

### ADMIRAL EVANS DIES SUDDENLY

Rear Admiral Stricken with Acute Indigestion Immediately Following Lunch.

### ILLNESS GIVES NO WARNING

Noted Naval Officer Arises in Morning in Good Health.

### COMMANDED BATTLESHIP FLEET

Started Record-Breaking Cruise Around the World.

### RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE

President Taft and Other Officials of Government Express Deep Regret Over Sudden Death of Prominent Figure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, retired, died suddenly tonight of acute indigestion.

Admiral Evans, who was one of the most popular men in the navy, arose this morning apparently in better health than he has had for some time. He lunched at 2 o'clock and almost immediately afterwards was stricken.

Dr. S. Adams was called hurriedly, but the naval officer lapsed into unconsciousness, dying at 4:45 o'clock.

Admiral Evans started the battleship fleet in its record-breaking cruise around the world, resigning command at San Francisco because of his approaching retirement from the service. From President Taft down, officials of the government tonight expressed the deepest regret over his sudden demise.

Rear Admiral Evans was born in Floyd county, Virginia, August 18, 1846. He received his education in the public schools of Washington and the United States Naval academy, from which he graduated in 1865. Advancement in the service brought him to the rank of captain in 1884.

As an ensign Mr. Evans participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher in the civil war and in land attacks he received four severe wounds from rifle shots.

When in command of the Yorktown at Valparaiso, Chile, in 1891, during a period of strained relations between Chile and the United States, his actions in connection with various incidents earned him his popular name of "Fighting Bob."

In the war with Spain he commanded the Iowa in Spanish fleet off Santiago, taking active part in the battle with Cervera's fleet on July 3, 1898.

### MILITARY TELEGRAPHERS FOUND DEAD IN ST. JOSEPH

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 3.—W. F. Bassett, 4 years old, a newspaper man, who for many years was connected with St. Joseph, Kansas City St. Louis, and Plattsburg, Mo., papers, was found dead in a rooming house here today. Death, supposedly accidental, resulted from inhaling fumes from a gas stove.

Mr. Bassett was born in Cynthiana, Ky. He was a telegrapher in the civil war and received a pension from the United States military telegraphers' corps. He had been ill for several years. In recent years Mr. Bassett made his home part of the time with his niece, Miss Cornelia Birch of Plattsburg, Mo. Burial will be in Plattsburg.

### DICKENS' BODY PROBABLY WILL BE BURIED IN GOTHAM

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Alfred Gorman Dickens, son of England's great novelist, probably will be buried in the vicinity of New York. Today this cable was received from his sister, Mrs. Kate Perugini of London.

"Make necessary arrangements if Alfred died no instructions. He would have desired simple funeral, subject to approval of his daughters."

### MISSOURI DEMOCRATS WILL HOLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Members of the Missouri state democratic committee will meet in Washington next Monday to call a state convention to settle the differences between the adherents of Speaker Champ Clark and Joseph W. Folk for the state delegation to the national democratic convention.

### The Weather

For Nebraska—Generally fair; not so cold.  
For Iowa—Mostly cloudy; not so cold.  
Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hours	Deg.
5 a. m.	36
6 a. m.	36
7 a. m.	36
8 a. m.	36
9 a. m.	36
10 a. m.	36
11 a. m.	36
12 m.	36
1 p. m.	36
2 p. m.	36
3 p. m.	36
4 p. m.	36
5 p. m.	36
6 p. m.	36
7 p. m.	36
8 p. m.	36
9 p. m.	36
10 p. m.	36
11 p. m.	36
12 m.	36

### Mechanics in Norfolk Navy Yard on Strike

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 3.—There was a walkout of 25 mechanics at the Norfolk navy yard today as a protest against what they claim is an effort to introduce a scientific time system. The men refused to sign time cards offered to them. This afternoon a final decision as to their future course will be announced.

A total of 300 men had quit work at the navy yard late today and gone into conference. There are upward of 2,000 men employed at the yard.

### MR. AND MRS. BRYAN REACH TAMPA, FLORIDA

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 3.—William J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan arrived here this afternoon from Havana on the steamship Olivette. They will go from here to Washington.

### The National Capital

Wednesday, January 3, 1912.

#### The Senate.

Met at noon. Senator Bristow of Kansas introduced a bill for a government Panama canal steamship line.

Postoffice committee heard testimony from mail order houses favoring parcels post project.

Numerous petitions were presented for ratification of the general arbitration treaties.

Senator Hayner of Maryland announced that he would like a minority report making ratification of the arbitration treaties unanimous.

Senate adjourned at 12:33 p. m. until 2 p. m. Thursday.

#### The House.

Met at noon. Foreign affairs committee heard Prof. Henry Elliott urging international protection of seals.

Sugar trust investigating committee decided to resume hearings Monday.

Representative Onsted of Pennsylvania denied that relief funds for the Austin dam sufferers had been used by the state.

House adjourned at 12:15 p. m. until noon Thursday.

### Rates on Live Stock from Southwest Are Ordered Reduced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Radical reductions of freight rates on live stock, packing house products and salt today were prescribed by the Interstate Commerce commission to apply to all western and southwestern railroads.

The commission holds that present rates on live stock from points in New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma to Fort Worth, Tex., Oklahoma City, Okla., Wichita, Kan., are unreasonable; that existing rates on fresh meats and other packing house products from Fort Worth, Oklahoma City and Wichita to points in other states also are unreasonable and that the rates on salt from the Kansas field to Oklahoma City are unjust.

The findings of the commission, prepared by Commissioner Pease, are the result of an exhaustive investigation and affect the rates to all points east.

Mileage rates on all the commodities amounting to an average of approximately 3 per cent. No order is issued at this time by the commission, but the railroads are given until February 1, 1912, to put into effect the rates suggested.

If they shall not have done so by that date a mandatory order will be issued to compel them to make the prescribed rates effective. It is expected the carriers will acquiesce.

### Kansas Towns Cut Out from World for More Than a Week

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 3.—Snow bound and cut off from heavy communication with the outside world for over a week, the people of Dighton, county seat of Lane county in western Kansas, through the Dighton Commercial club today appealed by telegram to the state public utilities commission for aid.

Heavy and stormy weather also have been without railway service for a week. The last train into any of the three towns came December 26. The citizens report that they are short of provisions and that unless aid comes soon there will be great suffering. In the face of the lowest temperatures the district has known in many years; they are almost out of coal.

The towns are on a branch line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

### Head-On Collision Near El Reno, Okl.

EL RENO, Okla., Jan. 3.—In a head-on collision on the Rock Island railroad today near El Reno, when the "Fire Fly" south-bound, and passenger, train No. 41 crashed together, James Potter of Chickasha, Okla., engineer on the "Fire Fly," was killed and twenty passengers and members of the crew were injured.

None of the injured is believed to be in a dangerous condition, except Charles Warrenburg, a fireman of the "Fire Fly," who probably will die.

Among others injured are: R. H. McCaskey, Kansas City, internally.

E. J. Workman, Independence, Mo., head cut.

Ed Palsey, Chillicothe, Mo., scalp wound.

J. G. Kirkpatrick, Macomb, Ill., slight.

Frank Cooper, mail clerk, leg broken.

Walter Smith, clerk, bruised.

Engineer Burgold, injured by jumping.

Brakeman Green, back sprained.

L. L. Frisell, express messenger's helper, injured internally.

When they saw the "Fire Fly" approaching, the engineer and fireman of train 41 put on the brakes and jumped.

The wreck occurred on a stretch of track equipped with block signals, and probably was caused by one of the train crews disobeying orders.

### MILES TELLS OF PACKERS' POOLS

Former General Manager for Armour Company Maintains Object to Prevent Glutting of Market.

### HE DISAPPOINTS PROSECUTION

Supposed Star Witness Says Active Competition Was Present.

### FLAT DENIAL MADE BY VEEDER

Witness Says Packers' Pool Made No Effort to Fix Prices.

### ONLY REGULATED SHIPMENTS

Government Contends that Test Cost Method Was Device for Controlling the Selling Prices.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—William D. Miles, general manager for the Armour Packing company at Kansas City from 1911 to 1902, testified today in the trial of the ten Chicago packers, charged with criminal violation of the Sherman law, that the old packers' pools were organized to prevent the glutting of the market with fresh meat and that there always was active competition between them in all parts of the country.

He followed Henry Veeder on the stand and was the third witness called by the government.

Despite the fact that Miles on two occasions had given testimony against the packers before federal grand juries he proved an unwilling witness today and little of much value to the government was gleaned in his direct examination.

Miles had been heralded as one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution and counsel for the government made no effort to conceal their disappointment.

The witness gave an elaborate description of the uniform test cost system used by the packers and explained the method of figuring margin profits and other features of the intricate system of accounting.

Two Test Costs. He brought out for the first time that there was a "black test cost" and a "red test cost" used in the bookkeeping of the Armour Packing company, the former being used as the flat price of the animal and the latter included freight and other items of expense. The government contends that the "red cost" was secretly used by the combination in the fixing of prices of meat.

Miles told of attending the meetings of the packers' pool in the Counselman building, Chicago, but the efforts of counsel for the government to induce him to admit that the members fixed the price of fresh meat at these sessions were unsuccessful. He said that reports of shipments expected, together with the average price and margin profit earned to the previous week's business were received and the shipments for the current week were regulated at his meeting of the pool.

The direct examination of the witness had not been concluded when court adjourned.

Veeder Makes Denial. Flat denials of the government's contention that the old packers' pool in the period between 1893 and 1902 attempted to fix the price of fresh meats or the price to be paid for live stock was made by Henry Veeder on cross-examination today. He declared that the only object of the combination of packers was to regulate the amount of fresh meat to be shipped into the different markets.

The witness said that each of the agreements made by the packers in the period described contained a provision that no effort should be made to fix prices.

The contention of the government is that the uniform test cost method of estimating the value of the slaughtered animals was the means used by the packers to fix prices.

Overpayments Frequent. The defense also brought out that under the agreements a member of the combination frequently overpaid the maximum percentage allowed. The object of this was to refute the charge that the operation of the combination had the effect of restraining the trade in fresh meats.

Methods declared to have been used by the packers to control the price of fresh meats and appropriate business on a non-competitive basis were further revealed today by Mr. Veeder, on direct examination.

The witness declared that all records of the old packers' pools had been destroyed, so far as he knew.

When confronted with letters sent out by the packers referring to the shipment and price of fresh meat during periods in which he said there was no pool in existence, the witness apparently grew nervous, but declined to deny the genuineness of the documents.

"I would not say whether those letters were or were not sent out from my office," Mr. Veeder said.

The government read a number of new letters and telegrams purporting to have been sent out by the combination while Mr. Veeder was secretary.

"Were they sent out by your office?" "I cannot say, but they look as if they might have been," replied the witness.

Meat Prices Discussed. "Was the price of meat ever discussed at these meetings of the packers where you acted as secretary?" "Yes, I heard it said by members that the prices were too high or too low on different occasions."

"Were any instructions ever sent out from your office regarding the uniform system of figuring the cost of slaughtered animals?" "Yes, about twice a year, perhaps often."

"Where would you get the information?" "From instructions received from the packers at the weekly meetings," Mr. Veeder replied.

The witness said the funds of their weekly percentages were kept in their Chicago banks.

Mr. Veeder was then cross-examined by counsel for the defense.

The witness said the meetings of packers' pools were held in Chicago.

(Continued on Second Page.)



From the Washington Star.

### TAFT IN THE RACE TO STAY Statement from White House Says He Will Not Withdraw.

NAME WILL GO TO CONVENTION

Denial is Made that Any Messenger is Sent to Roosevelt with Proposition Relating to Any Subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—"Nothing but death can keep me out of the fight now," President Taft is reported to have made this statement to White House callers today and to have added that he had no objection to the statement being made public.

It undoubtedly was intended to set at rest all reports that Mr. Taft might withdraw from the race for the republican nomination for president in favor of Colonel Roosevelt.

The president is said to be thoroughly aroused to the gravity of the situation in the republican party and determined to let his attitude be generally understood. He has declared that under no circumstances will he withdraw his name from consideration by the Chicago convention next June and has asserted that his position with respect to the nomination has not changed in any particular since he first entered the White House.

Mr. Taft has told friends and party leaders from the first that if he should be called on to stand for re-election he would be glad to do so; that he felt under obligations to the party for having made him president and was willing to abide its decision in the convention. He adheres to this position according to announcements today and will not quit the race until the nominating ballots are cast at Chicago.

Definite Statement Made. The president was urged by a number of his closest friends to make a definite statement as to his position and agreed to do so in the language quoted above. With this statement as his inspiration, it is said the Taft supporters will at once begin an active campaign in his behalf.

It was said today that some of Mr. Taft's friends have gone so far lately as to advise him to openly break with Colonel Roosevelt and to challenge the latter.

(Continued on Page Two.)

### Daffydil Contest in Full Swing

Look for rules of contest on page 11.

Hundreds of clever answers coming in daily. Get into the game. It affords amusement, training and ample compensation. Everyone eligible. Eighteen valuable prizes.

Following are leading merchants, and the prizes they offer:

The Famous—Silk Petticoat, \$2.00.

Amateur Creamery—First, \$2.00 milk ticket, second, \$1.00 milk ticket, third, \$1.00 milk ticket.

Edwards—Electric Light and Power Company—One electric heating pad.

Hayden Brothers—A substantial and valuable prize, the nature of which is withheld as a surprise for the winner.

San Bischoff Company—\$2.00 assortment package goods.

Fred Krug Brewing Company—One case Louis Beer.

Sunderland Bros. Company—\$2.00 to apply on purchase of one or more tons of coal.

Wroth—A noon-day meal for one week.

J. K. Farmer Company—\$2.00 worth of Farmer's baking powder.

In addition The Bee offers five \$100 prizes to the five best Daffydil writers.

### Receivers Held as Hostages by Italian Laborers

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 3.—Two federal court officials, receivers for the bankrupt Smithfield Meat, Clay and Transportation company, at Smithfield, Va., are held as hostages by Italian laborers who are clamoring for their pay. The receivers, J. L. Heard and John T. Reid, were captured yesterday. They attempted to take boats for Norfolk today, but were forced to return to a hotel. The receivers are not believed to be in immediate danger.

The receivers assured the laborers that they were making efforts to raise money by which at least a portion of their wages could be paid, but the foreigners refused to accept their explanations and held the receivers.

Late advices from Smithfield say that Mayor Brock of that place has promised the release of the receivers on security that money to pay off the Italians will arrive tonight.

J. J. Breen in Lincoln to Look Up  
Details of Passage.

WILL BRING UP NEW POINT  
Addition of Three New Sections  
After Time for Introduction of  
Bills Was Over Will Be  
Contention in Court.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3.—J. J. Breen was at the stationhouse looking up the record of the passage through the legislature of the commission charter bill and announced in the secretary of State's office that he would attack the validity of the measure. He did not say in whose interest he was acting. He will assail the legality of the measure on a point which he asserts has never before been raised in this state.

It appears the bill was introduced in the legislature before the time limit expired for the introduction of new bills. After that date, however, the bill was amended by the addition of three sections, the one providing for the initiative, the one for the referendum and the one providing how the charter might be voted out of existence in case the electorate desire to take such a step.

He holds that these amendments, being complete sections, constituted a new bill within the meaning of the law, and that the entire measure therefore is invalid, as they were introduced after the time limit.

J. J. Breen of South Omaha last night said he had been to Lincoln to investigate the commission form bill, but that he merely was seeking to ascertain its provisions with respect to grading.

"Do you intend to attack the bill," Mr. Breen was asked.

"No," was his reply.

### REPORT WILL EXONERATE SENATOR STEPHENSON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Stephenson investigating committee of the senate probably will meet Saturday to consider the report proposed by Chairman Heyburn of Idaho, exonerating Senator Stephenson from all charges of corruption.

The report finds that no member of the Wisconsin legislature was shown to have been influenced in Mr. Stephenson's behalf by the use of money. It comments on the expenditure of \$10,000 in the campaign as due to the existence of a primary election law in Wisconsin, but that law is not contained in terms in Mr. Heyburn's report.

### FLOOD HELD WITH WILSON Labor Organizer Arrested at Muscatine on Conspiracy Charge.

BRINGS LAWYER WITH HIM ON RETURN  
Trip from Chicago—Both Men  
Released on Bond by  
Judge Horan.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Jan. 3.—The arrest of Emmett Flood of Chicago, national organizer of the American Federation of Labor, on the charge of conspiracy to destroy property with acid bombs, was the principal development today in the local grand jury situation which grew out of the button workers' strike. Flood was placed under arrest immediately after his arrival here from Chicago this afternoon, on four warrants, three of which charge him with malicious destruction of property.

G. G. Wilson, the socialist member of the city council, and his agent for the local button workers' union, which is on strike, was charged in two new indictments with conspiracy and malicious destruction of property. In the former he was jointly indicted with Flood. Both men were released on bond, that of Flood being fixed at \$2,000 and that of Wilson at \$500. Local union men secured the sureties.

Brings Lawyer with Him. Flood apparently was expecting arrest, for he brought with him an attorney, Daniel Cruise of Chicago. A large crowd had collected at the station in anticipation of the event, but the actual arrest did not take place until after Flood and his attorney had reached the court house, Judge Horan fixed the bond. Wilson, who spent last night in jail, was released at the same time.

The offenses for which Flood and Wilson are held are alleged to have been committed last spring, early in the present button workers' strike. It is specifically charged in the joint indictment that the two men conspired with other labor men to destroy button factory property and to create a reign of terror among the citizens of Muscatine. Both defendants will remain here for the preliminary hearing, which has been set for Friday.

During the excitement at the station attending the arrival of Flood one of Sheriff Yarnatt's deputies arrested Fred Terry, a button worker, who recently was arrested and sentenced to a jail term for disturbing the peace, but who was paroled. It was charged that he violated the terms of his parole by being present at the station.

Gompers Denounces Employers. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—"The employers of labor in the button workers' strike in Muscatine have been most relentless and have violated every right," declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in commenting today on the arrest of National Organizer Flood at Muscatine.

"Mr. Flood has been down there practically since the strike started," he added, "defending the poor men, women and children who needed his help in their fight against their employers. The latter have shown no regard whatever for decency or the rights of their employes in this fight."

MME. CURIE HAS ACUTE  
ATTACK OF APPENDICITIS

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The condition of Mme. Curie, who suffered yesterday from an acute attack of appendicitis, continues to be serious. The doctors of the hospital, to which she was removed last night in anticipation of an operation, say today, however, that they expect to save her life.

Mme. Curie's friends say her illness was brought on, or at least aggravated, by the worry occasioned by the recent suit in which her name was connected with that of Prof. Langevin in divorce court proceedings.

### LABOR LEADERS TOLD OF PLOTS

Former Mayor of Indianapolis Says He Informed Union Officials of Doings of McNamara.

### MADE INDEPENDENT INQUIRY

Says He Told Several Men John J. Was Directing Dynamiting.

### INTIMATES GOMPERS KNEW

Dropped Investigation When His Term Expired.

### DENIAL IS MADE BY PRESIDENT

Head of American Federation Says He Never Had Any Intimation from Bookwater or Others of Facts in Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 3.—National labor officials affiliated with Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor were informed two years ago by Charles A. Bookwater, who as mayor at that time conducted a secret investigation, that John J. McNamara had directed a series of dynamite explosions.

This was made known by Bookwater today when he was informed that the government's investigation which satisfied him that John J. McNamara, as secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was the conspiring executive who caused the explosions in this vicinity. Bookwater even said that he himself had told John J. McNamara of the strong suspicion against him and that in his conversations with a score of labor leaders he had placed the responsibility on the iron workers' union.

Talk with John J. "We were on a street car together one day shortly after the Von Spreckelen explosion in October 1909," said Bookwater today, "when John J., whom I knew very well, asked me in a taunting way if I had learned who blew up the buildings. I was irritated those days because I myself had received threatening letters and had to have a guard at my house for sixty days, so I answered rather hotly. Yes, and I could put my hand on one of them without leaving this car."

Asked whether he told any one else besides McNamara of what his investigation had disclosed, he said:

"Yes, I told a score of labor leaders what I knew and that the iron workers were to blame."

"What did they say when you blamed the iron workers?"

"There are lots of good men in union labor and they always have denounced acts of violence. I think some of them said it was a shame."

"Did any of these men tell Mr. Gompers that suspicion pointed strongly to the guilt of the iron workers?"

"I do not know whether they told him or not, but Sam Gompers is one of the best informed men in this country."

Did Not Tell Gompers. Bookwater said that Gompers visited Indianapolis several times subsequent to his own conversations with the labor leaders, both before and after the McNamara case was arrested, and that Bookwater never told Gompers himself twice while with labor union men, but that no reference was made in his presence to the explosions.

"The only remark I made about labor matters to Gompers," said Bookwater, "was to tell him that we had a strike while with labor union men, and that when the city hall was built and that the unions had made me access to their demands."

Mr. Bookwater was then told that investigation was being made as to whether he had informed Gompers. He denied that he was intimate enough with Gompers to have discussed the question.

"It's true that my partner, Hugo Terchak, is a close friend of Mr. Gompers, having known him for twenty years."