

VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

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VALENTINE. NEBRASKA.

TAKE ACCUSED WEST

SECURITY VEILS THE MOVEMENTS
OF THE DYNAMITE
SUSPECTS.

RAID CALLED A "KIDNAPING"

Labor Circles Declare Arrests of McNamara and His Two Alleged Accomplices a Second Version of Moyer-Haywood Affair.

Washington.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, said the arrest of International Secretary John McNamara, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America, was a grossly outrageous kidnapping and attributed it to enemies of organized labor and a plot of moneyed interests to destroy labor unions. He suggested that the states in the exercise of their police powers are as foreign to each other as are foreign countries and that no country would think of giving up a citizen on mere demand of another country without a hearing. Mr. Gompers said he could not say what may be done in the defense of the men arrested at Indianapolis or whether the federation would give its aid but in the meantime he had the utmost confidence in their innocence.

Upon separate trains and hidden away in locked Pullman compartments under the surveillance of armed guards John McNamara, Secretary of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers association and his two alleged confederates, James McNamara and Orville McManigal, are being rushed to Los Angeles to answer to the charge of having dynamited the Los Angeles Times building October 1, 1910, and causing the death of twenty-one men. The police at Los Angeles and William J. Burns, the detective who brought about the arrests, are taking no chances. Elaborate precautions are said to have been taken to prevent an attempt at rescuing the accused trio. Chief of Police Sebastain said that he feared publicity regarding the movements of the prisoners might result in more dynamiting and the loss of lives and railroad property. Secrecy also is regarded as necessary to avoid legal complications.

TRAIN PLUNGES INTO A GORGE.

Fearful Disaster on a South African Railway.

Cape Town, South Africa.—Twenty-one persons were killed when a passenger train on the Kowlers railway plunged into a rocky gorge 250 feet deep owing to the collapse of the Blaauwkrans bridge, thirteen miles from Grahamstown.

The passengers were carried down with the coaches and their bodies were torn to pieces and inextricably mixed with the debris of the cars, which were ground to splinters.

Fatal Explosion and Fire.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—W. E. Curry, manager of the Parkersburg Chair company, was killed, Mrs. William Kaskey was so badly injured that she probably will die and her son, William, was badly burned in a mysterious explosion and fire, which partly wrecked the house occupied by the family of William Kaskey.

Knight Honorably Acquitted.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer has announced that Capt. Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., has for a second time been "fully and honorably acquitted" of responsibility for damage to the monitor Puritan during recent tests of high explosives on that at Hampton Roads.

Anti-Mormon Outcry.

London.—Anti-Mormon demonstrations were held at Birkenhead and other provincial towns. There was much excitement and a strong feeling was displayed against Mormon propaganda, but owing to police precautions there was no disorders.

Cement Plant Destroyed.

Cement, Okla.—The Acme Portland cement plant here was practically destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000.

Americus Throws Rogers.

New York.—Americus, the Baltimore wrestler, defeated Yankee Rogers in two straight falls, catch-as-catch-can.

Sioux City Live Stock Market.

Sioux City, Io.—Saturday's quotations on the local live stock market follow: Top beefs, \$5.25. Top hogs, \$5.90.

Plague Being Stamped Out.

New York.—Word has come by cable from Bishop James W. Blashford, of the Methodist Episcopal church, that the plague is now extinct in north China and has been almost entirely stamped out in Manchuria.

Jewish Worshipers Arrested.

Vitebsk, Russia.—On the receipt of a report that an illegal meeting was to be held the police surrounded a synagogue and, identifying 300 of the worshipers, arrested forty on the ground that they did not possess passports.

PEACE IS IN SIGHT

MEXICANS WILL END WAR TO
AVERT UNITED STATES
INTERVENTION.

DIAZ TO ACCEPT ARMISTICE

Government's Reply to Taft is an Apology for Battle on Border—Rebels Evacuate Agua Prieta and Federals March Into Town.

Mexico City.—Peace is in sight. A proposition for an armistice, pending negotiations for a settlement of Mexico's internal troubles, was received by the department of foreign relations from Washington, presumably from Dr. Vasquez Gomez.

The armistice is asked for to avoid "international complications" and is evidently caused by apprehension that the United States would take a hand in the mixup.

The government has sent a reply to the request that it will be glad to receive and consider a formal proposal for a cessation of hostilities.

It can be stated on the highest authority that the Mexican government will meet the Maderistas fully half way, that no difficulties will be encountered as to amnesty or as to the honest carrying out of the reform program, and that if the Maderistas are in the slightest degree reasonable peace is assured in a few days' time.

The minister for foreign affairs, Francisco L. de la Barra, stated that the Mexican government in its reply to the note of the American government with reference to the fatalities which had occurred during the first battle of Agua Prieta had expressed its regret for the same and had offered to repeat the orders already given to its soldiers to avoid shooting in the direction of the American frontier, although it pointed out that the shots which had caused the fatalities in question were fired, according to official information corroborated by the press, by the American filibusters who form the majority of the so-called Lopez company of rebels.

In its reply the Mexican government declared its surprise at the procedure of certain subordinate officials, a procedure opposed to the practices of international law and contrary to the friendship which exists between the two nations.

Further, Mr. De la Barra expressed his conviction that these incidents will not affect the friendly relations between the two nations in the slightest, as their respective governments are animated by the most sincere sense of justice.

Agua Prieta, Mexico.—The rebel army, following almost 18 hours of incessant fighting in defense of Agua Prieta, quietly evacuated the town during the night. It moved out silently and when day broke was nowhere to be seen. The Mexican national troops entered the city at dawn, encountering no resistance.

The reason for the evacuation of the city after their all day defense of it was not at first apparent. The most logical conclusion seemed to be that they had exhausted their ammunition.

Later developments showed the rebel army to be disrupted. Its leaders gave up the fight and the men in the ranks appear to have fled in directions of their own individual choosing.

The victorious federal force, which occupied the town, numbered about 1,200 men. Lieut. Col. Reynaldo Diaz was in supreme command. Under him were Major Luis Medina Barron of the rurales and Commandant Francisco Chippa, formerly prefect of the town of Moctezuma.

The government losses may never be known. The federals declined the assistance of the Red Cross, stating that the army would care for its own wounded. During the fighting the federals removed their dead and wounded to the rear. It is understood that those killed were buried on the field. None was brought into the bull ring at Agua Prieta.

Washington.—That President Taft is more determined than ever that the United States shall not intervene in Mexico became known after a conference of himself and Secretary Knox and a committee from the house of representatives.

The president said difficulties must necessarily arise out of conditions in Mexico because of the proximity of fighting to the American line.

"But," he was quoted later as saying, "it takes two to make a war."

Doctor Gomez, revolutionary agent here, sent an urgent message to General Madero by way of El Paso, cautioning him against attacking Juarez at present.

Roosevelt Ends Long Tour.

New York.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrived home from his seven weeks' tour of the west. As he stepped off a train from Chicago he came into contact with a crowd of outgoing visitors, many of whom greeted him with cheers.

Opposed to Estrada's Rule.

New Orleans.—Mail correspondence from Bluefields, Nicaragua, declares that republic is menaced by an anti-Estrada outbreak. Several attempts have been made on the life of President Estrada, it is declared.

Taft May Pick Longworth.

Washington.—While President Taft has not decided definitely on a successor to Ambassador Hill at Berlin, one name he is expected to consider is that of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

BEATING HIM TO IT!



TELLS OF "JACKPOT"

NEW WITNESS IN HELM INQUIRY
GIVES STRANGER'S BRIBE
STORY.

BOASTS OF LORIMER FUND

Former Senator Hopkins Informs Committee He Had Numerous Suggestions He Could Purchase Votes for His Re-election.

Springfield, Ill.—A statement attributed to C. E. Weihe, brother-in-law of Edward Hines, was presented to the Helm investigating committee by William Burgess of Duluth. Mr. Burgess testified that on the 7th of last month Mr. Weihe, who was total stranger to Mr. Burgess, made the boast to Burgess that \$100,000 had been raised to elect William Lorimer senator and that he, Weihe, had put up \$10,000 himself.

Burgess, on taking the witness stand, told of a railroad journey on the Winnipeg Flyer between Duluth and Virginia in March, 1911. He said a man named Johnson of a trade publication, one Randolph, John and Carl Weyerhaeuser, Weihe and another man were in the party, the smoking compartment, aboard a sleeping car.

Burgess said the subject of William Lorimer's election came up in the course of conversation. Burgess, during this chat on the subject of Lorimer, said he expressed the opinion that the senator had used money to effect his election.

"You don't know what you are talking about," Weihe said to me," testified Burgess.

Burgess then said Weihe declared Lorimer never spent a cent, but that a jack-pot was raised by Lorimer's friends to effect the election.

"I know what I am talking about," Weihe was quoted by Burgess as saying, "because I put up \$10,000 for that jack-pot."

Ex-Senator Albert J. Hopkins testified that he was approached frequently with suggestions that for certain amounts he could purchase votes toward re-election, but invariably replied that he was a candidate for the senate and not for the penitentiary.

Attorney Healy asked Mr. Hopkins regarding reports that money had been used to elect Lorimer.

"Senator McCormick of Madison county," said Mr. Hopkins, "told my private secretary, John M. Peppers, that he had been offered \$2,500 to vote for Lorimer."

Mr. Hopkins said that he could not state the time or place of this offer.

Mr. Hopkins told of a conference with Mr. Lorimer at the Willard hotel in Washington, at which he tried in vain to ascertain the cause of Lorimer's opposition to his re-election. He said that he did not know Edward Hines or Edward Tilden, and did not recall ever seeing them.

"I believed throughout the dead-jock that I would be elected by Republican votes," said Mr. Hopkins. "I did not believe they would go home without choosing me after I had been endorsed by the voters."

Mr. Tilden in brief said he did not intend to return to Springfield or bring his private books and papers before the committee. He did offer to select one member of the committee to examine such records and report to the other four members.

Works Makes Maiden Speech.

Washington.—Arizona's right to statehood under the Constitution found a strong advocate on the floor of the United States senate in the person of Senator Works, California's new member of the upper house of congress.

Pope III; Defies Doctor.

Rome.—Pope Pius X. is indisposed. He has been cautioned by his private physician, Dr. Giuseppe Petacci, to avoid overexertion, but has refused to change his daily routine.

BILL AIDS CONSUMER

REPORT SHOWS THAT FREE LIST
WOULD REDUCE TARIFF.

Reciprocity Not Enough to Lift Burden From the Farmers—Cannon Attacks Canadian Pact.

Washington.—Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee submitted to the house the majority report of that body on the so-called farmer's free list bill. The report is an analysis of the proposed duty exemptions and a Democratic political argument.

The report shows that the bill would reduce the tariff revenue \$10,016,495, based on importations for the last fiscal year, an amount described as "inconsiderable in comparison with the great saving and advantages to all of our people from the additions to the free list provided."

The reciprocity agreement, the committee asserts, cannot afford the American people all the needed relief from high prices. "Action on the agreement involves the necessity of further and immediate action in removing a number of duties on imports from other countries in order that justice may be done to the great army of agricultural producers who, in the Canadian agreement, are to have all the alleged protection removed from their products without a corresponding or reciprocal removal of the protective duties on the commodities they must purchase to sustain their lives and industries."

Former Speaker Cannon vigorously in a speech attacked Canadian reciprocity.

Aided by a large map of the United States and Canada, he played the role of schoolmaster to a crowded floor and filled galleries. Mr. Cannon assailed the proposed agreement as dangerous to American trade, inimical to the best interests of American farmers and certain to result in depreciation of American farm lands.

"Not since the war with Spain and all that followed it has there been considered by the house of representatives so important a bill as the one now pending," he declared. "On the action of the house rests the well being and the prosperity of all the people of the United States. Is it proper on slight consideration to vitalize into law an agreement that affects the prosperity of every home in the land?"

SOUTH IS TOLD TO BREAK

Secretary MacVeagh Urges Southerners to Become Bipartisan in Politics—Two Parties Essential.

Summerville, S. C.—Secretary MacVeagh, speaking before the South Carolina Bankers' association, made a plea to the southern states to break from one-party rule and become bipartisan in their politics.

He declared it to be of fundamental importance that any party governed nation should have two available parties that the political life of all the people shall be at its best.

"Two parties with at least fairly equal chances of governing are required in the work of governing the country both locally and nationally," he said.

Secretary MacVeagh discussed party conditions in the north and south in a friendly spirit and said that while he fully understood the obstacles to the development of bi-party politics in the south, he firmly believed the change would be accomplished.

Wants a New Constitution.

Washington.—Representative Berger, Socialist, wants congress to have power to call a constitutional convention. He introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution granting that authority and characterized the Constitution as "antiquated and obsolete."

Sculptor Carabelli Dies.

Cleveland, O.—Joseph Carabelli, sculptor and former member of the Ohio legislature, died suddenly of apoplexy.

OPEN BIG CATHEDRAL

CHOIR OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE
IN NEW YORK IS CONSECRATED.

Many Distinguished Clergymen and Laymen Are Present—Two Beautiful Chapels Dedicated.

New York.—The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the largest church edifice in the western hemisphere, was formally opened here in the presence of distinguished clergymen from both the United States and Europe together with prominent personages from the various walks of life.

Though the great structure on Morningside Heights may not be fully completed for 75 years to come, the completion of the "crossing" has given between the colossal granite arches of the tower a space where 5,000 people may congregate. It is this part, the choir and the two finished chapels, that was consecrated.

The largest and most distinguished procession ever assembled in an Episcopal church in this country was seen at the opening service. Among those who participated in the ceremonies were 26 bishops, 400 other clergymen and the delegates to the diocese convention. Among prominent laymen who attended the exercises were Mrs. William H. Taft, and Governor and Mrs. Dix. President Taft could not arrange to be present.

Among the bishops who took part in the ceremonies were: Warrell of Nova Scotia, Olmsted of central New York, Millsbaugh of Kansas, Vincent of southern Ohio, Lyons of Newark, Burgess of Long Island, Harding of Washington, Mackay-Smith of Philadelphia, Grafton and Coadjutor Bishop Weller of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Talbot of Bethlehem, Pa.; Whitehead of Massachusetts, Knight of Cuba, Sweeney of Toronto and Morris W. Libert, head of the Moravian church in this country.

Much of the structure thrown open for use today is temporary. Parts consecrated are the permanent ones only. These are the choir, although that is not yet wholly complete, for much of the interior marble lining is not in; and two of the chapels, both permanent, the one erected by August Belmont, which is the middle one, and is known as St. Saviour's chapel, and the one given by Mrs. Edward King, immediately adjoining and known as the Chapel of St. Columba. The other five chapels are not yet finished.

The cost of the cathedral to date has been between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Some money has been set aside for endowment, and there is no debt. It is expected that the completed structure will cost a total of \$15,000,000. So elaborate and colossal are the plans for the edifice that more than one notable feat of engineering had to be performed and others are yet to be solved. One unprecedented achievement was the placing of the keystone in the central dome, the largest all-granite dome in the world, without the use of scaffolding or false work.

EDUCATORS IN CONFERENCE

Big Gathering in Jacksonville, Fla., Discusses Adaptation of Education to Rural Life.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Probably never before in the history of the state has there been such a gathering of prominent persons in Jacksonville as at present. A thousand delegates attended the opening of the fourteenth annual session of the Conference of Education in the South. Leading educators, statesmen, lawyers, editors, physicians, preachers, farmers, merchants, manufacturers—men and women in all walks of life—comprised the small army that fills all the hostleries of the city.

The visitors were welcomed at the first general session in the Ashley Street Auditorium by Gov. Albert W. Gilchrist of Florida, William M. Holloway, state superintendent of public instruction of Florida; Mayor W. S. Jordan and Francis P. Conroy, president of the board of trade.

EDWARD A. MOSELEY EXPIRES

Secretary of Interstate Commerce Commission Dies of Heart Disease, Aged 65 Years.

Washington.—Edward A. Moseley, secretary of the interstate commerce commission and originator of much labor legislation, died here, after a long illness. He was sixty-five years old.

The immediate cause of death was heart trouble, superinduced by acute kidney disease.

As an intimate friend and personal adviser of presidents, cabinet officers, representatives, senators and other public officials during the last quarter of a century Mr. Moseley accomplished notable results, especially along humanitarian and philanthropic lines.

Day New Equitable Chief.

New York.—William A. Day, vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, was elected president of the society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Paul Morton. Mr. Day was elected by practically a unanimous vote.

Says Army is Insufficient.

Washington.—Compulsory military training was advocated by Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the United States army, in a speech at a banquet of the Sons of the Revolution.

VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR ALDRICH ATTACHES HIS VETO TO THESE BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a synopsis of the bills vetoed by Governor Aldrich, which had been passed by the recent session of the legislature.

S. F. 36—Bartling—Permitting the playing of baseball or golf on Sunday.

S. F. 91—Tanner—Provided that all proposed amendments to the constitution shall be published in two papers in each county at the price now paid for printing in one paper; also that the papers designated shall be of opposite political parties in each county.

S. F. 167—Tanner—Extending terms of office of members of school board in South Omaha for one year.

S. F. 316—Tanner—Providing for a commission form of government for all cities within the state of Nebraska, having more than 25,000 and less than 40,000 inhabitants.

S. F. 324—Lee—Non-partisan judiciary act, providing for nominations of judges of the supreme, district and county courts, without party designation.

H. R. 24—Neir—Amending sections 8803 and 8805 of Cobby's Annotated Statutes, by providing that the term of office of mayors and councilmen in all cities in Nebraska, except those of the metropolitan class should be extended one year, making the term of office two years.

H. R. 82—Taylor—Dolezal stock yards bills, designating stock yards as "public markets."

H. R. 101—Bailey—An act regulating the business of real estate brokers or agents, providing for a state license for the persons so engaged and to appropriate the receipts from said licenses and providing a penalty for violation thereof.

H. R. 394—Clayton—A bill amending section 13 of article 1 of chapter 77 of the compiled statutes, exempting all bonds from taxation which are issued by the state, county, township, precinct, city, village or school district; also property used exclusively for religious and charitable purposes.

H. R. 537—Minor—A bill for an act to declare all persons, corporations and associations operating telephone lines or exchanges within the state of Nebraska to be common carriers and to give the state railway commission of the state of Nebraska power and authority to regulate the rates and service, and exercise a general control over the same, and to require connection of telephone lines, and interchange of telephone companies, and to permit the consolidation of competing companies and to prohibit the granting of franchises in cities where there is in operation a company engaged in the furnishing of telephone service without first securing the consent of the state railway commission.

H. R. 573—Gerdes—Provided that the officers of all state institutions supported by public funds should make monthly reports of the condition of such state institution or board to the auditor of public accounts and required the auditor to condense such reports and place them, each month, in the hands of the governor, and establishing a uniform system of book-keeping.

H. R. 574—Gerdes—A companion bill to 573, providing that a uniform system of bookkeeping shall prevail in all state offices and that an expert accountant be appointed to examine into the condition of each state office or state institution.

H. R. 575—Gerdes—Providing for a state board of supervision of maintenance funds, whose duty it shall be to look after and have a general supervision of the disbursement of funds appropriated for the maintenance of executive departments or offices.

Taft May Go to Texas.

Washington.—If congress adjourns during the spring months, President Taft may go to Texas to see the federal troops maneuver. The president answered an invitation to witness the maneuvers extended by Governor Colquitt of Texas. He said in substance that he would like to see the maneuvers, but that it depended on congress whether or not he could go.

Andrew Carnegie has presented Sioux City, Iowa, with \$75,000 for a public library.

Annapolis.—In memory of the French soldiers and sailors who gained no individual fame like Lafayette, Rochambeau or Steuben, but who helped the thirteen colonies gain their liberty, a statue has been unveiled here on the grounds of St. John's college. The president and Mrs. Taft, Ambassador Jusserand of France, Secretary of War Dickinson and Secretary of the Navy Meyer were among those who witnessed the ceremonies.

B. F. Bush has been elected president of the Missouri Pacific railroad.