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# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER  
Snow

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OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1916—TWELVE PAGES.

On Trains, at Hotel  
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## HARD COAL CHIEFS REJECT DEMANDS OF THEIR WORKMEN

Anthracite Operators Refuse to Grant Increase in Wages and Shorter Hours Asked by Men.

THEY SUGGEST ARBITRATION  
They Declare Can't Afford to Pay Toolers Any More.

WOULD COME ON THE PUBLIC

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The anthracite coal operators rejected here today the demands of their miners for a 20 per cent increase in wages, complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, a two-year working agreement, an eight-hour day and changes in the methods of fixing wages.

The operators propose that if the differences cannot be settled by the interested parties themselves they be submitted to the board of conciliation provided for in the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike commission of 1902. The miners' demands were formulated last September at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and were ratified last week by the United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis.

In reply to their employees, signed by the heads of nineteen anthracite companies and approved at their meeting today, it is stated that to grant the wage increase would mean an advance to the consumer of 50 cents a ton for domestic sizes of anthracite. The operators declare that the anthracite industry is being conducted "on as low a margin of profit as is possible, if the operators are to continue to serve the public."

The demand for recognition of the United Mine Workers is declared unreasonable, as it would "subject the anthracite region to the politics of an organization absolutely controlled from the outside." The operators point out that a majority of the members of the United Mine Workers are employed in the bituminous coal fields. They hold "the rights of organized labor are fully protected by the open shop principle established by the commission."

## Arguments Begin in Mohr Murder Case

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3.—The presentation of all the evidence in the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, Cecil Brown and Henry H. Spellman, charged with the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, was completed at the forenoon session of the superior court here today. It is expected that the case will reach the jury some time tomorrow.

The greater part of the session was occupied by the prosecution in seeking to refute parts of the testimony offered during the last week by the defense. A witness called in behalf of the two negroes had testified that one of the bullets which struck Dr. Mohr entered the chest. The state today put on a physician who stated that both bullets entered the back. The state also sought to rebut the theory that the assault on Dr. Mohr was for the purpose of robbery.

## Disabled Zeppelin Afloat in North Sea

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A fishing trawler reported today to the naval authorities that it had seen a German Zeppelin in the North Sea in a sinking condition, it was stated in an official announcement given out this evening.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam yesterday reported that the coast guard on the Dutch island of Ameland in the North Sea sighted a Zeppelin which was flying low, probably having lost its bearings in the fog. The Zeppelin was bombarded by the guards, it was added, more than fifty shots being fired at it, some of which it was believed hit the airship, which ultimately disappeared to the northward.

## The Weather

For Omaha: Council Bluffs and Vicinity  
Snow and colder.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday	Hours	Deg.
8 a. m.	8	10
9 a. m.	9	10
10 a. m.	10	10
11 a. m.	11	10
12 m.	12	10
1 p. m.	1	10
2 p. m.	2	10
3 p. m.	3	10
4 p. m.	4	10
5 p. m.	5	10
6 p. m.	6	10
7 p. m.	7	10
8 p. m.	8	10
9 p. m.	9	10
10 p. m.	10	10
11 p. m.	11	10
12 m.	12	10

Comparative Local Record.

Highest yesterday	1914	1915	1916
Lowest yesterday	19	15	12
Mean temperature	26	20	19
Precipitation	.07	.00	.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:  
Normal temperature..... 21  
Deficiency for the day..... 12  
Total deficiency since March 1..... 230  
Normal precipitation..... .44 inch  
Excess for the day..... .04 inch  
Total rainfall since March 1..... 23.35 inches  
Deficiency since March 1..... 208.65 inches  
Deficiency for year period, 1914..... 54 inches  
Deficiency for year period, 1915..... 57.75 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.  
Station Name Temp. High-Rain-Fall

Cheyanne, snow	10	.13
Davenport, clear	12	.00
Denver, partly cloudy	12	.00
Des Moines, clear	14	.00
Indianapolis, clear	14	.00
St. Louis, clear	14	.00
St. Paul, clear	14	.00
Omaha, clear	14	.00
Rapid City, clear	14	.00
Salt Lake City, cloudy	40	.00
Sioux Falls, clear	14	.00
St. Charles, clear	14	.00
Valentine, clear	14	.00

T indicates trace of precipitation.  
A. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

## TWO NEW ENTRIES IN THE RACE FOR GOVERNOR.



MAYOR CHARLES W. BRYAN,  
For Democratic Nomination.



CLARENCE J. MILES,  
For Republican Nomination.

## MAYOR BRYAN FILES FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Brother of Commoner Accepts Filing and Lays Emphasis on Dry Platform.

W. J. BRYAN IS BACKING HIM  
(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—That Mayor Charles Bryan is the political Moses to lead the democratic party out of the wilderness is now settled. To make it doubly assured he makes the announcement himself. He recognizes that owing to the conditions in all political parties someone must come forward and save the whole country, and the mantle of leadership has settled upon him.

In answer to the question of whether he would accept the filing made this morning placing him in nomination for the democratic nomination for governor, the mayor said:

"I believe in the very important questions to be considered this year by the voters of Nebraska and owing to the unusual conditions existing in all political parties, I feel it my duty to stand as a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor in response to the petition filed by the democrats of my home city and the requests which have been coming from throughout the state. I will therefore file my acceptance and make the best fight for the race that I know how. I will give out a statement within a few days relative to some questions that I believe the voters of Nebraska will be interested in considering at the primaries."

No Doubt of It Now.

When the mayor issued his celebrated pronouncement a couple of months ago, which threw consternation into the ranks of his party, to the effect that every candidate for a state and legislative office must attach himself firmly to the water wagon or be flattened out by the Bryan roller, many of the mayor's friends sought consolation in the alleged statement that his statement was made without the sanction of Brother William J. That they erred is apparent by a letter (Continued on Page Three, Column Five.)

## Updike Brothers on a Ranch Somewhere Out in the West

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Irving and Herbert Updike have quit these environs. They are some place in the west, a destination said to be known to only four persons hereabouts.

The best information obtainable is that they are on a ranch, working diligently to forget the troubles they heaped upon themselves by plotting to kill their father, mother and sister. It was their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Purman D. Updike, who made that rip roaring statement to abstain from drinking intoxicants or indulging any further in the "fast life."

They departed just a week ago today, twenty-four hours after they were liberated from jail on bonds signed by their father and Henry C. Hansen, vice president of the Oak Park Trust and Savings

## MILES WILL RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Hastings Man Announces Himself as Candidate for State Executive.

STATES STAND ON ISSUES

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Clarence J. Miles, for several terms mayor of the city of Hastings, now a prosperous grain dealer, and one of the best known of young republican leaders in the state, today announced his intention of going before the voters at the coming primary, asking for the nomination for the office of governor.

Mr. Miles, in his statement of his intentions, says:

"In announcing my candidacy for the republican nomination for governor, subject to the will of the voters at the primaries April 12, 1916, I might preface my remarks by saying that I have two motives in my ambition to be governor. I want to see the government of this great young state administered in an economical, progressive and business-like manner, the same as one would conduct any large private enterprise. I believe that men who work for the state should be honest and capable, and that honesty and efficiency for this particular work are as necessary tests for employment by the state as by the individual. I believe I understand business methods and that I can and would apply these methods to the state administration. The other motive I have is personal pride. I feel that it is a legitimate ambition to want to be governor of Nebraska, with the hopes of successfully managing the affairs of the state, so that the good people at the end of the term can say, 'Well done.' That commendation and the satisfaction from it are worth more than the largest salary paid by the richest business concern."

Position on Important Questions.

"As the platform convention will not be held for months after the primaries, it seems only fair that candidates should, in advance, let the people know just where they stand on important questions."

"While the liquor question is not a political issue, I have never tried to carry water on both shoulders, and that there can be no mistake in my position, I will state that I am for high license and temperance but not for prohibition. I favor high license as the best means of controlling the liquor traffic, but if the people of the state, by their votes, declare for prohibition, I shall abide the will of the majority, and shall, if elected governor, use all the power at my command under the law, to carry out the expressed will of the people. On the other hand, should the result be against prohibition, I would enforce the liquor law and not favor any material change in its provisions, as I consider it the best state liquor law in the country. I favor reasonable appropriations to keep our state university at its present high standard of excellence and in the front rank with other great educational institutions. I also favor the sectional normal schools, and realize their advantages. Good roads should be encouraged generally, as a better means of transportation for our farmers, and the advertising it brings through tourists traversing our state."

Protection for Americans.

"I believe in a protective tariff—protection for American life, American industries and American products. The tariff should be modified to meet changed conditions, but should always be sufficient to offset the difference between the price of labor abroad and in this country. This can be best arrived at through the appointment of a non-partisan commission, picked from among business men and scientific experts, and not politicians."

I believe in reasonable preparedness against war, in which the National Guard should have a substantial part.

"I believe in absolute neutrality with regard to the nations at war; that we should be in a position to protect our national honor, our freedom, our republican institutions, and our citizens, wherever they may be, and a protest against watchful timidity."

## Eleven Lives Lost In Arkansas Floods

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3.—Eleven lives have been lost and hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage done by the floods now devastating Arkansas. Hundreds of families are homeless and the next two days are expected to see the loss and suffering increased.

Laconia Circle, fifty miles below Helena, was flooded today and the town of Dumas, Melwood, Ferguson, Laconia and Knowlton, are inundated. Nearly 300 families have been driven from their homes in the Laconia levee district.

Helena is not in danger, according to dispatches received here. Many refugees have sought shelter there.

The dispatches received here today from the Business Men's club of Arkansas City, says that point is not in serious danger.

bank. But up until last night, when information of their departure was brought to the newspapers, it was generally understood they were still at the home of a Chicago friend, preparing to go away. This information was subsequently verified by George Remus, counsel for the accused sons, and Sidney S. O'Grham, counsel for the elder Updike.

Mr. Updike is paying all the expenses of his sons, and is still laboring to have State Attorney Hoyme wipe the indictments off the criminal docket. If he succeeds the sons will continue their journey from Chicago. If he fails the sons will be recalled for the trial and then their future will depend upon the verdict of the jury. While no direct information is forthcoming on the matter, it is hinted the sons are living under assumed names to avoid further annoyance.

"I cannot give the location of the ranch where they are," said Mr. Remus. "I am pledged to secrecy on that. I don't believe anyone knows except the parents, Mr. Gorham and myself."

## AUSTRIAN U-BOAT RETAKES FORMER LLOYD STEAMSHIP

Submarine Captures Erstwhile German Liner, Koenig Albert, Seized at Beginning of War.

SAILED UNDER ITALIAN FLAG  
Three Hundred Serbians on Board Prize, Which is Towed to Albanian Port.

BERLIN MAKES A STATEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Central News states that a collier has been sunk by a Zeppelin, thirteen men being drowned.

The British steamer Franz Fischer of London has been sunk. Of its crew only three men were saved, Chief Engineer Birch, Steward Taylor and Seaman Hillier.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—The steamer Koenig Albert, flying the Italian flag and with 300 Serbian refugees on board, has been captured by an Austrian warcraft in the Adriatic, it was announced today by the Overseas News agency.

The agency's announcement says: "An Austro-Hungarian submarine stopped the former North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert in the Adriatic. The steamer had been captured by the British at the beginning of the war and afterward put at the disposal of the Italians."

"The steamer, which flew the Italian flag, carried 300 Serbian refugees. The submarine, after stopping the steamer, called it a destroyer, which towed the prize to Booshe Di Cattaro, Albania."

The Koenig Albert, before the war, was in the North German Lloyd service between New York and Mediterranean ports. She is a vessel of 10,481 tons, 429 feet long, built at Stettin in 1910.

## Three Hundred Negro Convicts Are Saved from Flood

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3.—Three hundred negro convicts who were threatened with drowning for two days and three nights on the crumbling levees of the state penitentiary at Cummins were rescued today.

Efforts to get a launch from Grady, Ark., to Gould had proved futile up to noon today, and the situation at Gould was critical. Unless boats reach that city at once grave loss of life is feared.

Currents of water too strong to be braved by rowboats are surging through the streets of the town.

Seventy-five negroes were rescued from a cottonseed warehouse today and swelled the number of refugees at Gould to about 300.

According to advices received at Helena today the levee at New Augusta on the White river went out last night, inundating a large section.

With the crest of the Arkansas river flooding the lower reaches of the stream today continued calls for relief from stricken and threatened villages are being received there. The crest of the waters is between Little Rock and Pine Bluff today.

## Bernstorff Expects Note on Lusitania Some Time Friday

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today received a brief message from the Berlin foreign office, dispatched on January 31, informing him that his latest instructions on the Lusitania case would go forward immediately. The ambassador expects to receive them probably tomorrow.

## Suggest Interstate Quarantine on Dogs

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 3.—Resolutions recommending that the federal government impose interstate quarantines upon dogs and other animals likely to carry the infection of rabies and that western states appropriate funds for the eradication of the rabies epidemic, will probably be adopted at today's session of the National Health conference, being held here under the direction of the federal government.

Other resolutions will favor the passage of a bill by congress granting subsidies for states in caring for the tubercular patients and will endorse the efforts of the national health bureau to stamp out Rocky mountain spotted fever. Ten states and the District of Columbia are represented at the conference.

## SUBMARINE LOST OFF VIRGINIA COAST—Submarine K-5 of the North Atlantic fleet, cruising south with the remainder of the flotilla, that was lost off the Virginia coast in a thick fog. It was finally heard from at Key West.



SUBMARINE K-5  
CIVIL FILM SERVICE

## SMITH HELD GUILTY OF MURDER BY JURY

Defendant Convicted of Second Degree Homicide for Killing of Mrs. Frances Campbell.

PENALTY PENITENTIARY TERM

Relly M. Smith, 69 years old, was convicted of second degree murder as the result of the shooting of Mrs. Frances Campbell October 31 last, by the jury which heard the evidence in his trial in District Judge Sears' court.

The jury deliberated a little more than two hours, taking the case shortly before 4 o'clock and returning a verdict at 6:15.

The verdict was a surprise to most of the persons interested in the case, according to statements made last night. The prosecution made no demand of the jury as to the degree of homicide of which Smith should be found guilty.

Consequently it was anticipated that in the event the jury found Smith guilty it would fix the crime at manslaughter, which is the least of the three degrees of homicide.

Penalty Twenty Years to Life.

The penalty for murder in the second degree is imprisonment in the penitentiary for from twenty years to life, to be fixed by the court.

Although Mrs. Smith, the gray-haired wife of the defendant, remained in the court room more than an hour after the jury retired waiting for a verdict, she had left before the jury came in. None was present except the defendant, his attorney, A. R. Ritchie, Judge Sears and court attaches.

Smith sat quietly in his chair. The jurors, as is almost invariably the case when a verdict of conviction is returned, did not show any emotion.

Penalty Twenty Years to Life.

## LAD TELLS STORY OF FATHER'S DEATH

Crippled Edward Sodonka Relates Tale of Shooting of Parent to Coroner's Jury.

DID IT TO PROTECT MOTHER

"I saw there was no hope—so—I shot him."

In the simple language of the grade school student Edward Sodonka, 15-year-old cripple, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sodonka, who Monday evening shot and killed his father at their home at 4123 South Fortieth street, following an assault by the parent on his wife told a coroner's jury yesterday morning the story of the tragedy.

"My father came home that night about 7 o'clock and started a fight with my mother. He made his usual threats, and finally said he was going to bed and die."

"Later about 8 o'clock my brother Frank came in after working all day long at the store. Mother laid out supper for him, and he had just sat down to the table and was beginning to eat when my father came into the kitchen from the bedroom."

"He went over to the table and, pulling Frank around in his chair, demanded that my brother listen to a story about how he had refused a good job because it was winter and he didn't have to work. He was intoxicated."

Hits Mother in Face

"My mother went over to him and asked that he leave brother alone, saying that Frank was tired and wanted to get in peace. I was reading the newspaper at the time, and looked up just soon enough to see my father stand up and hit my mother in the face with his fist."

Put it There, Wilson, He Says to President

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 3.—The greater part of President Wilson's five minutes' stay here was taken up in shaking hands of hundreds of men, women and children, who crowded about the train and ran after it when it started up again. The president continued to grant handshakes until the train picked up quite a bit of speed. Even then a man sprang ahead of the rest of the crowd and yelled "put it there Wilson," and the president reached for his hand and shook it.

## UNITED STATES NAVY SHOULD BE UNCONQUERABLE

President Tells Cheering Crowd in St. Louis America Should Have Largest Sea Force in World.

GREAT INTERESTS TO PROTECT  
Act of Single Submarine Commander Might Bring America into the War.

MIDWEST FOR PREPAREDNESS

BULLETIN.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 3.—President Wilson was cheered by several thousand persons as he passed through here late today. He addressed the crowd briefly.

"You know my errand," he said, and added: "There is no doubt about Indiana."

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—President Wilson today told an audience of 15,000 cheering tumultuously at his feet, that the United States should have the greatest navy in the world.

"I believe the navy of the United States should be unconquerable," he said, "the greatest in the world."

The president declared that submarine commanders abroad have instructions which for the most part conform with international law, but that the act of one commander might set the world afire, including America.

"Upon the ocean there are hundreds of cargoes of American goods," he said, "cotton, grain and all the bountiful supplies America is sending out to the world—and any one of those cargoes, any one of those ships may be the point of contact that will bring America into the war."

For the first time during the tour the president told of how one set of belligerents was cut off from the world. He said this kept the United States from helping them as it would like. He made the statement in trying to show that the United States was really neutral.

Middle West for Preparedness.

The president opened with the statement that he had "come seeking something in the middle west and found it." He said he had been told the middle west was against preparedness, but did not believe it.

"I did not come out to learn how you thought, but to tell you what was going on. I came out to show that there may be some clarification of the issues we are now confronting."

"America is at peace with all the world because it is the friend of all the world. The friendship is genuine. We are the friend of all the world because we are made up of all the world and understand all the world."

It would tear the heart strings of America to be at war with any other nation.

"We believe we can show our friendship for the world better by keeping out of this struggle than by getting into it. I do not intend the spirit of America."

"I have no indictment of any form of government."

Americans Will Not Be Led.

"No man can lead America any whither that its people do not desire to be led. I believe it to be my duty to subordinate my individual feelings to the conscientious attempt to interpret and express in these international affairs the genuine spirit of my fellow citizens."

So far as America is concerned no man need go among us preaching peace. We are disciples of peace already, and no man need preach that gospel to us.

"Suppose my neighbor's house is on fire and the roof is of combustible material. It is not my fault if the fire spreads. The danger is not from within, but from without."

Get World Affairs.

"The commanders of submarines for the most part are in accord with law of nations, but the act of one commander may set the world on fire."

"There are cargoes of wheat and cotton and manufactured articles on the sea, and every one of them may cause trouble because they go into the zone of fire."

America has drawn no fine points, no new laws in its international relations; it has merely asserted the rights of mankind when the life of mankind is threatened in a world aflame with war. It has rested upon what is already written plain on the documents of international law."

The president said that some day statements of the older countries would have to admit that it was America that kept burning the flame of international law upon its altar when every other altar in the world was swept by the winds of passion.

"I am ready to make every patient allowance," he continued, "for those whose tempers are upset by war."

## Success Is measured in many ways, but success in trade depends on market- ing your goods.

The successful merchant is invariably the merchant who stimulates his business with judicious newspaper publicity.

Advertise in The Bee

## Behind Every Ballot Should Be a Bullet, Says General Pearson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Former Adjutant General Pearson of the Massachusetts National Guard told the house military committee today that the only opposition to federalization of the National Guard has come from the War department and not from the militia.

General Pearson viewed the continental army plan as a hopeless failure before it started.

"If the militia, as has been stated, won't respond to a call in time of war," he said, "what hope is there that this continental army would respond in time of peace?"

General Pearson said he personally favored conscription on the theory that "behind every ballot should be a bullet."

There were just three solutions to the national army problem, he added: first, and most effective, conscription; second, a paid national guard, and, third, the continental army, which was "totally impractical," he said.

Efforts to build up the National Guard on a basis of patriotism, he said, had been a failure.

Militia pay, he feared, would produce too many recruits.

Adjutant General Tillson of the Vermont National Guard argued that the guardsmen had a vested right in any national army that might be formed.