 cents, 12 cents and 10 cents, and the St. Louis rate reduction of 2 cents, 15 cents, 14 cents, 11 1/2 cents and 9 cents. Manager McVann points out that Omaha shippers are relieved of the greater part of the load of difference in freights that they have been compelled to equalize out of their own pockets since the 1910 reductions were made for Chicago and St. Louis.

Resolution in House for Investigation of Hard Coal Combine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Investigation of the hard coal trust was proposed in resolution today by Representative Murray of Massachusetts. It calls on the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor and the Interstate Commerce Commission for information as to the ownership of anthracite lands by railroads and to prices of cost of production.

In a statement accompanying the resolution Representative Murray declared facts in possession of the departments would prove one of the most complete monopolies in existence.

"I have every reason to believe," he said, "that there now is in the executive departments enough data to show that more than 50 per cent of the available anthracite and between 85 and 90 per cent of the anthracite shipped yearly is in control of the seven railway systems which form the only means of transporting the coal to the market. These roads are so bound together by common interests, by interlocking directorates and by agreements of various kinds, that they act as a unit in controlling the price of anthracite coal."

The Department of Justice has been conducting an independent investigation for some time.

Three Thousand Cans of Meat Several Years Old Seized

SEATTLE, Aug. 1.—Complaint was filed by the prosecutor today before a justice of peace, against Sulzberger & Son, large meat packers of New York, Chicago and Kansas City, charging them with misbranding cans of various meats. Three local merchants were arrested yesterday for selling the goods and 3,000 cans were seized.

State Chemist Johnson reported to the state food inspector that the meat was unfit for food, having been canned so long ago that the tin had rotted, exposing the meat to the air and resulting in decay.

Examination of the tins by Deputy Food Inspector Adams revealed, he alleges, that they were put up by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger before the passage of the pure food and drug act of 1906. The cans, it is alleged, contained the original inscription that they were approved under the congressional pure food act of 1881. This label, it is charged, was covered with a new label of Sulzberger & Son, which read that the cans were guaranteed under the pure food act of 1906.

GRONNA DEFENDS FARMERS

North Dakota Senator Continues Attack on Tariff Bill.

LIPPETT HAS COTTON SCHEDULE

He Proposes Rates of the Dingley Bill Less a Reduction of Twenty Per Cent—Catron Against Free Wool.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Senator Gronna of North Dakota continued his assault in the senate today on the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, renewing his criticism of the agricultural schedules. He compared the proposed rates on all agricultural products with the tariffs of other countries and asserted that in everything the farmer raised he will be put at a great disadvantage.

Senator Catron, republican, of New Mexico opposed free raw wool and the reductions in woolen manufactures in a speech today.

"If this bill is carried into law," Senator Catron declared, "a blow will be given to the sheep industry which will extinguish it unless those people interested in sheep shall do as they did in 1894 and 1896—buy all the holdings of the small owners and carry the large flocks into what would be denominated by the party in power as a trust or monopoly."

The senator further said the proposed law would close the woolen mills.

"A foreign monopoly would, he asserted, intervene to keep prices up and prevent cheapening the cost of living through the free listing of wool and 50 per cent reduction in wool manufactures."

Another Cotton Schedule Offered.

Senator Lippett introduced as a substitute the cotton schedule of the Dingley law of 1897, less 20 per cent.

Senator Brandegee asked Senator Simmons if he had been able to get any understanding with house leaders as to when the new wool rates were to become effective.

"I conferred with Representative Underwood, who was not authorized to report any agreement. I cannot see any remedy in the matter except the speedy passage of the bill," replied the finance committee chairman.

Zion City Alderman Expelled by Fellows

ZION CITY, Ill., Aug. 1.—By a vote of 6 to 2, the city council last night expelled Alderman Arthur Stevenson of the Second ward on charges in connection with the handling of the returns at the municipal election last April.

Stevenson was one of a committee of three which handled the returns. The alderman made no effort to defend himself before the city council, although his attorney protested against the action as illegal.

Stevenson was brought to Zion City from England by the late Dr. Alexander Dawie and for several years was manager of the Zion City lace works.

MAYOR'S RESIDENCE IS BURNED BY INCENDIARY

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The home of Mayor Stevenson of Highwood, Ill., a suburb near Fort Sheridan, was destroyed by fire today. It is believed to have been due to incendiaryism supposed to have been incited by the mayor's recent opposition to "blind pigs" in the village. The fire caused a loss of \$5,000.

Plots to Wreck Shaft Houses in the Copper Districts Discovered

CALUMET, Mich., Aug. 1.—Strengthening of the military positions as a sequel to revelations of alleged plots to dynamite shaft houses and other property marked the early hours of the copper miners' strike today.

Reports that explosives had disappeared from the Hancock mine powder house and the discovery of dynamite on a prisoner taken at Red Jacket led General Abbey to issue orders designed to increase the effective strength of the brigade of state troops controlling the district.

The Third infantry hospital corps was impressed into service, its members being mounted and armed with revolvers and riot sticks fashioned from wagon spokes.

This force, it was announced, will be used as reserve cavalry. In addition a section of Battery A, stationed at Quincy, was ordered into Calumet to take the place of infantrymen sent to reinforce some of the outlying posts.

Another dynamite arrest was made early today after threats had been made to blow up houses of nonunion men in South Hecla. Two companions of the prisoners were released after a brief examination at brigade headquarters.

There were increased operations by the mine managements on the big locations. Shop work was resumed on the south range at Tri-Mountain, Battle and Champion, no trouble being reported. In Calumet pumps were started at Tamarack No. 1 shaft and trains were sent over the Hecla & Torch Lake railroad, the company line which connects the mines of the Calumet & Hecla company with its mills and smelters.

Operations of the road were suspended when the mills shut down the second day of the strike.

Methods of the troops in keeping the streets clear today brought vigorous protests from union headquarters. In several instances it was declared citizens were ordered into their houses while sitting on doorsteps.

Isaac Rauhala, a jeweler, was clubbed by a patrol, which drove his horses on the sidewalk on Pine street. He exhibited a bruised shoulder as evidence of his experience.

General Abbey has promised town officials that the patrol will be held in check. The troop commander says the men must not drive their horses across the curbing nor use their sticks except in emergencies.

Half a dozen men arrested in connection with rioting at the South range locations were arraigned in a Houghton justice court. One was discharged, three were put under small bonds to keep the peace and the case against the others continued.

Prince Will Be Mayor of Duluth

DULUTH, Aug. 1.—In a sweeping decision, dealing with every phase of the Minnesota elections laws, as well as provisions of the Duluth charter relative to the preferential system of balloting, District Judge A. A. Cant yesterday afternoon declared William I. Prince legally elected mayor of this city at last April's municipal election. Two contests were filed immediately after the election by W. B. McEwen and Marcus L. Fay, candidates for the office. Their contention that the charter of the city provided for a preferential system was unconstitutional was denied by the court.

FIFTY THOUSAND IS OFFERED WITNESS IN WESTERN FUEL CASE

David G. Powers, Formerly Connected with Company, Tells Sensational Story to Prosecutors.

HE WAS ASKED TO DISAPPEAR

First Offer of Twenty Thousand He Says Was Raised.

ATTORNEYS WILL NOT TALK

Men in Charge of Case Will Not Discuss Statement.

MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED

President and Directors of Corporation Are Charged with Defrauding Government Out of Customs Duties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—At a conference with the special counsel who will prosecute the Western Fuel cases here this month, David G. Powers, formerly an employe of the company and now the chief witness for the government, said today that he had been offered \$50,000 if he would vanish.

Powers gave the names of those who had approached him and the phrasing of the offer. Matt Sullivan and Theodore J. Hoehn, in charge of the case as assistants to the attorney general, declined to discuss Powers' story beyond saying:

"We shall vigorously prosecute every person connected with this fraud."

"The president and directors of the Western Fuel company are charged with having defrauded the government of customs dues aggregating nearly \$1,000,000 by manipulating weighing sheets showing the tonnage of imported coal."

"The Western Fuel men can't be convicted," Powers says he was told, and you're a fool not to accept the \$50,000 they are willing to give you to disappear. Take what you can get and quit, and if \$50,000 is not enough they will be glad to make it \$20,000. You've got to look out for yourself."

This is the second charge of corrupt influence made since indictments were returned. When John L. McNab resigned as United States attorney he charged in a sensational letter to President Wilson that pressure had been brought to bear on Attorney General McCreynolds to order the trials postponed.

Tampering With Voting Machines is Easy, Says Expert

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Ways of tampering with a voting machine were pointed out to the Butts legislative committee by Prof. C. E. Dupuy of Lewis Institute today.

Th witness produced a "wire clip," a "beat wire," a piece of "angle steel" and an ordinary rubber band. With these simple devices the will of the people of the entire city he said, might be defeated in the registration ballots.

He showed four ways in which he said the front of the machine could be tampered with and five ways in which the election officials might tamper with the inner mechanism by unlocking rear doors.

The National Capital

The Senate.

Friday, August 1, 1913.
Resumed general debate on tariff bill and Senator Gronna continued his attack. Lobby committee continued cross-examination of Martin M. Wilhall. Senator Catron opposed free wool and reductions in woolen manufactures. Sabcom committee reported on tariff bill, but postponed action.

The House.

Chairman Flood of foreign affairs committee favorably reported bill for separate legations to Paraguay and Uruguay and elevation of legation at Madrid to an embassy.

Representative Murray (Mass.) introduced resolution for investigation of hard coal trust.

Representative Neely introduced resolution directing banking committee to investigate change of Secretary McAdoo that New York bankers have depressed prices of government bonds.

Foreign affairs committee discussed Mexican situation and voted to request Ambassador Wilson to present his views. Ambassador Bryan asked appropriation of \$100,000 to care for American made destitute by Mexican revolutions.

Republican Leader Mann concluded Dixie-Caribbean debate with an attack on administration and Attorney General McCreynolds.

Adjourned at 1:35 p.m. until noon Tuesday.

Looking Out For the Main Chance

No matter what theorists may say about the pursuit of pleasure, the main chance is one that is incontrovertible fact that we must admit. We are looking out for the main chance. Have you ever stopped to think what the "main chance" is? It is the opportunity to make and to spend money to our own greatest advantage.

It is the greatest mistake to believe a man rich because he has a good sized income; he may be poorer than the man with half the amount. A man's financial status should be judged not by what he makes, but by the relative amounts of his income and his expenditures.

Have you ever thought that with an income of two thousand a year you may be better off at the end of five years than the man with five thousand?

Tomorrow the Best Colored Comics with The Sunday Bee

POSTMASTERS WILL MEET IN ST. PAUL NEXT

DENVER, Aug. 1.—Delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters, who last night selected St. Paul as the 1914 convention city, report today on various pleasure trips to the mountains.