

M'NAMIGAL IS FIRST WITNESS

Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles Begins Probing Alleged Dynamiting Conspiracy.

M'NAMARAS WILL NOT TESTIFY Brothers Will Decline to Give Panel Any Information.

OTHER INQUIRY IN INDIANAPOLIS

Charge Illegal Transportation of Explosives from State to State.

MILLE REPLIES TO GOMPERS

District Attorney Suggests that Labor Leader Bring Suit for Accounting of Money Paid into Defense Fund.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—Orville E. McManigal, the dynamiter, who made the first confession in the McNamara conspiracy, was taken before the federal grand jury which began its probe today.

John J. McNamara, confessed dynamiter, told Jailer Gallagher today that under no circumstances would he give the federal grand jury any information of any kind.

Following that announcement Under Sheriff Bain sought Oscar Lawler, special government investigator, to tell him of the prisoner's statement.

It was understood that James R. McNamara would refuse to give testimony to the federal grand jury.

The federal grand jury of the United States district court for southern California convened here today to take up evidence to be presented for the purpose of showing that a giant conspiracy exists throughout the United States, through which dynamiting damage running into millions of dollars has been done to buildings under construction and already completed; dynamite has been transported unlawfully from one state to another and perhaps that improper use has been made of the mails.

While the government cannot indict or try, it is said, for individual dynamiting, the men who brought them about are liable under the conspiracy charge and for the transportation of the explosive unlawfully.

A similar investigation is being conducted in Indianapolis.

Many Cases in California. The reason for another grand jury is said to be a vast amount of evidence accumulated on the coast by detectives working under District Attorney John D. Fredericks of Los Angeles county for the purpose of convicting John J. and James R. McNamara for murder in connection with the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1910.

Fredericks said today that McManigal would be required for many cases coming in California and that it would be inadvisable at this time to let him be taken elsewhere. This statement was considered to develop another reason for holding the grand jury investigation out here, namely, that many witnesses who appeared before the grand jury in the McNamara hearings live in the state and can be reached over night.

The state has been desirous for some time of tracing the movements of James R. McNamara after he came west from Indianapolis to San Francisco and began traveling up and down the coast. Witnesses probably will be summoned to tell what they may know of where McNamara went and what he did and finally who sent him.

It was reported that among the witnesses before the grand jury would be Mrs. D. H. Ingersoll of San Francisco, at whose lodging house James R. McNamara lived for some time and is supposed to have met there prominent labor leaders.

Burns is in New York. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—William J. Burns arrived in New York today to consult with Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors' association, which reported on Second Page.

The National Capital

Thursday, December 7, 1911.

The Senate. In session at 2 p. m. Lorimer election investigation hearing resumed.

Corporation ethics discussed at anti-trust hearing by E. H. Gary of United States Steel corporation.

The House. Met at noon. President's message on foreign relations read.

Sugar beet competition discussed before Sugar trust committee.

Hearings on Clayton bill to provide jury trials in direct contempt proceedings begun.

Perkins appeal for aid read in house. Permanent tariff board bill postponed in committee.

Report urging national reservation to preserve Niagara falls received. Add Senate.

Democratic Leader Underwood endorsed for the presidential nomination by the Alabama representatives.

Tobacco census bill vote deferred until tomorrow.

Adjourned 4:45 p. m. until noon tomorrow.

Miscellaneous. Aimed at the domination of the tobacco trust, a bill directing the census bureau to publish statistics every six months as to the amount of tobacco used by dealers and manufacturers of the country was debated for hours in the house and will be voted upon tomorrow.

Dr. Hyde Worried by the Introduction of Collateral Facts

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 7.—Successful attempts of the state to introduce evidence not directly connected with the death of Colonel Thomas H. Swope for whose alleged murder Dr. B. Clark Hyde is now on trial for a second time is causing the defense no little worry.

When the case was remanded for new trial by the supreme court Dr. Hyde's attorneys felt that only evidence relating to the alleged murder of the plaintiff's doctor had been left for the state to build its case on, but the prosecution is not content with this evidence alone. It is fighting hard to get before the jury practically all of the testimony given in the former trial.

Twice within as many days the state has been victorious. Witnesses have been permitted to tell how Dr. Hyde gave Stella Swope a capsule for her sister, Sarah. The inference which the state seeks to leave is that this was a poison capsule, although there is no direct proof that it was.

Miss Elizabeth Gordon, a nurse, today resumed her story about how Dr. Hyde injected what the state asserts was camphorated oil. The defense objected strenuously to all of this testimony.

"It is apparent," said Attorney R. B. Brewster of the defense today, "that the state intends to drag in all of these collateral matters. We shall contend throughout that only testimony directly connected with the death of Colonel Swope is competent."

The victories of the state have caused Dr. Hyde to take a more active part in the conduct of his case than he has heretofore. He consults frequently with his attorneys and prompts them constantly when nurses and medical experts are on the stand.

All of this collateral evidence has gone in on the ground that it contradicts statements of Dr. Hyde. At the former trial it was admitted because Judge Ralph S. Lathrop held that it tended to prove a series of crimes.

Miss Gordon today read all her chart of Margaret Swope's condition from the time she became ill with typhoid. The chart showed her to be convalescent up to the time the hypodermic injection was given her. Immediately following she became worse, the chart read.

"Soon after the injection was administered," Miss Gordon said, "the arm began to swell and a hard place the size of a dollar appeared around the point where the needle entered the flesh. Margaret was very restless and could not sleep that night. The entire arm swelled and it was necessary to rest it on a pillow."

Pittsburgh Wants to Store Flood Waters

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Pittsburgh flood commission urged the national irrigation congress to join with it in working to induce the government to undertake a national policy of water storage at the mouth of the western rivers.

H. Maxwell, member of the commission, declared the commission had decided in favor of a policy of building reservoirs in the watersheds of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, which, at a cost of \$2,000,000 would make Pittsburgh immune from floods, check the floods of the lower Mississippi valley and put the waters in the Mississippi in the summer when it is needed to float boats.

MORE MEN NEEDED TO MAN COAST DEFENSES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—With a splendid and enormously expensive system of coast defense fortifications almost completed, there are not enough soldiers by 37,500 to provide for even one manning detail, according to General E. M. Weaver, chief of the coast artillery, in his annual report.

General Weaver declares that unless the necessary trained troops are provided for this purpose, the vast expenditures for coast defense already made will be worse than wasted, since the people will have been lulled into a false sense of security.

Therefore he wants to increase the regular artillery by 53 officers and 14,584 men, and the coast artillery militia by 90 officers and 21,841 men.

New Postal Banks. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Special Telegram.—Postal savings banks will be established January 5 as follows: Nebraska—Atkinson, Beaver City and Grand Island. Iowa—Center Point, Radcliffe, Rockford, Scranton and Walker. South Dakota—Hurry and Midland.

DELHI WELCOMES BRITISH RULERS

Imperial Salute of One Hundred and One Guns Greets Emperor and Empress of India.

CROWDS LINE THE ROAD SIDES Many British and Indian Regiments Guard Route to Camp.

RULING CHIEFS ARE INTRODUCED Jewels and Brilliant Garments Add to Beauty of Ceremony.

HOLIDAY DECLARED IN INDIA Great Numbers of Natives Gather to Witness Four-Mile Procession to Durbar Camp—Lancers Ride in the Lead.

DELHI, India, Dec. 7.—The roar of an imperial salute of 101 guns welcomed the king-emperor and queen-empress on their arrival here today from Bombay. The railroad station in the Selimgar station of the fort had been the mecca since dawn for everybody in the city and the celebration camp.

Equipages which vied with each other in splendor passed along roads, crowded with Indian princes, military officers and government officials. Streams of natives went the same way.

The route to the camp was lined alternately by British and Indian regiments under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Wilcox and General Sir E. G. Harrow. In preceding guards of honor and escort native troops were also given equal share with British soldiers.

The king-emperor and queen-empress were received on the decorated platform by the viceroy and vicereine, the governors and heads of provinces, the commander-in-chief and a number of high military and civil officials.

After a series of presentations their majesties proceeded to a pavilion within a wall of the fort, where 150 ruling chiefs were introduced. This brilliant ceremony with its gorgeous display of jewels and richly colored garments occupied considerable time. Meanwhile the provincial legislatures had gathered on the ridge by the Durbar camp to greet the royal party.

Great Procession Starts. Then began the great procession to the camp, four miles away. Throughout india a holiday had been decreed and great numbers of natives had gathered to get a glimpse of their emperor and empress. They formed a striking background to the gorgeously uniformed procession, which was headed by lancers with band playing. Then came General Heyton, the viceroy, and the royal party.

His widow and a daughter, Mrs. Walter L. Anderson, live in Lincoln—Once speaker of Nebraska House.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Albinus Nance, 87 years old and former governor of Nebraska, died here today at the Augustana hospital of pneumonia. Mr. Nance was born in Stark county, Illinois, and moved to Nebraska in 1877 after serving through the civil war. He served as a member of the Nebraska legislature and once speaker of the Nebraska house of representatives.

In 1878 he was elected governor, serving until 1881. He is survived by a widow and a daughter, Mrs. Walter L. Anderson, both of Lincoln, Neb., and six brothers.

Twice Elected Governor. Mr. Nance was elected governor as a republican in 1878 and was re-elected in 1880, serving two terms. It was a curious fact that Mr. Nance, John H. Miskey and C. H. Morrill were members of an Osceola banking firm, and later the two former served two terms each as chief executive of the state while Mr. Morrill could have held the office, being offered the nomination several times by republican leaders in the days when a republican nomination meant an election.

Governor Nance left Lincoln shortly after the expiration of his last term of office and since that time he has made his home in Chicago. There he was engaged in handling railroad stocks and bonds. He was 63 years of age at the time of his death.

Albinus Nance was known as the "boy governor" of Nebraska, being but 29 years of age when nominated. Mr. Nance was born March 29, 1848, at Lafayette, Stark county, Illinois, and was the oldest son in the family of Dr. Hiram Nance, who was for many years one of the most successful physicians and ablest surgeons in Illinois.

The father went to Illinois in 1836. It was the far west of that period and life was filled with danger, difficulties and hardships. The ancestry of Mr. Nance on the mother's side of the family was English. The maiden name of his mother was Sarah R. Smith, and she was born in Ohio.

In Civil War. Albinus Nance enlisted in the civil war at the age of 16 years, in the Ninth Illinois cavalry. The youthful defender was mustered in contrary to both the wishes and protests of his parents and friends. He continued in the service until the close of the war and participated in the following battles: Guntown, Hurricane Creek, Franklin, Nashville, Tupelo, Spring Hill and Columbia. He was one of the few who made one of the most daring and gallant charges at the battle of Nashville, and was slightly wounded during the fighting.

After the war was over Mr. Nance returned home and became a student at Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. Soon after leaving college he commenced the study of law, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Illinois.

Homesteaded in Polk. In 1871 Mr. Nance came to Nebraska and secured a homestead in Polk county, devoting part of his time to farming, but the larger part of the time to his chosen profession. He moved to Osceola a few years later and in 1875 his friends submitted his name to the republican committee of the Thirteenth district for reelection in the state legislature. The committee of Adams, Butler, Clay, Fillmore, Hamilton, Platte, Polk and York sent

Culled from the Wire. The estate of the late Otto Ringling of Baraboo, Wis., one of the five kings, who died March 23, 1911, has been appraised at \$475,852.

The Cunard liner Mauretania, which went aground near Dingle during a storm last night, was floated Thursday morning.

Louis S. Culp, chancellor of Christian university of Canton, Mo., announced a gift of \$5,000 by St. Louis woman to be used in providing a gymnasium for the institution. The same benefactor two weeks ago gave the university \$5,000 for a dormitory.

From the New York World.



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EX-GOVERNOR NANCE IS DEAD

Former Executive of Nebraska Passes Away in Chicago.

DEATH IS DUE TO PNEUMONIA His Widow and a Daughter, Mrs. Walter L. Anderson, Live in Lincoln—Once Speaker of Nebraska House.

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From the New York World.

Witness Heard of Plot to Blackmail Senator Lorimer

Steel Magnate Believes Exchange of Information is Not Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—George Gloss, a witness before the Lorimer senatorial investigating committee, caused a mild sensation today when he testified that Frank Seem, a friend of Charles A. White, had told him that he and White were preparing a story to blackmail Senator Lorimer for \$50,000 if possible, or at least \$25,000.

The witness declared Seem had told him White had declared they would turn over all the papers to Lorimer if he got the money, and they would all take a trip.

"Seem first told me that he wanted me to go with him to the Palmer house to witness the delivery of the story to some magazine," said Gloss. "Later he told me those people would not buy it. He said White was going to try to sell it to a newspaper if the Lorimer crowd did not fall. I never saw the story myself."

Here Judge Haney brought in the name of Edwin R. Wright of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

"Seem told me that Wright was going to take White's newspaper that would buy the story," said Gloss.

White eventually sold the story to the Chicago Tribune.

Governors' Cars Too Large for Tunnels Near Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—The special train bearing the western governors, which was due at Washington at 10 a. m. today was held at Bay View Junction at the eastern edge of this city while the executives were transferred to other coaches for the rest of the trip to Washington.

There cars proved to be too large to pass through the tunnels of the Pennsylvania railroad here, necessitating the change.

The railroad officials say the train did not reach Philadelphia until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

It required nearly one hour to make the transfer of the baggage of the governors to the other train, which left Bay View Junction at 11:37 o'clock. None of the exhibits were taken along.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The western governors and their party, somewhat belated by their experience at Baltimore, reached Washington this afternoon. Some of the party attended the rivers and harbor congress and later were received by President Taft. Tonight they will dine at the White House with the president and later attend a reception at the National Press club.

Government Passes Twelve Veniremen

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Attorneys for the government late today tendered a tentative jury of twelve men to counsel for the indicted packers in United States District Judge George A. Carpenter's court after less than ten hours of actual court sessions.

Tomorrow counsel for the packers will begin cross-examination of the tentative jurors, seven of whom are farmers.

When court adjourned today Attorney James M. Sheehan of special counsel for the government had questioned forty-two veniremen. Twenty were excused for various reasons and ten were peremptorily challenged. The government still has the right of twenty additional peremptory challenges, while the packers have thirty.

GARY FAVORS CO-OPERATION

Steel Magnate Believes Exchange of Information is Not Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel corporation, testified before the senate committee on interstate commerce today that he always believed it was entirely legal for competitors to come together and mutually discuss their business conditions, to steady and balance trade, without making any agreement on prices. He urged a federal commission authorized to consider management, character and extent of corporations and to permit certain pooling agreements when conditions warrant.

"No corporation can reach a permanent success in this country unless it is willing to recognize at all times the public interest and welfare," said Mr. Gary.

Undue Restraint is Undefined. "No corporation has the right to object to the Sherman law if it means, as I think it does, that no combination shall be created with the purpose of creating a monopoly, or which shall be carried on for the purpose or with the result of unduly restraining trade. If corporations are prevented from creating monopolies or unduly restraining trade, then the public is protected."

The Sherman law leaves everyone in that position, but the trouble is that no one, not even the courts, knows what will be an 'undue restraint of trade.'

"If the United States Steel corporation has not done business in a fair way, I am willing to concede that there ought to be a law to compel it to do so," said Mr. Gary.

"It was formed to do in a business way what I think has been done fairly and honestly since it was organized."

Not Over-Capitalized. Senator Pomerene asked if the corporation had not been greatly over-capitalized when formed in 1901.

"On the basis of the original cost of the properties involved it was undoubtedly over-capitalized," said Judge Gary, "but on the basis of actual values of these properties when the United States Steel corporation was formed and the amount it would have cost to reproduce them it was not over-capitalized."

Asked whether the steel trust had been formed as the result of a financial combination or to meet the necessities of the trade, Mr. Gary emphatically replied: "It was not a 'Wall street exploitation.'"

The leading and controlling motive was to form a corporation for business purposes of real and substantial benefit to the country's business not inimical to anyone."

GIRL'S LETTER TO STOKES PLACED IN EVIDENCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The incomplete cross-examination of W. E. D. Stokes in the trial of Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad, the show girls who are charged with attempting to kill him, was ordered stricken from the records by Justice Marcus today. The Justice ordered that the trial proceed and indicated that Mr. Stokes would be cross-examined later.

Mr. Stokes' condition, his physician said, still is precarious. He will be unable to take the stand before Monday.

The state rested its case after the introduction of letters written by Lillian Graham to Stokes. They were seventy-three in number and for the most part already had been read into the evidence.

TAFT WRITES OF AMERICAN PEACE

Message to Congress on the Relations of United States with Foreign Powers.

ARBITRATION THE GREAT ISSUE General Movement Toward Further Recognition of Principle.

RUSSIAN TREATY TOUCHED ON President Believes Progress is Being Made in Negotiations.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONGRESS Review of a Year's Transactions with Other Countries Gives Notions for Further Activity of State Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Taft sent to the congress this morning a message dealing with the relations of the United States with other nations of the world and giving in detail some of the more important transactions of the State department during the year. The message touched on the Russian treaty question, the mobilization of troops on the Mexican border and other events of interest. Its text:

"The relations of the United States with other countries have continued during the last twelve months upon a basis of the usual good will and friendly intercourse. "The year just passed marks an important general movement on the part of the powers for broader arbitration in the recognition of the manifold benefits to mankind in the extension of the policy of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration rather than by war, and in response to a widespread demand for an advance in that direction on the part of the great people of the United States and of Great Britain and of France, new arbitration treaties were negotiated last spring with Great Britain and France, the terms of which were designated, as expressed in the preamble of these treaties, to extend the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in our present treaties with those governments. To pave the way for this treaty with the United States, Great Britain negotiated an important modification in its alliance with Japan, and the French government also expedited the negotiations with signal good will. The new treaties have been submitted to the senate and are awaiting its advice and consent to their ratification. All the essentials of these important treaties have long been known, and it is my earnest hope that they will receive prompt and favorable action.

Arbitration. "In further illustration of the practical and beneficial application of the principle of arbitration and the underlying broad spirit of conciliation, I am happy to advert to the part of the United States in facilitating amicable settlement of disputes which menaced the peace between Panama and Costa Rica and between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. "Our arbitration of the Chamizal boundary question with Mexico was unfortunately abortive, but with the earnest efforts on the part of both governments which its importance commands, it is felt that an early practical adjustment should prove possible.

Mexico. "The recent political events in Mexico received attention from this government because of the exceedingly delicate and difficult situation created along our southern border and the necessity for taking measures properly to safeguard American interests. The government of the United States, in its desire to secure a proper observance and enforcement of the so-called neutrality statutes of the federal government, issued directions to the appropriate officers to exercise a diligent and vigilant regard for the requirements of such rules and laws. Although a condition of actual armed conflict existed, there was no official recognition of belligerency involving the technical neutrality obligations of international law.

"On the 6th of March last, in the absence of the secretary of state, I had a personal interview with Mr. Wilson, the ambassador of the United States to Mexico, in which he reported to me that the conditions in Mexico were much more critical than the press dispatches disclosed; that the small outbreaks which had occurred were only symptomatic of the whole condition; that a very large per cent of the people were in sympathy with the insurrection; that a general explosion was probable at any time, in which case he feared that the 60,000 or more American residents in Mexico might be assailed, and that the very large American investments might be injured or destroyed.

"After a conference with the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, I thought it wise to assemble an army division of full strength at San Antonio, Tex., a brigade of three regiments at Galveston, a brigade of infantry in the Los Angeles district of southern California, together with a squadron of battleships and cruisers and transports at (Continued on Fourth Page.)

Christmas gifts for want ad readers

By reading the want ads every day, you may find your name among the want ads telling you that a gift is waiting for you. No puzzles to solve—nothing to do except to call at the Box office when your name appears. There are other prizes than these free gifts on the want ad pages of this paper. Your opportunity to win a gift is waiting for you. It is a good habit to read the want ad page—every day.

Dalzell's Ice Cream Bricks Boxes of O'Brien's Candy