

PLAN QUICK DOOM
FOR OLD TREATY

Senate May Vote to Abrogate Pact
with Russia Before Congress
Takes Holiday Recess.

MEANS DIFFERENCE OF YEAR
Resolution Only Effective Year After
Succeeding January 1.

COMMITTEE REPORT ON MONDAY
Attempt to Shorten Usual Procedure
Defeated After Debate.

STATE DEPARTMENT DISCUSSED
Cullion Refers to Statement of President
Taft that He is at Work on
Question and Will Take
Action After Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Abrogation of
the Russian treaty of 1832 because of discrim-
inations against American Jews and
others may become the law of the land
before the Christmas holiday recess of
congress.

The Sulzer resolution already adopted
by the house, directing the termination of
the treaty after a year's notice, was
brought up today in the senate. The re-
sult of a running debate on the question
of whether to refer it to the committee on
foreign relations or to act immediately
was an assurance from the committee
that it would report on Monday.

The senate may then adopt either the re-
solution, with a slight change, or the Cul-
berson resolution, practically identical.

The debate in the senate included some
discussion of the attitude of the State
Department. Senator Culberson wanted
immediate action on Monday without
reference to the committee. He contended
that notice of abrogation cannot take
effect until one year after "the first day
of January following the action of con-
gress."

Committee to Act at Once.
Senators Cullion and Lodge pleaded for
reference to the committee. Both pledged
their utmost efforts to obtain committee
action in the senate on Monday.

"I have no doubt that we can do it,"
Senator Cullion said. "I am sure."
Senator Lodge also lent his assurance.

Senator Rainier was somewhat skepti-
cal as to the committee's ability to agree
within that time. He pointed out the
possibility of differences of opinion.

"The time has come for a determination
of this question," he said. "The argu-
ment is all one way. The treaty has been
violated for the last forty years.

Time and again we have yielded. We
should act now."
Senator Clark of Arkansas contended
that if the treaty was to be disposed of
promptly action should be taken without
reference to the committee. "The senate
should either act immediately upon the
general public demand or go into the
question thoroughly."

Senators Lodge, Bacon and Cullion re-
fused to accept the view that the State
Department was in error.

"The president has told us," Senator
Cullion said, "that he is at work on the
question and will have something ready
after the holidays and the secretary of
state assured me a day or two since that
he expected to accomplish something of
value to the country."

Finally the house resolution was re-
ferred to the foreign relations committee
which will meet on Monday.

COMMITTEE VOTES TO REPORT
OMNIBUS BUILDING BILL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Another large
appropriation which may carry millions
of dollars was added to the house pro-
gram today when the house committee
on public buildings decided to report an
omnibus public building bill. This de-
cision, on which the committee vote was
11 to 3, was made in the face of oppo-
sition by Democratic Leader Underwood.

John Strange Winter is Dead.
LONDON, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Arthur Stan-
nard, the notable artist, was known by
her pen name of "John Strange Winter."
She died today. She had been confined to
her bed for the last five months as the
result of an accident while stepping out of
an elevator.

The Weather
FOR NEBRASKA—Generally fair; not
much change in temperature.
FOR IOWA—Mostly cloudy and prob-
ably unsettled; moderate temperature.
Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour. Day. Night.
5 a. m. 28. 20.
6 a. m. 28. 20.
7 a. m. 28. 20.
8 a. m. 28. 20.
9 a. m. 28. 20.
10 a. m. 28. 20.
11 a. m. 28. 20.
12 m. 28. 20.
1 p. m. 28. 20.
2 p. m. 28. 20.
3 p. m. 28. 20.
4 p. m. 28. 20.
5 p. m. 28. 20.
6 p. m. 28. 20.
7 p. m. 28. 20.
8 p. m. 28. 20.

Comparative Local Record.
1911. 1910. 1909. 1908.
Highest yesterday. 45. 44. 43. 42.
Lowest yesterday. 27. 28. 29. 30.
Mean temperature. 38. 39. 40. 41.
Precipitation for day. .00. .01. .02. .03.

Temperature and precipitation de-
partures from the normal:
Normal temperature. 38. 39. 40. 41.
Excess for the day. 0. 1. 2. 3.
Total excess since March 1. 10. 11. 12. 13.
Normal precipitation. .43 inch.
Deficiency for the day. .01. .02. .03. .04.
Total rainfall since March 1. 14.15 inches.
Deficiency since March 1. 14.15 inches.
Efficiency for the period. 130. 14. 28. 42.
Excess for cor. period, 1909. 4.8 inches.

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.
Station and State. Temp. High-Rain-
of Weather. T. P. in. est. Fall.
Cheyenne, clear. 25. 20. .00.
Denver, clear. 35. 25. .00.

EX-SULTAN ABDUL HAMID
REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from
Constantinople reports that the ex-sultan
Abdul Hamid, has been brought back to
Constantinople from Salonika, where he
has been confined since his deposition.
He is said to be extremely ill.

The National Capital
Thursday, December 14, 1911.

The Senate.
In session at 2 p. m.
Lorimer election inquiry nearing an
end.

Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, discussing
trust regulations before interstate com-
merce committee, urged the competitive
system.

Final hearings before employers' liabil-
ity commission begun, with railroad coun-
sel urging the inclusion of all interstate
business in the act.

Opponents of parcels post appeared be-
fore postoffice committee.
Senator Weeks of California asked in-
vestigation of soldiers' homes and urged
federal care of confederate veterans.

President Taft in his message submitted
Maine boards report.
Bill requiring two wireless operators on
steamers, introduced by Senator Hitch-
cock of Nebraska.

Lorimer committee struck from record
Maxwell Edgar's testimony that C. S.
Darrow was concerned in attempt at
barbery.

Monetary commission held a conference
on state bank examinations.
Page bill enlarging federal aid for agri-
cultural instruction endorsed at confer-
ence.

Senator Culberson of Texas called up
his resolution to abrogate Russian treaty.
Debate indicated adoption of house Rus-
sian treaty abrogation resolution before
holidays.

Adjourned 10 p. m. until 2 p. m. Mon-
day.

The House.
Met at noon.
Miscellaneous bills were considered.
Steel trust traffic agreements with
southern railroads probed by steel in-
vestigating committee.

New York cotton speculators attacked
in speech by Representative Heffline of
Alabama.

The bill extending the eight-hour law
to all government contract work was de-
bated.

Public buildings committee decided to
frame omnibus building bill against dem-
ocratic leader's opposition.

Bill passed extending eight-hour law
to all government contract work.
Adjourned 4:30 p. m. until noon Friday.

Brandeis Explains
La Follette Bill to
Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Louis D.
Brandeis of Boston today advocated be-
fore the senate interstate commerce com-
mittee the La Follette bill designed to
supplement the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Brandeis said there was no such
thing as a natural monopoly in industry.
If the law prohibiting the practices
through which existing combines grew up
should be clearly defined and enforced,
he said, no trust would arise in the fu-
ture.

"Supporters of the La Follette bill,"
he said, "believe in competition in in-
dustry on economic, social and political
grounds. They agree that only unrea-
sonable restraints of trade should be in-
stituted. But they believe the law is in-
adequate, difficult of application and un-
satisfactory in its remedies. They pro-
pose to let the law remain, but to sup-
plement it with provisions remedying
these defects."

"There are no natural monopolies in in-
dustry. Even the oil trust got control,
by ruthless violations of law, by criminal
rebating, bribery and corruption which
brought it wealth with which to destroy
competitors by price cutting and like
proceedings."

"The steel trust acquired control, not
through greater efficiency, but by buy-
ing plants and ore supplies at fabulous
prices. Not one industrial monopoly is
a natural growth."

Mr. Brandeis contended that it would
be impracticable for the government to
fix the selling price for monopoly pro-
ducts because of the absence of data to
determine what would constitute a rea-
sonable return on capital.

Archduke Abandons
His Career to Marry
Girl Without Title

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—Another romance
connected with the imperial house of
Hapsburg is contained in the official an-
nouncement that Emperor Francis Joseph
has placed the Archduke Henry Ferdi-
nand, brother of the Princess Louise of
Saxony and of Archduke Leopold Salva-
tor, "on leave with the stoppage of all
emoluments."

Archduke Henry Ferdinand, who is a
painter with distaste for court life and
military duties, has been living in Mu-
nich. He has desired to abandon his
rank and title in the same way as Arch-
duke John Orth, Archduke Leopold Salva-
tor, and more recently Archduke Ferdi-
nand Charles, in order, as is reported,
that he might marry a Munich girl be-
longing to a family not of noble rank.

Finding this to be difficult, the arch-
duke has taken the easier course of
throwing up his military career.

Otto Feekin is Held
on a Serious Charge

CRETE, Neb., Dec. 14.—(Special Tele-
gram.)—The preliminary hearing of Otto
Feekin, who was arrested a few days
ago on a serious charge preferred by
two young girls, was held last night be-
hind closed doors. After hearing the
stories told by the young women the
court held the defendant in bonds of \$1,000
to answer to charge of statutory assault.
District court is now in session and the
trial will probably be held soon. Elin
Talley, who is wanted on a similar charge,
has not yet been located.

Judge Porterfield Active.
To Judge Porterfield belongs much
credit for the return of Waldron. The
judge has worked practically night and
day since the juror disappeared in an
effort to locate him. After Waldron had
returned this morning Judge Porterfield
revealed some instances of the last two
days that had been known only to him-
self and Mrs. Waldron.

"I had always felt," said Judge Porter-
field, "that Mrs. Waldron was anxious
to aid us in any way possible. I learned
yesterday that Waldron had been in Kan-
sas City, Kan. I felt positive that he
would soon make an effort to return to
his wife. It occurred to me that possibly
he would attempt to communicate with
her through friends in Kansas City.
Kan. Last night in company with Mrs.
Waldron, I went to the home of those
friends and waited until an early hour
of the morning."
(Continued on Second Page.)

MISSING JUROR
RETURNS INSANE

Harry Waldron, Runaway Member
of Hyde Panel, Brought Into
Court by Wife.

HE IS PALE AND EMACIATED
Wanders Four Days in Kansas with
Little Food.

DENIES DISCUSSING TRIAL
Says He Wanted Fresh Air and Free-
dom from Staring Eyes.

ENTIRE PANEL IS DISCHARGED
Third Trial of Dr. Hyde is Set for
Tuesday, January 2, 1912—Wal-
dron Read of His Escape
in the Papers.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 14.—Following the
return of Harry Waldron, the missing
juror in the Hyde murder trial, Judge
Porterfield this afternoon discharged the
jury. He held that Waldron was insane
at the time he escaped and is still insane.
January 2, 1912, was set as the date for
beginning a new trial.

Pale and emaciated, weak from hunger
and exposure, Harry Waldron, the juror
whose escape last Sunday night blocked
the progress of the second trial of Dr. B.
Clark Hyde, charged with the murder
of Colonel Thomas H. Swoppe, returned
to his home today. He was brought into
court by Mrs. Waldron and after a con-
ference with him Judge Porterfield an-
nounced that he would dismiss the entire
jury on the ground of Waldron's mental
incompetence.

His eyes shifting and every movement
betraying shattered nerves, Waldron de-
scribed to Judge Porterfield four days of
wandering through the country in search
of "fresh air and freedom from confining
walls and staring eyes."

He denied having discussed the Hyde
trial with any person. His narrative to
the judge, told in the presence of his
weeping wife, all but brought tears to
the eyes of his inquisitor.

Waldron Tells of Wandering.
"I had been driven almost distracted,
before I got my feet on the ground and
got to the country," he said, "but I
don't think I'm crazy. I couldn't stand
being cooped up. I felt imprisoned. There
seemed to be nothing but walls and eyes
around me. I longed for the fresh air
and freedom. I got into court. I could
hardly hold myself, the stares of the peo-
ple worried me so. So that night I de-
cided to get away from it. The first
thing, when my foot hit the ground after
sliding down the fire escape, the thought
came to me that I had done wrong. I
was going to return. Then I thought of
a fine and possible other punishment, and
I fled."

"I got a street car to Argentine, and
there caught a freight train that was
going away from the city. I got off at
Emporia, Kan. There I shaved off my
mustache, and that afternoon, it was
Monday, I read of my escape in the
papers. That worried me so that I
couldn't eat."

"I told of the possibility of my com-
mitting suicide," he thought, "my poor
wife and children thinking of such a
thing and decided to return home no mat-
ter what the consequences. I got to Kan-
sas City, Kan. Tuesday night after
wandering miles through the fields and
over a freight car part of the way. Then
I lost my nerve again. I went to
William Moore's house in Kansas City,
Kan., and slept all night. I had the
only real sleep I had had since I left
the jury hotel."

Spends Day in Kansas City.
"Wednesday I came to Kansas City
Mo. I was afraid of being arrested, but
nobody seemed to care. I was glad
I had shaved off my mustache. I
was thinking of Christmas and how I
might have to spend it away from the
wife and children whether I was ar-
rested or not. It made me think the
world was a crazy place. I wondered if
I was crazy myself."

"I got a market basket and wandered
about among the crowds around the city
market. It was a relief to be among peo-
ple after the stuffy jury and jury room.
Every thought came back to the jury
and courts. I slept in a livery stable last
night and this morning went to my home
I had read in the papers that the officers
had quit watching it."

"I saw one of my children in the barn
yard and gave him a note to take to his
mother, but he was afraid of me and
didn't. I felt weak enough to lie down
in the cold. But I went into the house,
and when I saw my wife I felt better than
I ever had since they put me on a jury. I
had \$12 of jury salary which I had held
out from my wife, intending to buy a
Christmas present for the children. I
still have it. I spent only a few cents on
my wanderings. I couldn't eat."

Questioned closely regarding any com-
munication he might have had concern-
ing the trial Waldron said after he read
in the papers of his own escape he asked
a farmer what he thought of "that Hyde
juror running away."

"He said, 'That fellow was pretty slick.
I'll bet he got away with his pockets
full,'" Waldron said.

The city market, in the neighborhood
of which Waldron said he wandered with
his market basket, is within two blocks
of the court house and one block from
the Centropolis hotel, from which the
juror escaped.

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Waldron, I went to the home of those
friends and waited until an early hour
of the morning."
(Continued on Second Page.)

ANTI-TRUST LAW ENFORCED

Attorney General Reviews Year's
Work of Department of Justice.

FOUR MILLIONS COLLECTED
He Suggests that Bureau of Cor-
porations Be Made Executive
Bureau to Supervise
Licenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Pursuing
President Taft's recommendation that an
executive bureau be created to supervise
corporations' charters under a federal in-
corporation act, Attorney General Wick-
ersham, in his annual report submitted
to congress today, suggests that the Bu-
reau of Corporations be rated to that
dignity, even in the absence of the pro-
posed federal incorporation statute.

This branch of the Department of Com-
merce and Labor, the attorney general
urges, should be brought into closer re-
lation with this department and adds that
it might well be "availed of as the nu-
cleus for an administrative board under
whose supervision consolidations or merg-
ers for lawful purposes might be
formed."

In enforcing the Sherman anti-trust law
the attorney general points out that the
Department of Justice and the courts are
confronted by economic, rather than legal
problems, when it comes to working
out methods of disintegration after a
corporation has been declared an illegal
combination. The department enlisted
the assistance of the bureau of corpora-
tions in the dissolution of the tobacco
trust, and it would be of great value to
the legal branch of the government, Mr.
Wickersham says, if the functions of the
bureau should be so organized that it
could be called upon officially to make
investigations and report its conclusions
with respect to plans for the voluntary
or enforced disintegration of monopoly-
istic combinations.

The attorney general reviews the re-
cord of a year of intense activity in fed-
eral prosecutions, and points out that the
Department of Justice financially sus-
tained itself as the result of the con-
tribution of \$2,941,115 to the United States
treasury in the shape of fines collected,
customs duties recovered, etc. The ex-
penditure of the department, including the
cost of prosecutions, and payment of the
district attorneys and assistants through-
out the country, aggregated \$3,237,774.

Anti-Trust Prosecutions.
In a comprehensive review of the anti-
trust prosecutions, the attorney general
shows that the seventeen anti-trust civil
suits pending at the beginning of the last
fiscal year were augmented by six addi-
tional actions, while the eleven criminal
prosecutions under the same statute were
increased by twenty-three more prosecu-
tions during the last fiscal year.

Eight civil suits and a similar number
of criminal trials were brought to con-
clusion during the year. In four of the
civil prosecutions judgments were ren-
dered in favor of the United States, while
three were lost and one was discontinued.
Four convictions were secured under the
criminal clause of the statute during the
year and four cases were either quashed
or discontinued.

Declaring that he appreciates that pub-
lic interest in the Sherman anti-trust law
is "even greater" than it was at the
date of his last report, the attorney gen-
eral sets forth the following cases as
being prosecuted or pending for final
settlement:

The powder trust, the night rider
cases, United States Steel corporation,
cotton corner, alleged towing monopoly,
beef packers, Southern Pacific merger, in-
tensified coal combination, naval stores
trust, bathtub trust, lumber trust, milk
trust, wallpaper combination, sugar trust,
transatlantic steamship pool, magazine
trust, shoe machinery trust, combination

(Continued on Second Page.)

Work

Nebraska Woman
Before Grand Jury
at Indianapolis

Grand Jury in Indianapolis Begins
Investigation of Outrages.

HUNDRED STRUCTURES DAMAGED
Frank M. Ryan, President of Iron
Workers, Confers with District
Attorney Miller Before Wit-
nesses Are Questioned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—As a direct
lead into the heart of the alleged dynamite
conspiracy, District Attorney Charles
W. Miller, while the federal grand jury
held its first hearing in the case today,
took up the question of who furnished
the money for purchasing and paying the
expense of carrying about the country
the explosives by which more than one
hundred structures were blown up.

Mrs. Andrew J. Hull now of Kimball,
Neb., who, as Miss Edith Winebrenner,
was bookkeeper for the International As-
sociation of Iron Workers, and who was
familiar with its money receipts and dis-
bursements, was closely questioned by
Mr. Miller, while into the grand jury
room were taken the stubs of check books
and accounts of the association for the
five years during which the explosions
took place.

It was during a large part of these
five years that Orrie E. McManigal, ac-
cording to his confession, did dynamiting
for John J. McNamara, the convicted
secretary-treasurer, and often in company
with James B. McNamara.

An important feature of McManigal's
confession attracted attention in connec-
tion with Mrs. Hull's visit to the district
attorney's office. This was the admis-
sion by McManigal that he usually re-
ceived about \$300 for each "job," and that
when he complained that part of the
money was being held back from him,
James B. McNamara had admitted seeing
the stub for the check and had said John
J. would "fix it up."

Among the other items mentioned by
McManigal were \$300 each for jobs at
Greenville, N. J.; McKees Rocks, Pa.;
Superior, Wis.; Omaha, Los Angeles,
Hoboken, N. J.; Worcester, Mass., and
Milwaukee, Wis.

Lorimer Trying to
Show Blackmail
Threats by White

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—"I am going
to make the Lorimer bunch pay enough
money to keep me all the rest of my life
and if they don't I'll make it hot for
Lorimer."

Charles A. White, the former Illinois
legislator who made an alleged confes-
sion of having been bribed to vote for
Lorimer for senator, made the above
statement, according to the testimony of
Katherine A. Wood, a former telephone
operator at East St. Louis, Ill., before
the Lorimer investigating committee today.

"I told him to be careful or he would
land in the penitentiary," said Miss Wood,
"but White said he had influential people
in Chicago back of him and he was not
afraid."

She said White told her he was a "bad
man" and that he had killed two men
down south. She testified that just be-
fore the so-called expose in the Chicago
Tribune by White, the latter had told her
to "watch the Chicago papers."

Miss Wood's testimony was part of the
plan of the defense to charges that
White's bribery story was a scheme to
blackmail Senator Lorimer.

Miss Wood said that on one occasion
when she asked White who were his in-
fluential friends in Chicago, he said he
was being backed by Governor Deneen
and Mr. Sullivan.

The witness said she did not know who
"Mr. Sullivan" was.

Senator Jones wanted to know if it were
not Roger Sullivan, the democratic
leader, but Miss Wood said White had
never told her.

Privates Arrested
at Fort Riley for
Recent Dynamiting

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Dec. 14.—Five
privates of Battery E, Sixth Field ar-
tillery, were arrested at Fort Riley this
afternoon in connection with the recent
dynamite explosions at the fort which
entailed property losses of \$500,000 to the
government.

WILSON SAYS HE PAID
MONEY TO CHICAGO POLICE

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Charles M. Wilson,
who with his wife, Zoe Wilson, is an trial
for alleged violation of the "white slave
act," told District Judge Landis today
that he had frequently paid money to
police officers of one of the Chicago districts.
He verified his statements by reference
to a memorandum book in which he had
entered the amounts paid.

WOOL GROWERS
TALK OF TARIFF

President Gooding Tells Them to
Abide by Decision of the
Tariff Board.

AND URGE IT UPON CONGRESS
Compares Cost of Wool Production
Here and Abroad.

RAPS W. J. BRYAN AND PINCHOT
Says Bryan Dangerous to Laboring
Man and Producer.

DELEGATES IN THEATER PARTY
Government Officials and Other
Noted Men Are on Program for
Tonight—Feed Tonight at
South Omaha.

Speakers for today:
Governor C. H. Aldrich.
A. D. Melvin, United States bureau
of animal industry.

W. H. Hays, assistant secretary agri-
culture.
A. F. Foster, associate U. S. forester.
Judge B. H. Cowan, Fort Worth.
Joseph B. Wing, member United States
tariff board.

With about 250 delegates in attendance,
the National Wool Growers' association
opened its forty-eighth annual convention
this morning by getting at once to the
subject uppermost in every sheep man's
mind—the tariff.

President F. R. Gooding of Idaho de-
voted the great part of an hour's address
to this subject, incidentally rapping Wil-
liam J. Bryan, and diverging long
enough to score former Chief Forester
Pinchot and comment Forester Graves.

"This convention," said President
Gooding, "should go on record for an
honest review of schedule K, both for
the wool growers and the manufacturers
of wool. The honest difference in the
cost of production between this country
and foreign countries is all the tariff we
should ask."

"We should make our fight for revision
based on the report of the tariff board.
That report may be a disappointment to
some of our wool growers; it may not
show as large a difference in the cost of
production as some of us believe exists,
but if it comes anywhere near the line of
reasonableness we should accept it and
make a fight for a final settlement of the
question. The continued agitation of
schedule K has done much to paralyze
the industry and if we can have anything
like a permanent settlement of the ques-
tion, we can adjust our business to meet
it, so that our interests there will be some
stability for the products of our industry."

"Let us not take it for granted that the
report of the tariff board is going to
settle the issue. I am sure those who
have watched the tariff fights in con-
gress must be convinced that what one
political party wants the other objects to.
We should go on record as favoring the
settlement of all business questions that
are affected by politics through a com-
mission."

"The American flockmaster pays the
highest wages, the highest freight rates,
the highest prices for food for his em-
ployees and the highest rental to his gov-
ernment for range in the world, said Mr.
Gooding, and he must be protected by a
tariff or he can't exist in competition
with other countries."

Wool can be shipped from England,
Australia or South America to Boston
for between one-third and one-half the
transportation charged on wool from the
Rocky mountain states to Boston, he said.

What Countries Pay.
The American flockmaster pays his men
\$2 to \$3 a month and board; the Eng-
lishman pays \$4.75 a month and provides
a house; the Russian pays 10 to 20 cents
a day, not in cash, but in grain and
vegetables; the Argentinian pays \$12.50 to