

NEUTRAL CANAL. SAY NOTED MEN

Statement Embodying Reasons Against Fortification of the Big Ditch Made Public.

WOULD BE SAFER IN WAR TIME

Agreement Prevents Bombardment of Unprotected Coast Places.

OPPOSED TO ORIGINAL INTENTION

Construction Asserted to Be Not Primarily Military Undertaking.

NATION NEVER BEEN ATTACKED

No Country Would Dare to Break Neutralization Pledge with Combined Powers and Face Commercial Ruin.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—A statement embodying the reasons why the Panama canal should be neutralized, bearing the signatures of men and women prominent in the United States and abroad, was made public today. The statement was prepared by the National Association of Manufacturers, and is headed: "Why the Panama canal should be neutralized, not fortified."

"Because the canal would be safer in war time without fortification. According to the agreement signed by The Hague conference in 1907, original coast places cannot be fortified. The original intention of our government, as distinctly expressed in 1900, and previously, was to prohibit fortifications on the canal. Though this prohibition was omitted in the finally revised Hay-Pauncefote treaty signed in 1903, this is no wise implied that we ought to fortify it, nor was its construction proposed as primarily a military undertaking."

"Because, though the Suez canal was built with English money, England agreed to its neutralization. The Straits of Magellan are also neutralized, and the interoceanic route in 1910, declared in favor of neutralization of all interoceanic waterways."

"Because the United States in all its history has never been attacked and began every foreign war it ever had, and it is too important a customer for any great nation at this late date to wantonly attack. Though an enemy might in stress of war be tempted to break its pledge to us, no nation would dare to break its neutralization pledge with the combined powers, as the penalty of non-intercourse, which could be included in the general treaty, would involve commercial ruin."

"Because, with the experience of nearly a century's peace with England, ensured by our undeviating Canadian border line, until we have asked for complete arbitration treaties with all possible future enemies and have been refused, we should be inclined to increase our military armaments. This is especially true, in view of the facts that, since 1902, the nations have signed arbitration treaties and President Taft has made the impressive declaration that he sees no reason why any question whatsoever should not be arbitrated; that the second Hague conference of 1907, which was held in the Netherlands, was held to limit the armaments of the world by mutual agreement of the nations and to constitute the world navies 'an international force for the preservation of universal peace and to consider other means to diminish expenditures for military purposes.'"

"Because, in the words of Hon. David J. Foster, chairman of the committee of Foreign Affairs in the house of representatives: 'The initial expenses of the necessary fortifications would not be less than \$5,000,000. In all probability it would not be less than \$10,000,000. The annual expense of maintaining such fortifications 2,000 miles from home would probably amount to \$2,000,000. With all the fortifications possible, it is still apparent that in order that the canal might be of military advantage to the United States in time of war, a guard of battleships at each of its entrances would be an absolute necessity. It is equally apparent that with such a guard the fortifications would be unnecessary, if not entirely useless. We are bound by solemn treaty obligations to see to it that the canal shall be and forever remain open to British ships in time of war as well as in time of peace, and while it is probably true that no other nation could claim any advantage by virtue of this treaty, it is also true that we have thereby placed ourselves under an obligation to maintain an open canal for the ships of all nations at all times, in war as well as in peace.'"

Other signers of the statement are: Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the Yale law school; John Graham Brooks, lecturer on economics; Francis Lynde Stetson, attorney of New York; Mrs. T. B. Tamm, historian; N. O. Nelson, manufacturer; St. Louis; E. P. Wheeler, attorney of New York; Samuel P. Gaben, president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Boston; Marcus M. Marks, and Thomas Mott Osborne, manufacturers, Auburn, N. Y.

ROSEBUD LAND CASES COME UP

Three Nebraskans Defendants in Suits to Cancel Patents.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Further testimony in what are known as the Rosebud land cases will be taken in Sioux Falls, commencing on Monday before William Wallace of Aberdeen, who was appointed special examiner by Judge Garland of the federal court for the purpose. The cases were instituted by the federal government and are destined to bring about the cancellation of certain patents to government lands on the Rosebud Indian reservation, which it is claimed were secured from the Indians by fraudulent means. The defendants in the action are E. J. Deibel of West. Point, N. B.; L. H. Butterfield of Norfolk, Neb.; W. H. Linn of Dallas, S. D., and two residents of Laramie, Ia., named Morris and Johnson. The examination of the testimony will be the testimony of the defense. It is understood the defense will offer the testimony of fifteen or twenty witnesses.

Dakota Has Unusual Problem of Conservation

Preservation of Water Supply in Great Basin Must Be Considered.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—South Dakota has a conservation problem of its own to solve, the problem being the preservation of the supply of water in the great basin which underlies the greater part of the state, and which is greater in extent and volume of water contained therein than any other artesian basin in the world.

There are in South Dakota several artesian wells, varying in size from two to eight feet in diameter. They flow steadily all the year around, day and night, the waste water being permitted to flow unhampered into nearby streams or lake-beds. With these spouting wells flowing steadily every minute during the year, the waste of water is something enormous and could not be expressed in anything less than millions if not billions of gallons.

Those who have investigated the matter present evidence to show that about 98 per cent of the water which flows from these wells now goes to waste, only 2 per cent being utilized by the owners of the wells. Dean E. C. Perlo of the South Dakota university at Vermillion and also state geologist of South Dakota has recently been endeavoring to arouse the people of the state to the importance of something being done to stop this wanton waste of water. As the result of the agitation inaugurated by him it is believed the state legislature, which now is in session, will take some action before it adjourns looking to the conservation of the supply of water in the great artesian basin, so the basin will not be exhausted.

Dean Perlo proposes as a remedy that artesian wells should be inspected by some competent official acting under state authority, and that those who drill other wells in the future could be required to procure a license, and also furnish a bond requiring them to have the bottom of the piping securely set in the cap rock, which lies immediately over the great artesian basin, acting as a roof to the basin. If the piping were securely driven into this cap rock at the bottom of artesian wells it would be possible by putting a cap on the top of the piping to control the flow of water which could be used only when needed and the flow shut off and the waste stopped when the owner of the spouter was not using the water. Many of the present artesian wells could not be thus controlled, for the reason that the iron piping through which the water passes from the artesian basin to a point above the surface of the ground has not been securely set in the cap rock, and when the water at the top of the pipe when the water is not in use would result in the well filling up with sand at the bottom and being ruined.

Prizes Awarded to Butter Makers

Holstein Bull is Won by F. A. Koenig of Magnolia, with Score of Ninety-Seven.

AMES, Ia., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—A number of valuable prizes were awarded to the men who did the best work in the dairy department during the short course. In the farm dairy course the first prize, of \$100, was won by F. A. Koenig of Magnolia, with a score of 97. C. O. Mountrich of West Liberty won second with a score of 94, winning an Ayshire bull.

In the buttermakers' course F. Kelly of Fairfield won first, Guy Batcheider of Woodbine second, and H. J. Erb of Masonville third. In the educational butter scoring contest, which has just been completed after running for four months, W. E. Mittelstaedt of Manchester won first in the whole milk division, his butter scoring 94. R. W. Chadwick of Waterloo won second. In the gathered cream class A. F. Matson of Volga won first, and G. J. Godknecht of Lone Rock second. The prizes in this contest were gold and silver medals.

HITCHCOCK WANTS PRESTIGE OF AN UNOPPOSED ELECTION

Candidate for Senator Seeks Republican as Well as Democratic Votes in Legislature.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Jan. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Gilbert M. Hitchcock said tonight he desires republicans as well as democrats to vote for him in the legislature for United States senator. Mr. Hitchcock gave as his reason the fact that the republicans are considering the Oregon plan for the election of senators are upon Nebraska and that if the republicans of this state demonstrate their approval, it will assist the Oregon plan. The candidate for senator also asserted that he desires the additional prestige which an unopposed election would give him. Hitchcock arrived a day before he was expected and will remain here till after the election.

Chinese Prevent Burning of Bodies of Plague Victims

PEKING, Jan. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The Chinese newspapers are raising an outcry and bringing forward serious charges of persecution and brutal acts. Members of the legations, who constantly recommend measures to the government, are suggesting a censorship of the press. The plague is of a very virulent type. Death usually occurs within forty-eight hours and not more than 1 per cent of the cases have ended in recovery. Dr. G. S. Messy, a French physician, who gave himself up to the work of combating the disease, died heroically. When he realized that he was attacked by the plague he isolated himself in his room in a hotel, drafted his will and wrote farewell letters. He begged his friends not to notify his wife of his illness and died alone.

AMERICAN GIRLS IN PARIS GET AID

Mrs. Ida Leigh Lewis Warns Young Women of Many Pitfalls in Study of Art Abroad.

MUST NOT ACCEPT COURTESY

Danger Lurks at Every Turn and Girls Are Sadly Surprised.

LIVING COST HIGH IN PARIS

Girls Must Have Health, Education, Strong Morals and Money.

AMERICANS IN PARIS INTERESTED

Mrs. Lewis at Head of Movement to Build Homes for American and English Girls in French Art Center.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Ida Leigh Lewis, founder of a chain of homes in Paris for American and English girl students and workers, is in the city for the purpose of discussing with several prominent American women plans for the guidance and protection of young American girls who go to Paris for the purpose of studying music and art. It is understood that Mrs. Colis P. Huntington, Princess De Sagan and a number of other noted American women living in Paris are actively interested in this work and others here, including women like Miss Helen Gould and Miss Anne Morgan, are also disposed to give it assistance.

Mrs. Lewis said today: "A young girl should be possessed of health, a good education, a strong moral sense, and an assured income of at least \$50 a month if she wishes to study in Paris. "Deficiency in any one of these requisites means inevitable failure and perhaps death."

Cost of Living High. "It costs more to live well in Paris, than it does in New York. The girls there are very different, physically and temperamentally, from ours. They are content with dry bread and coffee and a bit of meat from which all the strength has been boiled, all served in a little dark, unventilated dining room. Such living is in-expensive—but so it would be here. Our vigorous healthy, hungry girls will not accept it anywhere."

"Another thing about which many girls are ignorant is the practical impossibility of obtaining work in Paris in connection with one's studies. No girl should ever go to Paris alone unless she is exceptionally well and strong. The French know little about either ventilation or sanitation, and the climate is damp and unhealthy. There is always the shock of the change in food and water served at different hours. It all requires a 'flagged constitution.'"

Moral Temptations Severe. "And are the moral temptations really so severe?" "They are, and the test comes in two ways," explained Mrs. Lewis. "There is the outward and the inward thing. 'What would the world say if I were in New York in the same situation as a girl in Paris? It is no exaggeration to say that a girl cannot enter a shop or restaurant alone, if she is pretty, without running the risk of being drugged. She cannot safely accept a seat from a gentleman in a public conveyance or the loan of a program from another woman at an art exhibit."

"It is never safe for her alone on the streets after dark and she must exercise great care in her daytime walks. She cannot saunter along looking into shop windows as the girls do here. She must know where she is going, proceed directly and return. And she must never permit herself to accept the smallest civility from a stranger. Loneliness is Peril. "But even more subtle is the peril within herself. One never knows what loneliness really is until one is a stranger in a strange city. And girls have such a natural, instinctive passion for pleasure and fun and happiness. They come to Paris with all sorts of brave resolves about burying themselves in their work, but the loneliness is bound to reach them sooner or later and unless they find legal diversion they must be stronger indeed to resist what offers."

"This is why I think the better education girls have the better their chances of keeping out of danger, for her opportunities of proper enjoyment are so much wider. She is particularly fortunate if she understands and speaks French—even with an accent."

JUDGE ISSUES INJUNCTION AGAINST MONONA SALOONS

Liquor Dealers Defied Law in Iowa County, and Result is Stiff Injunction.

QUAWA, Ia., Jan. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—By order of Judge David Mould yesterday temporary injunction was issued against every saloon in Monona county, with the exception of one at Mapleton, and this matter has been taken under advisement until Monday. This is another chapter in the wet and dry fight being waged in Monona county. Saloon men defied the law by keeping the saloons open after the ruling of a remonstrance petition, which the drys claim is sufficient.

FIRE DESTROYS COURT HOUSE

Tripp County, South Dakota, Building Burned at Winner—Origin of Flames Not Learned.

DALLAS, S. D., Jan. 15.—The Tripp county court house at Winner burned this morning. The building is a total loss. There was but little insurance. The origin of the flames has not been learned.

The Bee's Junior Birthday Book

Whose birthday today? During the year just closed we have answered that interesting question with information about notables and near notables for whom it was natal day. For example, after much discussion, the leaders had straightened out the membership in the next year's annual committee to their satisfaction in a manner which they are confident will meet with the approval of the caucus which is to be held next week, when the announcement is made that the new members may be all right under ordinary circumstances, but circumstances this time are not ordinary, and they do not propose to let all the good things go to the men who have been fortunate enough to be in caucus for several years. They point out that almost half of the democratic mem-

Does it Portend Calm or Storm?



From the Washington Herald.

DANDY WELL KNOWN HERE

Death is Mourned by Large Number of Omaha Friends.

WIFE IS BURIED IN OMAHA

Daughter Was Married Here to Lieutenant Dean, Since Promoted—Was Veteran of the Mexican War.

Colonel George B. Dandy, U. S. A., retired, who died at New York Saturday night, was well known in Omaha, as he was stationed here for some time, and after his retirement in 1894 he moved to Omaha to live with his family. Colonel Dandy was in the Indian wars of the west and helped to construct the forts which were built for protection against the Indians.

His daughter, Miss Maud Dandy, was married in Omaha in 1894 to Lieutenant Dean of the army and his son, George Dandy, Jr., was for some time house physician at the Paxton hotel in Omaha and later moved to Philadelphia.

Colonel Dandy was first stationed in Omaha from 1862 to 1866, when he was chief quartermaster. He moved from here to Washington and thence to San Antonio and came back to Omaha in 1869 as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Platte. He was put on the retired list the same year and lived in Omaha five years, until his wife died. She is buried in Prospect Hill cemetery.

Colonel Dandy was born at Macon, Ga., February 11, 1830, the son of Rev. J. H. and Charlotte Temple Dandy, who moved to New Jersey the same year. He was educated in private schools in New Jersey and in 1852 was married at Grand Forks, Minn., to Miss Anne Eliza Slaughter. Colonel Dandy enlisted in the Tenth Infantry in April, 1847. This was a regiment raised for service in the Mexican war, and he served until the close of the war. He began the study of medicine, but quit in 1852 to accept the appointment of a cadetship at West Point; was made second lieutenant of the Third artillery. He served in the Spokane Indian expedition and the Snake River expedition, was made captain in March, 1853, and assigned to Major McClelland's headquarters; was appointed colonel of the One Hundredth New York volunteers; captured Polly Island, S. C.; took part in the assault and capture of Morris Island and Fort Wagner, S. C., and other battles. He was in command of a brigade at Apamatoc, the last battle of the civil war. At the close of the war he entered the quartermaster's department and held Post P. H. Kearney at the base of the Big Horn mountains in 1866 and Fort Abraham Lincoln, North Dakota, 1875-6. He was in charge of the general depot quartermaster's and subsistence department at Yuma, Ariz., in 1868, and later at various other cities of the United States. He was retired as a colonel, United States army, February 21, 1894, and made his home at Omaha for some time.

Omaha is Second to St. Louis in Number of Men at Harvard

Gate City Has Delegation of Nine, with Eight in Academic or Undergraduate Department.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—(Special.)—With a delegation of nine men at Harvard university, eight of whom are in the academic or undergraduate department, Omaha has the largest representation of any city west of the Mississippi river, barring only St. Louis. The total enrollment from Nebraska is an even score and of that number eleven are pursuing courses of study in the various graduate departments, all of them having previously received one degree in western institutions before coming east. The total enrollment in all departments of Harvard this year is 4,123, or slightly in advance of the 4,000 figures for a year ago.

The complete list of Nebraska men enrolled is as follows: Undergraduate Department—Senior class: Albert Farley Brogan, Omaha. Junior class: George Howard Rounton, Omaha; William Francis Williams, Omaha. Sophomore class: Harry William Druker, Beemer; Alan McDonald, Omaha; Freshman class: Morton Miller, Omaha; Richardson Morris, Omaha. Special students: George Clayton Plack, Omaha; Lyle Jay Roberts, Omaha. Law School—Third year: Edward Raymond Burke, Chadron (A. B. Beloit college, 1900); William Rose King, Osceola (A. B. University of Nebraska, 1908); Thomas Harold Masters, Jr., Omaha (A. B. University of Nebraska, 1908); Earl Edwin Farnsworth, Grand Island (A. B. Cornell university, 1908). Divinity School—Malvin Chaucey Hunt, Lincoln (S. T. B. Boston university, 1910).

Christian Science Lawyers Confer

Meeting in Boston Prepares to Defend Will of Mrs. Eddy When it is Probated Tuesday.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—In anticipation of the probating of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy at Concord Tuesday and to consider the legal questions which have arisen in connection with the disposition of the residuary estate, there was a secret conference here today of the directors of the Christian Science church and present were General Francis B. Streeter of Concord, N. H., for many years the personal counsel of Mrs. Eddy; William H. H. the executive counsel for the church and general Henry M. Baker of Bow, N. H., the executor of the will.

Boy Killed While Hunting

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Charles Thayer, aged 12 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt Thayer, residents of Marshall county, was the victim of a fatal shooting accident, which occurred while he was hunting with his cousin, Fred Thayer, Jr., aged 15 years. The two boys were passing through a depression in the prairie, with Clarence in the lead, when his cousin who was following closely behind him, stumbled and fell, discharging the gun he was carrying. The charge struck Clarence in the thigh, severing the femoral artery, death resulting in a short time from the loss of blood.

New Democratic Members of Congress Bother Old Ones

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Democratic congressional leaders are finding that the majority rose is not without its thorns. One difficulty about the house organization is hardly out of the way before another crops up. For example, after much discussion, the leaders had straightened out the membership in the next year's annual committee to their satisfaction in a manner which they are confident will meet with the approval of the caucus which is to be held next week, when the announcement is made that the new members may be all right under ordinary circumstances, but circumstances this time are not ordinary, and they do not propose to let all the good things go to the men who have been fortunate enough to be in caucus for several years. They point out that almost half of the democratic mem-

MANY POSTAL FRAUDS ENDED

Mabray Case One of Most Important During Year.

TRAIN ROBBERIES IN THE WEST

Details of Frauds and Robberies Are Told in Report of Chief Inspector of the Postoffice Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Interesting details of frauds are told in the report of Robert S. Sharp, chief inspector of the Postoffice department, to the postmaster general, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910. Within the year 1,600 postoffices were robbed, as compared with 1,900 in the previous year. There were 2,263 arrests of which 47 were postoffice burglars, as compared with 2,285 arrests the previous year, of which 46 were postoffice burglars. Of those arrested, 100 were postmasters, thirty-five assistant postmasters, ninety-five clerks in postoffices, twenty-five railway postal clerks, thirty-six letter carriers, thirty-seven rural letter carriers and nineteen were mail carriers. Of the total number 1,679 were persons not connected with the postal service. Train robberies in the west occurred with alarming frequency. Since March, 1908, nine mail trains have been held up and robbed and a large amount of registered mail has been stolen and rifled. In all nine men have been arrested and convicted for these train robberies, one being sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$3,000, one to forty-three years and a fine of \$5,000; two to serve forty-five years each and five were sentenced to life imprisonment.

An important case recently handled by postoffice inspectors covered the operations of the so-called Mabray gang. The scheme was worked by an organization of confidence men by means of fake horse races, athletic contests, etc. Victims in all parts of the country were robbed and it is estimated the promoters secured approximately \$5,000,000. John C. Mabray, the principal of the organization and eighty-nine of his assistants were indicted and many convicted. A scheme to defraud International in its scope, known as the "Gold Brick" scheme, by which it is believed, the swindlers secured over \$1,000,000, had been in operation several years. The promoters of this swindle, Cameron Rootler, E. A. Starkloff and George W. Post, were arrested. Rootler was convicted, sentenced to serve four and one-half years in the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay a fine of \$1,500 and Starkloff and Post forfeited their bail of \$25,000. Every effort is being made to recapture them.

Contract for County Printing in Custer

Board Rejects Bid of Paper Offering to Do it for One-Tenth of Legal Rate.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Before adjourning at the end of the week, the board of supervisors took up the matter of county printing and received bids from the different papers. The Broken Bow Register and the Queen of Culloway filed bids offering to do the printing for one-half legal rates, while the Broken Bow Chief made an offer of one-tenth of the legal rates. The legal rates of county printing amounts to \$1,200 or \$1,400 a year and the job is sometimes divided between two or more papers. The board finally decided on the Broken Bow Register and awarded them the contract at one-half of the legal rates. The board also appointed a special night officer to guard the record vault of the county, which now stands in the middle of the street in front of the temporary county house. This was done at the earnest solicitation of many property holders throughout the county. Several architects have been on hand during the week to solicit the attention of the board in regard to plans and specifications for the new court house, but no definite action will be taken in the matter until later.

IOWA GRAIN IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION ELECTION

B. A. Raymond is Chosen President—Page County Wins Boys' and Girls' Contest.

AMES, Ia., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Iowa Grain Improvement association here last night: B. A. Raymond, LaPorte City, president; Fred McCullough, Hartwick, vice president; L. C. Burnett, Ames, secretary-treasurer. The proceeds of the corn and grain sale were \$10, with about \$100 worth unsold for lack of time. The proceeds of the junior sale were \$23. Page county won the boys' judging contest with a score of 23.7 points. In the individual ratings Wayne Whitmore of Knoxvile, Marion county, second; Ivan Arundson of Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie county, third. In the girls' cooking contest Page county won first and Story county second. Ora Tompkins of Page county won high individual honors and Lulu Kiegley of Ames second place.

TO DO AWAY WITH RE-TRIALS

House Committee Favors Bill to Abolish Re-Trials on Non-accusatorial Technicalities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The house committee on Judiciary reported favorably yesterday a bill providing that there shall be no retrials granted a civil or criminal case on technicalities, unless they are such as, in the opinion of the trial judge, would change the verdict.