Words Backed By Deeds
That's why The Bee has friends and enemies, and why it wields an influence for public good.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER
Unsettled

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STATE UNIVERSITY GETS MILLION AND QUARTER SUPPORT

Federal Government Votes that Amount for Agricultural and Mechanical College.

TO SPEND FOR GREATEST GOOD

Regents Planning Where it Can Be Most Advantageously Used.

DEAN BURNETT GIVES VIEWS

Department Colleges Should Have the Use of Same Campus.

SCHOOL GROWING RAPIDLY

Insistent Demand for Agricultural Graduates Has Caused Many Students to Take Up This Branch of Work.

The University of Nebraska has received from the federal government $1,250,000 for the support of its agricultural and mechanical college. It receives no specific federal support for the school of agriculture. The regents of the university are all exceedingly anxious to spend this money, not only in accordance with law, as has always been done, but also under such conditions and in such an environment as will produce the best results in the work of this very important college. With this thought in mind the chancellor recently asked Dean Burnett to express his opinion in regard to the effect which university consolidation would have on the work of the College of Agriculture. The letter of the dean follows:

"My Dear Chancellor Avery: Replying to your inquiry regarding the effect which university consolidation will have upon the College of Agriculture, I may say:

Unity Is Best.

"In all the leading state universities where agriculture is on the same campus with other colleges, agriculture has prospered and these are today the strong and dominant agricultural colleges of the United States. Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri are good illustrations of this type. In Minnesota, where the agricultural college is separated from the central campus, the college suffers, although there is a strong secondary school. Minnesota has an agricultural plant valued at more than $1,000,000, with much of the academic work in the college of agriculture taught at this campus.

"The Agricultural college in Nebraska was established in 1909 by legislative act. Since then there has been a regular growth in the number of students in attendance. There are this year 235 men (of whom seventy-eight are forestry) and 128 women in home economics in this college. Last year eighty-two men and sixty-five women in the arts college registered for work in the agricultural college. About one-third of the men in the present freshmen class are registered in forestry. The registration in this college is far below what might reasonably be expected in a united institution.

Opportunities Unexcelled.

"The opportunities for graduates in agriculture are unexcelled. So great has been the demand for experienced men that we have lost each year to other institutions a very large proportion of our agricultural faculty. At the opening of the present year fourteen members of the agricultural college faculty were entering upon their first year's service. This is nearly 25 per cent of the faculty and illustrates the insistent demand for qualified men in agriculture outside of the state of Nebraska. That agriculture has not flourished in the University of Nebraska in the past is due very largely to the fact that it has been cut off and dissociated from all the other educational impulses of the university.

"The work in home economics in the College of Agriculture is under the same handicap as agriculture itself. The last catalogue shows 124 women taking this work. Sixty-five additional women from the arts college registered for special work in this department. If the handicap of distance were removed the number of women in the university taking regular and special work in home economics would very greatly increase.

Separation Handicaps.

"The separation of the academic from the technical work in the agricultural college seriously handicaps the student, both in time and in cost of travel. This would be avoided by consolidation.

"The wider association of students mingling on one campus would attract many students to industrial courses, with their larger opportunities, who now graduate from academic courses.

"There would be economy in the use of buildings for general education and for administration.

"All the work of the agricultural college must be on one campus. Division of its work is fatal to its growth. To build up an independent college at the farm is less desirable than to build up a consolidated institution.

"It is the experience of all the larger universities that the academic and professional colleges have prospered better under the environment created by in-

(Continued on Page Two.)

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Friday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Unsettled weather with probably rain tonight or Friday; colder Friday afternoon.

Temperature at Omaha—

Hours.	Deg.
5 a. m.	36
6 a. m.	37
7 a. m.	38
8 a. m.	39
9 a. m.	41
10 a. m.	41
11 a. m.	42
12 m.	42
1 p. m.	43
2 p. m.	45
3 p. m.	45

Scientist Released From Penitentiary Will Be Deported

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—John R. Wilmot, scientist, author, inventor and promoter, who recently was paroled from the Joliet penitentiary after serving five and one-half years of a seven-year sentence on a charge of forgery, is in the county jail here awaiting a formal order from Washington ordering his deportation to England.

Wilmot, who is said to have degrees from English universities, was arraigned before Dr. Percy L. Prentiss, immigration inspector, yesterday and his presence in this country was held to be undesirable. His deportation was ordered.

While in the penitentiary Wilmot is said to have laid the foundation for several inventions of monetary value, one being a gas machine and another a smoke consumer. Being a convict he could not patent them, but he planned to float a company as soon as he was paroled.

When he stepped from the penitentiary door he was arrested. The main point against him was said to be his criminal record. In England he is said to have been known under the alias of "Tom Crawshaw."

Proposes Clearing Houses with Power to Issue Loan Notes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—An organization of twenty geographically located clearing houses, with authority to issue loan certificates, convertible on demand into government currency at 50 per cent of their face value, was proposed to the house currency reform committee today as the natural solution of the currency problem by W. A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange bank of New York and a former president of the New York clearing house.

Mr. Nash saw no necessity for a central bank; depreciated the idea of copying European methods and urged the committee not to seek the plan of some theorist in finance, who, he said, "is more to be dreaded than a bull in a china shop."

Mr. Nash said the clearing houses contemplated in his plan practically would be regional banks.

Root Repudiates Speech Published in Central America

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Root, rising to a question of personal privilege in the senate today, entered vigorous denial of a speech he is alleged to have made regarding relations between the United States and Central and South American countries. The speech had been printed in a paper at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and is now being circulated throughout the Latin-American republics for the purpose, Senator Root said "to stir up strife and create ill-feeling by the enemies of the United States."

"The extracts of the purported speech which are being published," declared Senator Root, "are impudent forgeries. I never said any such thing or wrote any such thing. The publication is being used by the enemies of the United States and I desire to repeat in most formal and public manner my denial of the views attributed to me."

Miller Confers with Wickersham About McManigal's Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Charles W. Miller, United States attorney at Indianapolis, late today conferred with Attorney General Wickersham and Assistant Attorney General Harr, regarding the recent dynamite conspiracy trials. It is understood that Mr. Miller took up with the attorney general the disposition of Ortie E. McManigal, the confessed dynamiter who was brought to Indianapolis from Los Angeles as a witness in the federal trial, and the question of referring testimony taken at Indianapolis to state authorities for such action as they might desire to take against those alleged to be responsible for the destruction of life or property by dynamite.

Hepburn's Daughter Dies on Ocean Liner

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Wireless brought word today of the death last night on board the liner Wilhelmina, eighty miles out, of Mrs. W. F. Thummel, a daughter of Colonel Peter Hepburn, formerly representative from the Eighth Iowa district and one time chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Death resulted from heart disease.

Mrs. Thummel was on her way to Honolulu with friends on a pleasure trip. W. F. Thummel is an attorney in New York City.

Nebraska Editor Marries in Hurry

Archie Donovan, the 21-year-old editor of the Madison Star-Mail, to which position he succeeded upon the death of his father, John Donovan, came to Omaha yesterday afternoon, dashed out to the home of Charles B. McDonald, called for Miss Tillie Mavis, who was visiting there, and swooped over to South Omaha, where they were married. Miss Mavis is 19 years old.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN STOCKS STOLEN

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—W. D. Wade, 80 years old, president of the Australian Marine Fibres, a foreign corporation, who arrived here today on his way to London, England, reported to the police that a satchel containing stock in the company of the par value of $400,000 had been stolen from him in a Chicago railway station.

CONCENTRATION IS MENACE TO COUNTRY

Geo. M. Reynolds, Chicago Banker, Says it Has Already Gone Too Far for Safety.

FAVORS WIDEST PUBLICITY

Interlocking Directorates, He Thinks, Are Wrong.

COMPETITION IS BAD FORM

Schiff Says Banks Do Let Each Others' Clients Alone.

OPERATION OF SYNDICATES

Special Associations Formed to Underwrite Risks Assumed by Bond Houses—Many Firms Participate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—That the concentration of money and credit is a potential "menace to the country" was asserted before the house money trust committee today by George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National bank of Chicago. Mr. Reynolds said that he knew of the "trend toward concentration of money and credits" and that he thought it a dangerous thing.

"I am opposed to the concentration of any sort of power," he said. "I believe that concentration to the point it has already gone is a menace. In saying that I do not wish to sit in judgment on the men who hold that power."

Mr. Reynolds said he was opposed to the principle of interlocking directors in potentially competing concerns and that he had adhered to that principle throughout his banking career.

The Continental and Commercial, Mr. Reynolds said, loaned money to its own directors and corporations with which they were connected, but did not loan to its own officers. He did not believe officers should be allowed to borrow from their own banks.

Federal Inspection Inefficient.

Mr. Reynolds declared that the Chicago clearing house was the first to employ a bank examiner.

"Was that because you found the federal inspectors inefficient?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes, at that time we found it inefficient in connection with the three banks of John R. Walsh. The other banks of Chicago had to guarantee the deposits of the Walsh banks, which were in a deplorable condition, and they paid them off at a loss. To prevent such a situation arising again we formed an examining force."

Mr. Reynolds could not make any specific recommendation as to remedying the concentration of money and credit, but was sure the prevention of interlocking directors in competing concerns would have a good effect. In conclusion Mr. Reynolds said he believed that "competition was not dead," but he believed banking would be improved by a return to competitive conditions.

Mr. Reynolds said he would approve a law giving minority stockholders in national banks the right of representation on the board of directors and would approve a law incorporating clearing houses so long as it did not interfere with the free conduct of business.

"I am in favor of utmost regulation and publicity," he said.

Purposes of Syndicate.

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. described the method of issuing securities for corporations as practiced by his house. He said after his firm had agreed to issue the securities syndicates were formed to underwrite the risk assumed by the bond house.

"The object of the syndicate is to take over the securities if you fail to sell them?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes, that's it," said Mr. Schiff.

Banks and trust companies, he said, were the participants in these underwriting syndicates.

Mr. Schiff said about seventy-five to 125 concerns were on a list of participants from time to time invited to take part in underwriting syndicates.

"What is the ethics of the banking business in connection with bond issues?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

Competition Is Bad Form.

"It is not considered good form," said Mr. Schiff, "to create undue interference or competition by a banking firm." He added that big banking houses generally had corporations as their clients and that no other bond house would endeavor to take issues from the banking firm, recognized as the usual fiscal agent of the corporation.

Mr. Schiff said there was a sharp rivalry between his firm and Speyer & Co., but he knew of no instance in the last five years when Morgan & Co. had "invaded the field of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.," or vice versa.

Mr. Schiff said that national bank and trust company officers were not offered participation in syndicates formed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., but he believed banks and trust companies should be allowed to participate in those underwriting syndicates.

After a long discussion Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Schiff:

"Then you think that national banks should be allowed to do business as syndicate underwriters, promoters and issuing houses?"

"Yes, I would allow them to do any legitimate banking business without restriction except the restriction of careful management. I believe officers and directors both should be barred from borrowing from their banks except that firms which have partners who are directors should be allowed to borrow from the bank."

Mr. Schiff said that he thought minority stockholders should be represented in the management of banks, but he did not think they should have that representation as a matter of law.

New Hampshire Deadlock Unbroken

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16.—The legislature balloted for the third time today without electing a United States senator. Henry F. Hollis (dem.) received 196 votes; Henry B. Quinby (rep.), 86; Rosecrans W. Pillsbury (rep.), 49, and there were seventy-two scattering votes.

No Landing Place

From the Washington Star.

PROTEST BRINGS RESULTS

President Miller of Burlington Promises Some Concessions.

BETTER SERVICE IS IN SIGHT

No. 1 to Run Through Omaha, Connection with Ashland Cut-Off Promised, as Well as New Shopping Train.

The trip of the business men of Omaha to Chicago to complain to the Burlington head officials of the treatment that Omaha has been receiving at the hands of that road has had the result of securing renewal of promises made years ago and never fulfilled.

It was announced yesterday that three concessions had been made. In the first place, train No. 1, from Chicago to Denver, which for twenty years has been making a short cut from Pacific Junction to Ashland, via Plattsmouth, will hereafter pass through Omaha and stop here.

A new shoppers train from out in the state is also announced. This train will start from Hastings some time in the morning and arrive at Omaha about noon.

Darius Miller, president of the Burlington, also assured the committee of Omaha business men that his road would construct an Omaha connection with the Ashland cut-off and open it for business during 1914.

Puts it in Writing.

After the conference Darius Miller, president of the Burlington, sent the following letter to C. H. Pickens, chairman of the special committee which went to Chicago, composed of Ward M. Burgess, John S. Brady, T. C. Byrne, M. C. Peters, C. C. Belden, J. Clarke Coit, Luther Drake, W. H. Bucholz and J. M. Guild, commissioner of the Commercial club.

"After conference today with yourself and members of the special committee of the Commercial club of Omaha, it will be understood that we will construct the Omaha cut-off with the Ashland line and open same for business during the year 1914. This has always been a part of the original plan, as stated some years ago, and we will now proceed with the necessary engineering work so that construction and completion of the cut-off will be accomplished by the time stated.

"After considering your suggestions we will also arrange to run our passenger train No. 1 via Omaha and will take up at once with your committee and others interested all questions referred to regarding the improvement of operating conditions in freight and passenger train schedules affecting Omaha business interests. I have already stated to Mr. George E. Haverstick, president of the Commercial club, by letter that the change which we contemplate in reference to our auditing work at Omaha is a necessary step for the improvement of efficiency in our methods, but that this change does not involve the removal of our headquarters from Omaha nor the transfer or change in authority of any of the officers there whose duties bring them into contact with the public. The treasury department will remain at Omaha. I feel certain that these matters will all be reasonably adjusted to your satisfaction.

"In this connection it will also be of interest to your committee to know that we are proposing this year to complete the Powder River line in Wyoming, having already during the last five years, including work now under contract, expended for these and other improvements in Wyoming something in excess of $15,000,000. These improvements, we think, will be of substantial benefit to your interests.

"I beg to assure you that I appreciate the conference which I have had with

(Continued on Page Five.)

Hotel Workers in New York City Vote to Strike

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A strike ballot taken by members of the International Hotel Workers' union last night resulted in 2,000 day workers voting unanimously in favor of a general strike. It was announced that the order calling out the workers in hotels all over the city could not be issued until the result of the night workers' ballot, which began at midnight, became known. Strike leaders claim to have extended their organization to include even the hotel chambermaids and scrubwomen.

Night working waiters, numbering about 3,000 voted today in ratification of a general strike in Greater New York, as decided upon last night by their day working fellows. Leaders say the strike will begin within twenty-four hours.

The strike is to be conducted by the International Hotel Workers' union and Industrial Workers of the World, and will involve between 12,000 and 15,000 men. Arturo Giovannitti and Elizabeth Flynn, organizers for the Industrial Workers, were the chief speakers at today's meeting.

Castro's Appeal is in Hands of Nagel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—General Cipriano Castro's appeal from the decision of the New York immigration authorities barring him from the United States was received today by Secretary Nagel, who will give it immediate consideration.

The secretary will take up first the decision of the special board of inquiry, which held that Castro's refusal to answer questions relating to the assassination of General Paredes in Venezuela amounted to an admission of the commission of crime involving moral turpitude or an abstraction to the legitimate efforts of administrative offices to ascertain facts to determine his right to enter.

In a similar case, several months ago in which an Austrian refused to answer questions regarding a bank robbery with which he was said to have been connected, Secretary Nagel sustained such a ruling. The case went to the courts, but was decided in the government's favor on another point.

It is expected Castro's case will reach the courts and the far-reaching questions will be decided judicially for the first time.

FORMER NEBRASKA WOMAN AIDS SUFFRAGE PAGEANT

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—A former Nebraska woman, Mrs. J. D. Webster, who is the wife of J. D. Webster, former city attorney of Lincoln, is taking a prominent part in the management of the suffrage pageant to be held here the day before inauguration. Mrs. Webster is a physician and used to practice in Nebraska. She is in charge of the physicians' portion of the pageant and has arranged for an automobile section exclusively for physicians in the parade.

The board of construction in the Treasury department has approved a contract for the Fall River Quarries company of Hot Springs, S. D., for sandstone to be used in the erection of public buildings at Rapid City, S. D. Representative Martin of South Dakota has been looking out for the South Dakota stone firms to enable them to secure an opportunity to bid on public buildings, but found that in the Rapid City building only bids for limestone had been asked for, which is not produced in South Dakota. After taking the matter up with the treasury officials, the South Dakota firm was given a chance to bid, with the above result.

CHARGES OF GROSS FRAUDS

Committee Reports on Conditions on White Earth Reservation.

LAND IS ILLEGALLY ALLOTTED

Best and Most Valuable Tracts of Timber Are Secured by Lumber Companies—Indian Agent is Censured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Charges of gross frauds against the Indians on the White Earth reservation in Minnesota, that their physical condition is pitiful and that Major James McLaughlin, Indian inspector, did not properly guard the Indians' interests in the allotment of lands, were made to the house today in a report by the committee on expenditures in the Interior department. It recommended that some remedy be found by congress for the present "anomalous situation" by which the commissioner of Indian affairs has complete control over property worth $1,000,000,000 belonging to Indians of the various tribes in the United States.

The report declares the Chippewas and other Indians were defrauded of large sums in the sale of lands and standing timber on the White Earth reservation. A sale in 1900, the committee "finds from undisputed authority," was fraudulent in the details of its accomplishment. The committee further charges that "fraudulent partiality" was shown by Simon Michelet, Indian alloting agent, in alloting the Indian timber under the law of 1905.

"The best and most valuable pine allotments fell into the hands of those who intended in advance to reserve them," says the report.

Lumber Companies in Control.

Investigations following these acts, the committee says, results in the sending out of an Indian agent, Thomas Downs, who "found the proceedings partial, unfair and unjust." Thereupon the paid agents of the lumber companies, who claimed rights themselves as Indians and who would be beneficiaries of the allotment fraud, remonstrated to the Interior department for the setting aside of the proceedings."

The report declares that Major James McLaughlin, the second agent sent out, refused to allow the full blood Indians to send out runners to bring in the people; made false reports as to the number of full bloods present and gave no adequate notice to the Indians of the mass meeting at which the question came up, which "in effect, was a council of lumber companies."

The action of former Commissioner Francis E. Leupp was condemned on the ground that he prevented a full statement of the Indian complaints to President Roosevelt.

STATE AUDITOR HOWARD REGULAR THIRTEEN MAN

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 16.—(Special.)—The number thirteen has no terrors for Auditor Howard. In fact he is a thirteen man and on that date has occurred most of the important events of his life. For instance he was married on the 13th. When he went on his wedding trip he and Mrs. Howard occupied berth No. 13; at their first and second stops they occupied rooms No. 13. The couple went to housekeeping on the 13th. He has a daughter born on the 13th.

The first application for insurance he ever wrote was written on the 13th and he went to work for the Legal Reserve on the 13th, and the first bond he ever signed as state official was signed on January 13 and the bonds were issued by his home village of Dundee. He moved from Lincoln to Omaha on the 13th.

NORTON WOULD CUT LIST OF EMPLOYES TO ACTUAL NEEDS

Polk County Democrat Scares House with Resolution Against Pie Biting.

ASKS ONLY ASSISTANTS NEEDED

Would Make Actual Qualifications Basis of Job.

WATER POWER COMES TO FRONT

Speaker Kelley Appoints Committee to Probe Situation.

GOVERNOR MAKES AN INQUIRY

Anxious to Know Whether His Appointments to Board of Control Will Meet Approval of Senate.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 16.—(Special.)—Norton of Polk is anxious that this house of representatives make a record for economy in the matter of the employment of help. To this end he introduced a resolution this morning providing that no employe be put to work unless the services were actually needed. Several members at once enetered a vigorous protest and the resolution went over until tomorrow. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, There has been much waste and extravagance in the past in the matter of legislative employes; at each session many persons have been placed upon the payroll purely for political reasons and not because there was need of their service or special equipment on their part for performing the work, and

"Whereas, Pending the enactment of a civil service law in Nebraska, which shall secure trained and skilled persons only for these public positions, and employ them only as required for the transaction of business and without regard to political campaign services, and,

Last Session's Record.

"Whereas, There were employed in the house during the thirty-second session, as shown by House Journal for 1911, page 81, employes as follows:

Custodians and assistant custodians	14
Pages and messengers	5
Assistant janitor	2
Porters	1
Night watch	1
Day watch	1
Mail carriers	3
Door and gallery keepers	7
Engrossing clerks	9
Bill clerks	3
Journal clerks	6
Clerks	7
Copyists	2
Stenographers	3
Proofreaders	16
Subsequently added, about	
Grand total	80

"Whereas, Correspondence with the state of Wisconsin, where employes are selected by means of civil service, discloses the following:

Total number of employes in the senate	36
Total number of employes in the house	50
Total	86
Number senators in Wisconsin senate	33
No. representatives in Wisconsin house	100

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, That it is the sense of this house, first, that the number of employes should be limited to the actual requirements, to the end that no one be employed unless his or her service is absolutely necessary to facilitate the work of the house. Second, that the persons employed should be assigned to the various ends of work for which they are particularly well qualified. And no person should be employed until that person's qualifications are known. Third, that the number employed during the present session should be less than what has been employed during the previous sessions of the legislature.

"And Be It Further Resolved, That the committee on employes be requested to sumbit to this house, a complete report, containing the name of those employed, and indicating the kind of work that each one is expected to perform."

R. B. Howell of Omaha was here today conferring with members of the legislature. He discussed water power sites with McAllister and it is supposede discussed the Omaha Water Board bill with others.

This bill, which was introduced in the senate will be fought by some of the house delegation from Omaha.

During a short session of the house this morning Speaker Kelley appointed the following committee to investigate the application for water power sites and to draft a law in accordance with the resolution introduced yesterday by McAllister of Dakota. The committee is as follows:

McAllister, chairman; Trumble of Sherman, Anderson of Boyd, Reische of Dawes, Hardin of Harlin, Stebbins of Dawson and Corbin of Johnson.

State Fair Bill.

Twenty bills were introduced among them being one by Lee of Douglas appropriating $100,000 for state fair buildings and $8,000 for new ground at the state fair site. Sugarman of Douglas introduced several bills cutting down the punishment for carrying concealed weapons to $100

WHERE TO FIND WHAT YOU WANT

Want anything? A man or woman employe, a job, a bargain, a partner in business, a chance to invest, want to buy or sell or rent? Go to the Natural market the Want Ad columns of The Bee. You will find what you want. There you will be given the widest selection, the highest quality — the best of every bargain. Try, and be convinced.

Tyler 1000