

FRIDAY COLDEST DAY OF WINTER

Weather Bureau Reports Lowest Temperature Recorded in Past Seven Years.

FIFTEEN BELOW IS REACHED Intense Cold Throughout Nebraska and Entire Central West.

NO PROSPECT OF RELIEF IN VIEW Cold Wave Spreading from Mountains to Great Lakes.

MUCH SUFFERING IS PREDICTED Travel on Railroads Impeded and Difficulty Experienced in Getting Shipments to Towns Where Supplies Are Needed.

Friday was the coldest day of the winter and at the same time the coldest day that Omaha has experienced in seven years. The lowest temperature of the day, as recorded by the government weather bureau was 15 degrees below zero. This was for two hours, at 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning. From that time on the temperature rose slowly, the warmest of the day, however, being 11 degrees below zero. This was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. From that time on there was a steady drop, the reading at 8 o'clock last night being 13 degrees below.

While it was cold in Omaha, the temperature here was balmy as compared with some other points. LITTLE FALLS, Minn., last night reported a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. At St. Paul, Minn., it was 28 below. At Minneapolis the weather machinery recorded 28 below zero and then there was a freezeup, the thermometers refusing to make additional records. At Sioux City, there was a drop to 20 degrees and at Des Moines, Ia., to 18, with a prospect of its being much colder before morning.

So far as United States points were concerned, Duluth, Minn., held the record for the day, the lowest temperature there being 35 degrees below zero. Cold in Wyoming. Up through Wyoming there was a slight break in the cold from Thursday. Grey Bull, which came along with 15 below Thursday, recorded a temperature of 5 degrees below Friday morning. It was 4 degrees below at Sheridan and 8 above at Crow Indian agency.

All along the Northwestern western lines it was intensely cold yesterday morning. Norfolk started off with 30 degrees below and Winner, just over the line in South Dakota, touched 2 degrees colder. At Long Pine it was 10 below and at Chadron just zero.

In the Black Hills temperatures ranged from 4 to 18 degrees below, while out along the line between Casper and Lander, 5 below was the warmest and 20, at Power River, the coldest. The Union Pacific found cold weather along its entire line from Omaha to Green River. Elkhart, a little relief at Cheyenne, where during the night the temperature went from zero to 10 above, a point reached early yesterday morning. Hawkins reported zero and North Platte, 8 degrees below.

Losses Heavy. With the continued cold some reports of heavy losses to the cattlemen and sheepmen. Numerous sections report that the hay has all been fed and that it is impossible for stock to get through the heavy snow that is covered with a hard crust and get at the dead grass beneath. In many localities, all the cattle and sheep have to eat the dry and dead grass brush.

Reports coming to the railroad offices indicate that there is likely to be considerable suffering among the settlers who have located in the newer sections during the last year. This is especially true in South Dakota. There a great many of the settlers are ally provided for winter. Their houses are simply of boards, furnishing but little protection from the wind and a far below zero temperature.

Coldest in Seven Years. "It was colder between the hours of 8 and 9 yesterday morning, when the thermometer registered 15 degrees below zero, than it has been since January 2, 1905. On that day the mercury dropped to 18 degrees and on February 9 of the same year it was 24 below.

(Continued on Second Page.)

The Weather

Table with 2 columns: Location and Temperature. Includes entries for Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, and various other locations with their respective weather conditions and temperatures.

The National Capital

Friday, January 5, 1912. The Senate. Not in session. Meets Monday. Interstate commerce committee resumed hearings on trust problems.

The House. Met at noon. Address Carnegie, requested by steel investigating committee to testify January 10 has agreed to do so. Foreign affairs committee concluded hearings on bill for international protection of seals and other in north Pacific.

Transit House in Chicago Destroyed; Fire Costs a Life

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Transit house at the Union Stock yards, for forty years one of the most widely known hotels in the west, was reduced to ruins today by a fire, which cost one life, for a time trapped many persons and for hours threatened the stock yards with a general conflagration.

So rapidly did the flames sweep through the building, a five-story structure of brick and wood, that guests were forced to flee down fire escapes and in many instances were dragged from the burning building by firemen. An unidentified negro porter was the sole victim.

Scarcity of water and the intense cold hampered the firemen. The loss to the building and contents was estimated at \$175,000 and neighboring buildings suffered damage of approximately \$25,000. Thomas Tipton, a well known commission man, with his wife sought to go down the fire escape from their rooms on the third floor, but the two were so benumbed with the cold that they were carried down ladders by the firemen.

Roosevelt's Name Will Be Placed on New Jersey Ballots

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Republican leaders probably will place Colonel Roosevelt's name on the presidential primary ballots without asking his permission, according to a statement made here today by Everett Colby, a member of the State Progressive league and candidate for nomination as United States senator. Mr. Colby said that the league will soon hold a meeting to determine its choice of presidential nominee.

Prominent Men Plead Not Guilty to Misuse of Mails

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—On indictments, the existence of which was made public this afternoon for the first time, pleas of not guilty were entered in the United States district court this afternoon by Julian Hawthorne, journalist-promoter, Josiah Quincy, a former assistant secretary of state, ex-mayor of Boston and at present a member of the transit commission of Boston; Albert Freeman, a promoter; John McKinnon, treasurer and secretary of the Hawthorne mining companies, and Dr. William J. Morton, a nerve specialist of this city. All are charged with misuse of the mails in schemes to defraud investors in the stock of mining enterprises.

Hitchcock Would Take Postmasters Out of Politics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Postmaster General Hitchcock today expressed his approval of the proposition to remove the Postoffice department absolutely from political influences. "I believe," he said, "that the entire postal service should be taken out of politics. A recommendation of this kind was contained in so many words in my annual report of 1910. "It is apparent that the highest degree of effectiveness cannot be attained while the thousands of postmasters continue to be political appointees. Presidential postmasters of all grades should be placed in the classified service."

Paris Suffers from Series of Crimes

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Paris is suffering from a series of daring crimes, including murders, attempted murders and robberies with violence. This afternoon a man named Isaac fired two shots at Judge Henri Ditts, president of the tribunal of first instance on the Seine, as the judge came out of his residence, but did not hit him. Isaac surrendered to the police. The court recently decided a divorce case against Isaac.

DR. SUN WRITES NOTE TO POWERS

Head of New Republic of China Issues Manifesto Setting Forth His Policy.

ASSUMES TREATY OBLIGATIONS Freedom of Trade and Religious Toleration Are Guaranteed.

ARMISTICE ENDS SATURDAY Chinese Republican Troops Prepare to Move Toward Peking.

NANKING IS SCENE OF ACTIVITY Four Thousand Men Come from Canton, Bringing Thirty Thousand New Magazine Rifles—Plenty of Ammunition.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, provisional president of the Chinese republic, today issued a manifesto to the foreign powers, in which he explains the public aims and policies of the republicans in China. In it he says that the present situation has been forced on China by Manchukuo misrule, which was incapable of remedy without a revolution. "We now proclaim," he says, "the resolute overthrow of despotic away and the establishment of a republic."

The manifesto sets forth in detail the wrongs of the Chinese people and promises strict adherence to all treaties, obligations and concessions undertaken by the Chinese government. It gives assurance of the safety of the persons and property of foreigners in China and pledges equal treatment of the Manchukuo and the establishment of a stable government. It declares that it will abolish all restrictions on trade and that it will undertake the revision of all laws and will insure religious toleration. It concludes: "With this message of peace and good will the republic of China cherishes the hope of its admission to the family of nations, and its future co-operation in the great and noble task of building up the civilization of the world."

The manifesto is signed "Sun Yat Sen, president." NANKING, China, Jan. 5.—The republican troops began at noon today ferrying a large quantity of railway rolling stock across the river to Peking, where it is expected the advance northward will begin tomorrow when the armistice terminates. Winter clothing for the republican army is arriving here today in carloads and the soldiers are being rapidly equipped in preparation for their march on Peking. The revolutionary commander today received a reinforcement of 4,000 men from Canton, who brought with them 20,000 new magazine rifles. It is estimated that the republican forces now amount to considerably more than 20,000 men, with many batteries of modern field guns and plenty of ammunition.

The imperial troops in the neighborhood, under the command of General Chang, are not, it is believed, nearly so strong numerically as the republicans, and although many of them are soldiers trained on the European system, there are a large number of untrained and undisciplined troops in their ranks. General Chang, it is said, commands the entire northern section of the Tien Tan-Peking railway and occupies several towns on each side. The revolutionaries, on the other hand, hold the southern section of the railway and have the advantage of possessing the sympathy of the population in the Yan-Tse valley.

Foreign Troops Start for Lanchow. LONDON, Jan. 5.—According to an Exchange company's telegram, British and German troops have been dispatched from Tien Tsin to Lanchow, the strategic point of the railroad from Peking to Mukden, where the imperial troops a few days ago declared in favor of a republic, elected Wang Wic. The leader and announced that they were about to march on Peking. It was reported yesterday that the same troops had looted and burned the residences of the wealthy citizens of Lanchow and seized the railway at Shan Hai Kwan, where they are holding up the traffic. The British troops will occupy and patrol the American section of the railway between Tang Shan and Lanchow, where the trains have been completely blocked. Fighting of the most severe description is proceeding near Lanchow, between the Chinese and Manchukuo troops and the telegraph lines, including the private telegrams belonging to the Chinese engineering and mining company, have been cut. The foreigners engaged in the coal mines at Lanchow, in the neighborhood of Lanchow, came into Tien Tsin yesterday in a coal train at which the revolutionaries fired several volleys.

United States Will Wait. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Although Minister Calhoun at Peking has made "home" (Continued on Second Page.)

Look Out, Bachelors, It's Leap Year



From the Baltimore American.

BODY OF EVANS LAID TO REST

President Taft and Admiral Dewey Attend Funeral Services. BURIAL IS IN ARLINGTON Casket is Wrapped in Rear Admiral's Flag and Stars and Stripes—Rear Admiral Stanton Commands Escort.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Taft, members of his cabinet, Admiral Dewey, practically every naval officer on duty in Washington and many prominent officials attended the funeral of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans today. The obsequies were marked with full military honors. An unusual tribute was paid to the memory of Admiral Evans by Emperor William of Germany. As the special representative of the emperor Commander Retzmann, the German naval attaché, attended the funeral and placed a wreath on the bier of the admiral, who had been intimately known by the emperor.

Early in the day the body was transferred from the family home to All Souls Unitarian church, the casket being wrapped in a rear admiral's flag and the Stars and Stripes. The services were conducted by President Taft's pastor, Rev. U. G. B. Pierce. During the services the famous "Paul Revere" bell, which rang out a warning to the minute men for the first battle of the Revolution, was tolled. After the ceremonies eight petty officers from the United States ship Dolphin, preceded by prominent naval and military pallbearers, bore the flower-laden casket to a gun caisson. A military escort commanded by Rear Admiral Sidney A. Stanton and composed of the full brigade of midshipmen from the Naval academy, two companies of blue jackets, four companies of marines and a battery of artillery made up the funeral procession to Arlington National cemetery. At the grave "taps" was sounded and a salute of thirteen guns fired.

EGGS INCREASE TEN CENTS A DOZEN IN CHICAGO CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The lowest total on record for receipts of eggs at Chicago was reached today and there was a consequent increase of 10 cents a dozen for all grades. Responsibility was charged to the extreme cold.

Garrison of Sefrou Beats Back Fierce Attack of Tribesmen

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 5.—A large force of revolting Moroccan tribesmen today, according to a wireless dispatch received here from Fez, attacked the town of Sefrou, a day's journey to the south of the capital. The garrison of the town, which is under the command of French officers, offered a gallant defense, beating off the fanatical tribesmen again and again, although they were far outnumbered. The tribesmen continued to carry out wild rushes, but after eight hours' fighting the little garrison finally succeeded in repulsing them and making their retreat to the desert, leaving fifty of their number dead on the field. The garrison lost five killed and fifteen wounded. Major Fremont leaves Fez today with reinforcements from the sultan's army to assist the garrison of Sefrou and to go in pursuit of the rebel tribesmen.

NEBRASKA TEACHERS TO SELECT LOCATION OF NEXT CONVENTION A new ballot will be sent each member of the Nebraska State Teachers' association who casts a vote for the next convention city. This decision was reached at a meeting of the executive committee in Lincoln yesterday afternoon. Superintendent E. U. Graft, attending the meeting, stated that the old ballots would be received and destroyed and after a proper interval new ones would be forwarded the members of the association. The new ballots are to be ready by January 15 and will be canvassed February 2. The convention city is selected by referendum vote. Omaha and Lincoln are in the race for the next meeting of the teachers. In sending out the ballots the executive committee failed to number them, nor was it required that teachers should sign them. This created the fear that fraud might be perpetrated. A. E. Fisher, secretary of the association, recalled the ballots and is now at work with the committee preparing new ones.

PACKERS ORGANIZE COMPANY

History of Formation of National Corporation Told to Jury. CHARTERED BY NEW JERSEY Government Contends that This Corporation Was Used to Continue Operation of the Old Pools.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Details of the organization of the National Packing company formed March 15, 1903, with a capital of \$15,000,000 to operate the thirteen independent packing companies previously acquired by the Armour, Swift and Morris interests, to be included in the proposed "million dollar" merger, were given the jury today in the trial of the ten Chicago packers charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade. The incorporators were given as Louis B. Dalley and Kenneth McLaren, officers of the Corporation Trust company of Jersey City, N. J., and W. H. Mitchell.

The articles of incorporation of the National Packing company, which the government contends was the instrument used by the defendants to continue the operations of the alleged old pools, were read to the jury by District Attorney Wilkerson, together with the official minutes of the first meeting of the incorporators held March 15, 1903, in Jersey City. The reading of these documents occupied a large part of the morning session.

Arthur Colby, a director, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the National Packing company, was the fourth witness called by the government. List of Plants Bought. Arthur Colby was in the wholesale jewelry business in the east until 1903, when he came to Chicago and obtained employment with the National Packing company as assistant secretary. Two years later he was elected a director and made assistant treasurer.

"Are you familiar with the business of the National Packing company?" asked District Attorney James P. Wilkerson. "Only with the offices and accounting end of the business," replied Colby, who then gave a list of the subsidiary companies operated by the National Packing company as follows: R. H. Hammond & Co. Hammond Packing company. Anglo-American Provision company. Omaha Packing company. United Dressing Beef company. St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision company. New York Butchers' Dressed Beef company. Western Packing company. Colorado Packing company. Buddy Bros. Hankington Packing company. Smith Bros. Handy Bros.

Character Allows Wide Range. District Attorney Wilkerson introduced in evidence the minutes of the first meeting of the National Packing company, held March 15, 1903, in Jersey City, and the by-laws of the corporation were read. It was organized under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$15,000,000, to "engage in the packing business and such other enterprises as this corporation may deem advisable." A provision created an executive board with authority to exercise all the powers of the board of directors. Details of the purchase of the thirteen independent packing companies for \$15,000,000, which formed the nucleus of the National Packing company, were given in a resolution adopted by the directors at their first meeting. The contract relating to the transfer of the properties specified that each plant was to be operated independently under the old name.

Dummy Directors Retire. The minutes recited that after the three incorporators had formed the National Packing company, Kenneth McLaren re (Continued on Second Page.)

LA FOLLETTE IS NEAR COLLAPSE

Senator is Suffering Intensely from Ptomaine Poisoning and Cuts Decatur Speech Short.

FIRST ADDRESS AT BLOOMINGTON Party Goes from Decatur to State Capital by Trolley.

PUBLIC DOMAIN IS WASTED Senator Discusses Administration of Land Laws at Length.

GRANTS EXCEED HOMESTEADS Eight Millions More Given to Corporations Than Taken by Settlers—Mineral Lands Sold at Prices Too Low.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 5.—Senator R. M. La Follette is on the verge of a physical collapse as a consequence of his hard campaigning through Michigan and Illinois and an attack of ptomaine poisoning two nights ago. Traveling across Illinois today he was kept in bed during the intervals between stations and was so exhausted by a lengthy speech at Bloomington that he was barely able to address his audience.

The party arrived here slightly behind schedule time. It was apparent that the senator was suffering intensely and when he began to speak the strain under which he was laboring was evident. In his speech here he repeated the main points of his talk on the public domain at Bloomington and a crowd that taxed the capacity of the local theater heard him. State Senators Walter Clyde Jones and Hugh Magill addressed the people at Clinton during the fifteen minute stop there, but the crowd clamored for a slight of the senator and he appeared just long enough to stand graciously using his voice sparingly and for only two minutes.

From Decatur the senator and his party went to Springfield by trolley. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—When Senator La Follette arrived at Springfield shortly after 3 p. m. he showed considerable improvement in a physical sense as a result of the constant ministrations of his physicians. It was announced that he will be able to fill all his engagements. Address at Bloomington. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 5.—Senator La Follette addressed a crowd which packed a theater here today. Asking the indulgence of the audience, he said laughingly: "I am battered up and scarcely able to get a thing through this old head of mine."

The senator paid a tribute to the late Judge David Davis of Bloomington and to Chester Rowell, formerly of Bloomington, now editor of a paper at Fresno, Cal., whom he credited with leading the battle for destroying the political power of the Southern Pacific railway. Quoting a warning uttered by Judge Davis on the growth of corporations, La Follette entered into a discussion of the encroachments on the public domain. He said in part: "It is a matter of notoriety, disgraceful notoriety, that corporations have been enabled during the last few years to exchange, within the limits of their grants, lands of little or of no value, at least, of no present selling value, for timber lands of enormous value. It has been possible within the last few years to put through congress legislation permitting such exchanges."

"Is it to be marveled that the people of the country have waked up to a realization of their betrayal and demand some check upon those called upon to serve them who serve instead their own interests and that of others, and who betray the public?" Grants Exceed Homesteads. In beginning Senator La Follette said: "Originally the public domain of the United States amounted in round numbers to \$1,400,000,000 acres. Of this amount nearly all of the original domain available for agriculture and the greater part of our mineral wealth outside of Alaska has been disposed of amounting in round numbers to more than 700,000,000 acres. Of this amount individuals and corporations have acquired more than 670,000,000 acres. Out of the 670,000,000 acres disposed of to individuals and corporations there have been acquired through the exercise of the homestead right only 135,000,000 acres. The railroads and other corporations had bestowed upon them by congressional grants, without any return whatever to the government, in round numbers, 123,000,000 acres.

"In addition to that, there has been conferred upon the railroads by state grants lands theretofore granted by the federal government to the several states, increasing the total grant to the railroads, in round numbers, to 190,000,000 acres of land—enough to make the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. And the government, through its executive departments, has sold at a mere nominal price, in round numbers, 123,000,000 acres."

The speaker said that had the policy of leasing, abandoned completely by the government in 1885, been continued, "and applied to our coal, iron, oil and copper (Continued on Second Page.)

This is the way the year ended in Omaha Display advertising for December 1911

Table with 2 columns: Local and Foreign. Lists advertising statistics for BEE, Nearest Competitor, Bee Lead, and Bee net lead for all display.

In addition to this the competing papers published over 20,000 agate lines of Local and Foreign indecent medical copy refused by The Bee. The Bee reaches more homes than all other Omaha papers combined

Boxes of O'Brien's Candy and Dalzell's Ice Cream Bricks. Given away each day in the want ads to those finding their names. Read the want ads each day, if you don't get a prize you will probably find something advertised that appeals to you. Each day these prizes are offered, no puzzles to solve—no subscriptions to get—nothing but finding your name. It will appear some time.