

COLONEL NELSON IS FOUND GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT

Judge Guthrie Takes Exception to Report of Divorce Case Printed in Kansas City Star.

OPINION DRAWN IN ADVANCE

Court Admits Preparing it Before Case is Called.

GIVEN ONE DAY IN JAIL

Editor Asks Court of Appeals for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

HEARING IS HELD AT ONCE

Writ of Supersedeas is Granted and Case Will Come Up Before Higher Court on Merits Wednesday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—W. R. Nelson, editor and owner of the Kansas City Star, pronounced guilty of contempt by Judge Joseph A. Guthrie, in the county circuit court this afternoon, was sentenced to one day in the county jail. His attorney immediately applied for a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Guthrie immediately ordered that Mr. Nelson be turned over to the sheriff and be taken to jail. Attorney Walsh for Mr. Nelson, urged the court to grant five minutes in which to secure the writ of habeas corpus. The court demurred, but finally the time was allowed after an argument.

Within the allotted time, Mr. Walsh announced that the writ had been granted by the court of appeals. The writ was made returnable immediately and all concerned adjourned to the court of appeals, where an argument upon it was begun. The writ acted as a supersedeas and in the meantime, Mr. Nelson was given his liberty.

Judge J. M. Johnson of the court of appeals promptly granted the writ and released Mr. Nelson upon his personal recognizance in bail of \$100, until next Wednesday, when the case will be gone into thoroughly.

Report of Divorce Case.

The citation for contempt followed the publication in the Star of an article stating that the payments of attorneys' fees was given in charge of the property in a divorce suit recently tried in the circuit court.

Judge Guthrie's decision, elicited from Attorney Walsh, for the defense, the statement that he believed it had been prepared in advance of the hearing. The court admitted this, saying that it was as "readily prepared then as any time since the court had the facts in its grasp."

Mr. Walsh's instance, the fact that the decision was prepared in advance was put into the record.

The decision followed argument by Attorney Walsh that a finding against Mr. Nelson would be not only a reflection upon the dignity of the court, but an act based upon theories of Blackstone's time, when any person could be cited at any time upon any charge of contempt of the king's ministers and thrown into prison.

Only three witnesses testified. Repeated objections by Attorney Yates, friend of the court, sustained by the court, resulted in these being dismissed by the defense shortly after being called. Most of the hearing was given over to impassioned arguments for the freedom of the press by Mr. Walsh and strong denunciations of the mendacity of the press from Attorney Yates.

Attorney Yates, arguing that the usual \$50 fine would be no punishment for Mr. Nelson, insisted that the editor be sent to jail.

"Plain, unambiguous meaning of the article," said the court, "is that this court consented to decide the matter of attorneys' fees in a divorce suit as the lawyer dictated and would pay the lawyer and let the woman starve. This was untrue. I must demand respect for this court, and if I cannot command respect I shall step out."

Matter of News.

Mr. Walsh argued that the Star published the proceedings in the divorce case as a mere matter of news and told nothing but the truth.

"I believe it to be of the greatest importance," he declared, "that courts permit the fullest and most elaborate discussion of all divorce cases. No question in modern progressive times has been the subject of more research or brought forth wider interest than this."

"Is this not a matter that affects the family? Should we leave it to be squabbled over by attorneys? Shouldn't people

WILL STORM ADRIANOPLE Besiegers Enthusiastic at Prospects of Battle.

DETAILS CAREFULLY ARRANGED

Bulgarians and Serbians Making Bets as to Which Flag Will Be First Planted on the Walls.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A last attempt to prevent a resumption of war in the Balkan peninsula is being made by the representatives of the powers at Constantinople and Sofia, according to information received by the European ambassadors in London. A detailed report on the subject is expected this evening.

In the meanwhile everything has made ready for a renewal of hostilities. The members of the Bulgarian peace delegation have received communication from the front, in which General Smoot is one of the most efficient officers gathered together. He declares that the city has been carefully prepared. The general commends the spirit of loyal rivalry between the Serbian and Bulgarian troops who in almost equal numbers invest the fortress. Bets are freely offered among the besiegers, he says, as to which nationality will be first to enter Adrianople and plant on its walls the victorious flag of the ally.

It is asserted here that the Montenegrins and the Greeks have received assurances that Russia and France will support their retention of Scutari and (Continued on Page Two)

Castro Intimates That He Is Afraid of Assassination

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Crispian Castro shunned the streets of New York today and announced that he was not going out to see the sights or for any other purpose. This he explained by saying that he was "caught here like a mouse in a trap."

"Do you fear for your personal safety?" he was asked.

"I am afraid of no man," he replied, "but I am looking out for No. 1. This is all I can say about this today."

General Castro issued a statement declaring that his difficulty in getting out of the United States was due to the opposition of certain interests which desired to obtain possession of Venezuelan mines. He continued:

"And for that reason I will go back to Europe as soon as I possibly can, because I do not want to expose myself to new persecution.

"I could have answered all the questions the board at Ellis Island asked me," says the statement, "but such a statement would have been equivalent to recognizing the immigration authorities of the United States as an international tribunal or court to deal with the civil, political and criminal questions of all nations. I refused to answer as a matter of principle."

Consolidated Transit System in Chicago to Cost Half a Billion

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Mayor Harrison and members of the city council committee on transportation are understood to have reached an agreement on the general terms of a plan authorizing the consolidation of the surface and elevated railroads of Chicago, the construction of a system of subways and the merger of all three, according to a morning newspaper.

This combination ultimately will represent from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 and statements of street railway officials are to the effect that in forty years the city will own the entire property without additional cost at the time of transfer.

This municipal ownership of all transportation facilities is to be accomplished by utilizing the city's percentage of profits to assist in retiring the financial obligations of the various traction companies.

Seven Hurt When Auto Hits Street Car

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—Seven persons were injured when an automobile driven by Louis Moser, president of a paper company, struck a street car here today. The automobile was running at a high speed. The four persons in the automobile were thrown out and three persons in the street car were so badly injured that they were sent to the city hospital.

CLIPPING GOLDEN FLEECE

Monte Carlo Hotels Believed to Have a Share of the Best of York Trimmers.

SENATE PASSES BILL FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

Works Measure to Limit Tenure of President Goes Through Upper House with Votes to Spare.

CUMMINS OPENS DEBATE

Washington Only President Whose Second Term Was Profitable.

DUTIES OFTEN NEGLECTED

For Removal of Temporary Officers to Trim for Votes.

SMOOT TAKES OPPOSITE VIEW

Smoot Denies Charge Made by Poinsett that Mormon Church Carried Utah for Taft at Last Election.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The senate today passed the Works resolution for a single six-year presidential term by a single 61 to 32. This was one vote more than the necessary two-thirds.

Senator Cummins opened the debate today on the Works proposed constitutional amendment to limit a president to a single six-year term by proposing to permit voters to amend the constitution directly without a previous action of congress, when "a substantial majority" demanded such a change. He declared that with the exception of George Washington, those presidents who had served two terms would have been better if they had served but one term.

Senator Cummins declared a president's work was often "neglected and badly performed" because of attention to efforts to re-election and re-election.

"I believe a president would do his duty more efficiently if no influences can affect him," he said. "I think the Sherman anti-trust law will be more thoroughly administered and more energetically applied to all persons alike if the president of the United States is made free from all the influences which these great interests may exert."

Borah Replies to Cummins. Senator Borah declared that with the chances of re-election before a president the "subtle and insidious influence" of corporation interests was counterbalanced by the influence that law enforced.

Senator Cummins insisted the president should be taken from the "maelstrom of politics."

"He ought not to travel from one end of the country to the other," he said, "appealing to the people in the same way as a candidate for any other office. The duties of the president's office are sufficient to consume all his time and strength and are important enough to merit all of his attention and devotion."

Mormonism in Utah in the last campaign was injected into the senate debate by Senator Poinsett, who declared President Taft had carried Utah only because the church had issued a proclamation commanding members of the church to vote for Taft.

"Is that not true," he demanded of Senator Smoot.

"No, it is not," returned Mr. Smoot. "President Smith made speeches and himself favored Mr. Taft's re-election, but he issued no official communications whatever on the subject."

Mayor of Lincoln Defendant in Suit Under Albert Law

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Action was begun today in the district court of Lancaster county under the Albert law against eight persons in Lincoln charged with operating houses of prostitution. In addition to these, six owners of property in which the places were run were charged with a violation of the same law. Among the latter were Mayor Armstrong, who owns the building operated as the Grace hotel. It is expected the action will be begun against others said to be in the same business. County Attorney Strode filed the papers in the case.

Sheep Camp Raided; Outfit Destroyed

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Feb. 1.—Some time during last night a band of men, said to be about a dozen in number, descended on the sheep camp of G. W. Walsner & Sons, near Arvada, twenty miles from here, drove the herder away at the point of guns, set fire to the wagon and outfit and burned it. It is reported that a number of sheep were killed, but this cannot be verified. The herder was warned two weeks ago to get back across the deadline or he would be summarily dealt with.

MORRILL LIKELY TO BE WITHOUT A POSTMASTER

LINCOLN, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Wanted, a postmaster for the town of Morrill, who can get the job. W. L. Miner, the present postmaster, who is also deputy state auditor, has resigned several times, but the government has yet to name his successor, though the people of Morrill at an election selected a man for the place. Senator Hitchcock today wrote Mr. Miner there was nothing doing, or words to that effect, about getting someone to take the job. So Mr. Miner wrote back that he was through with the job and on February 3 would turn it over to his business, and asking that an inspector be present to check him out.

Speaking of Shadows



GOVERNMENT PARTY TO RATE CONFERENCE

Pacific Mail Official Says it Sent Agent to London.

REPRESENTS PANAMA LINE

Meeting, He Says, Placed Charges on Coffee from Central American Ports to New York and Ports in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—B. P. Schwerin, vice president of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, denied before the house committee "shipping trust" committee today that there existed a rate agreement between his company and the Kosmos Steamship company as to rates on coffee from Central America.

"The State department is informed," said Chairman Alexander, "that a conference exists between your line and the Kosmos company."

"Then the State department's information is wrong," said Mr. Schwerin. "We have no agreement with the Kosmos line either as to an equal division of traffic or as to rates. Some years ago the Kosmos line began a rate war. The coffee rate went down to \$2 a ton. Two years ago I decided to carry no more coffee at a loss and we fixed the price at \$3. This rate the Kosmos line met."

The United States government itself is a party to European steamship conferences which fix rates between Central America and European ports and New York City, according to Schwerin, who told the committee that the government, representing the Panama railroad and the Panama Steamship line, sent a representative to the annual conference meetings in London when coffee rates were fixed.

He added that the government had endeavored to force a rate agreement between his line and the Hawaii-American line, but that his line had declined to enter the agreement on the "ground" that it was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

"Then the government," said Mr. Schwerin, "to force the Hawaiian line to maintain its prices, threatened if it cut them down to put on a competing line with the government behind it."

Railroads Do Not Care. Mr. Schwerin said that when the Panama canal was opened his line, as a railroad-owned line, would be forced out of the trade. From talks with the railroad men he believed they were indifferent as to the provision barring railroad-owned ships from the canal.

"The railroads don't care a snap about it," he said.

WOMAN OF LODGE POLE WEDS AFTER DISPUTE

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Alfred Phipps, aged 62 years, and his bride of today, formerly Mrs. Mary Richards of Lodge Pole, Neb., aged 23 years, sailed for a trip abroad on their honeymoon. They parted thirty-five years ago as the result of a family dispute, but all difficulties were overcome, resulting in their wedding today.

The National Capital

Saturday, February 1, 1913.

The Senate. Resumed consideration of the Works six-year presidential term amendment.

The House. Ways and means committee resumed hearings on tariff.

Listens to Fortune Tellers and Leaps Into the Ocean

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Fortune tellers are blamed for hallucinations which reached a climax today, when Mrs. Agnes Walsh, a well-to-do Philadelphia, threw herself screaming from a pier. A longshoreman pulled her out of the water. Her husband said that a year ago soon after a fortune teller told his wife there was to be a great fire in Ireland, whence Walsh and his wife came twenty-one years ago. The belief that the opposing parties in the home rule struggle would burn up the country finally became so fixed in her mind that her husband, thinking to restore her mental balance, consented to let her return to Ireland. She was waiting to board the Olympic when she jumped into the water.

New Revised Code and Laws May Mix

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Unless the republican senate does something to head off the action of the democratic house, which passed the bill adopting the code as revised by a special commission, the taxpayers will pay a mighty big printing bill and there will be a lot of confusion and perhaps a lot of unconstitutional law enacted.

The house voted to adopt the code without considering it, though a special committee did report favorably on it. While the bill is pending the house and senate are introducing bills amending the Cobbe statutes and making no reference to the revised code. Should the code be adopted in the senate all bills pending which amend Cobbe's statutes will have to be changed to correspond with the new code, and when these changes are made, more amendments will have to be printed and the amendment section in Cobbe's changed to correspond with the section in the revised code.

Pauline Wayne Goes Back to Wisconsin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Pauline Wayne, President Taft's famous Holstein cow, will follow him into retirement March 4. The president today gave her back to Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin, who two years ago brought Pauline to the White House. Pauline has not been in the best of health for several months. President Taft believes if she is taken back to Wisconsin and put on Senator Stephenson's farm again her youthful vigor will revive. The senator was glad to get Pauline back into the fold for she had supplied milk to the family of a president for two years and will add dignity to his herd.

Woman of Lodge Pole Weds After Dispute

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INAUGURATION HELD BY GRIDIRON CLUB

Humorous Features of Approaching National Event Portrayed at Annual Banquet.

NATION'S NOTABLES MIMICKED

Imitations of Wilson, Taft, Roosevelt, Bryan and Many Others Frolic About, to Amusement of Diners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President-elect Wilson, President Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, Rio Van Winkle and a lot of other notables were portrayed to the Gridiron club and its guests tonight at the annual winter dinner, when men of national size sat at the banquet board and saw themselves frolicking about to their own amusement.

The dinner took the form of one graceful tribute to President Taft and another to President-elect Wilson. The club began by having an inauguration of its own president, Rudolph Kauffman of the Washington Evening Star. His inaugural procession, which marched into the banquet hall to the blare of a band, consisted of a detachment of the New Jersey National guard; a club of Princeton professors; a contingent of southern colonels, hurrahing for the "sold south," "Places for veterans," etc.; the "Wanta Eta Psi" of college boys, Tammany's phalanx, the "In Bad club," including George W. Harvey, Henry Watterson, August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan, and finally a squad of suffragettes, shrieking, "Votes for women."

When the din had partially subsided it was announced in behalf of President Kauffman that he did not think much of the parade, as there were some things missing.

"Where," he asked, "was the Champ Clark Houn' Dog club?"

"Went broke at Baltimore," was the explanation.

"Where's the Underwood Protection phalanx?"

"Pulled off the train by Bill Bryan and slapped into steel shackles," was the answer, while the "Harmon Ohio Buckeyes" were being entertained at French Life Springs at Tom Taggart's expense.

Such as it was, the new president was obliged to be content with his inaugural office—the golden gridiron—with the statement that, this being an era of economy and reform, he would be allowed neither salary nor travel expenses.

Hardly had the guests turned again to their terrapin, when entrance was demanded and achieved by the Sigma Pi Psi Sigma fraternity of the Yale law school, which insisted on initiating two new members to the club. The dinner was suspended for the ceremony. The neophytes were "Mr. William of Oyster Bay," to be known in the order, respectively as, "Brother Bill" and "Brother Teddy." A discord in the band was explained by the inability of the neophytes to agree on a marching tune; one demanding the only tune he knew, "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," the other wanting Ketter's "Hymn of Peace."

The "Grand Panjandrum" explained that "S-P-S" meant "Stand Pat Progressive Society." The symbol of the ballot box with a coffin and scholar's cap below it meant, "The ballot box is the one peaceful bludgeon in the hands of the people." He who is stricken by it may either crawl into his political coffin and die at once, or prolong life a little by going to teach at a university.

A nondescript, double-ended animal, with a moose's head at one end and an elephant's at the other, replaced the time-honored goat, that both candidates should be able to ride at once. When it broke down under their combined weight, Theodore defiantly declared that though he "couldn't run the darn thing by Godfrey, I smashed it!" while William (Continued on Page Three)

CHANCELLOR AVERY ISSUES ADDRESS TO UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

Executive Explains Reasons Which Actuated Regents in Recommending Removal.

IN INTEREST OF TRUE ECONOMY

Will Do Away with Friction in Operating Divided Plant.

ASKS ALL TO TAKE BROAD VIEW

Welfare of Present and Future Generations at Stake.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

Buildings in Both Plants Are Now Inadequate and Much New Construction is Needed in Any Event.

LINCOLN, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Chancellor Avery of the University of Nebraska has prepared the following address:

To the Alumni of the University of Nebraska: Before the regents had made their trip for the purpose of studying conditions in other institutions, and before the officers of the Alumni association had made any definite recommendation as to development at the city campus or consolidation of all the university's teaching activities at the farm campus, I wrote you, appealing to you to use all your influence to have the question settled one way or the other. Paraphrasing one of Lincoln's immortal sentences, I also stated that I would be willing to do everything in my power to build up a greater University of Nebraska by moving it all, or by leaving it upon its present site.

Since this appeal was issued, the regents have recommended that all the teaching activities of the university, now conducted upon the city campus, be consolidated with the agricultural activities at the farm, provided that a bill levying for removal purposes a tax of 1 mill, to continue for six years, can be passed by the present session of the legislature. They have further agreed that to attempt to move with a smaller sum would be unwise. This report of the regents coincides entirely with my personal judgment in the matter.

From the point of view of the advancement of agriculture, economy in operation after the construction of the new plant, avoidance of the friction which must necessarily occur between two divided plants, more wholesome student life away from the distractions of the business center of the city, yet near enough to obtain all the good things of urban life with relatively little effort, the seeming impossibility of vigorous growth on the part of the university without a closer relation to the agricultural interests of the state, the immovability of the downtown campus—now all these points of view I am convinced that if we take into consideration the ultimate result, and the welfare not only of the present but of future generations, the plan of consolidating all of our activities at the farm is the wisest of the three suggestions. This is also the almost universal opinion of educators outside of Nebraska, with whom I have conferred.

Look Well to Future.

On the other hand, I am not unmindful of the fact that devoted friends of the institution, particularly the older alumni, feel very sensitive about any proposed destruction of parts of the university with which they have been associated and which link them to their own student days. As an alumnus, I have precisely the same feeling when I go to the room in the old main building where I sat under the instruction of Dean Edger and Prof. Hunt; or to the chemical laboratory where for over ten years, as student, instructor and professor, I put in most of my time. I even felt a loss a number of years ago when the building was razed, and made far more effort and cost, valuable for incoming students. These feelings have their place and their value, but an executive is obliged to disregard them, so far as his own feelings are concerned, when he is convinced that another course is the wisest and farseeing one.

I recognize, also, the force and sincerity—though I question in part the soundness—of the arguments: That students and professors would be seriously inconvenienced by removing them to the student labor problem would be difficult of readjustment; that the school of agriculture would be to a considerable extent merged with the college of agriculture; that all the land at the University farm is now needed for agricultural purposes; and that many keepers of boarding houses, who have invested their small savings in property near the university and who by housing students have rendered the institution a real service, would suffer. Nor am I unmindful of the just rights of the taxpayers, and of the fact that there is a limit to their ability to bear taxation. There are always in the minds of thinking men, two sides to any public question. If this were not so the question would not be a question.

Falling Behind Progression.

In addition to the bill providing for consolidation at the farm, a bill has been introduced providing for the levy of a half mill tax, part of the proceeds of which is to be used to enlarge the city campus. I would urge all alumni carefully to study the merits of these bills. I hope that they will conclude that the 1 mill levy is the wiser plan; but in case they do not, I trust that they will vigorously support the other measure, as I myself shall do as far as I can, if it becomes evident that the bill providing the levy for consolidation can not be passed at this session.

I am emphasizing this session, because the university is, relatively speaking, falling behind other institutions, though I give them from memory, the following figures are approximately correct: For land and buildings, during the last biennium, Illinois has spent \$1,500,000, Wisconsin about \$500,000, and Minnesota an even larger amount. These great in-

The Weather

For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity—Fair; not much change in temperature.

Hour	Temp.	Wind
8 a. m.	50	W, 10
9 a. m.	50	W, 10
10 a. m.	50	W, 10
11 a. m.	50	W, 10
12 m.	50	W, 10
1 p. m.	50	W, 10
2 p. m.	50	W, 10
3 p. m.	50	W, 10
4 p. m.	50	W, 10
5 p. m.	50	W, 10
6 p. m.	50	W, 10
7 p. m.	50	W, 10
8 p. m.	50	W, 10
9 p. m.	50	W, 10
10 p. m.	50	W, 10
11 p. m.	50	W, 10
12 m.	50	W, 10

Comparative Event Record.

Year	High	Low	Mean	Precip.
1912	50	30	40	3.0
1911	50	30	40	3.0
1910	50	30	40	3.0
1909	50	30	40	3.0
1908	50	30	40	3.0
1907	50	30	40	3.0
1906	50	30	40	3.0
1905	50	30	40	3.0
1904	50	30	40	3.0
1903	50	30	40	3.0
1902	50	30	40	3.0
1901	50	30	40	3.0
1900	50	30	40	3.0

Normal temperature..... 50
Deficiency for the day..... 0
Total rainfall since March 1..... 0
Deficiency for the day..... 0
Deficiency since March 1..... 0
Deficiency for cor. period, 1911..... 0
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912..... 0
T indicates trace of precipitation.
— indicates below zero.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.