Looking Backward This Day in Omaha
Thirty—Twenty—Ten Years Ago —See Editorial Page of each issue

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

WEATHER FORECAST. Snow

VOL. XLI—NO. 178. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1912—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

PART OF PRATT'S STORY REJECTED

Two Letters Introduced in Packers' Case in Connection with His Testimony Stricken Out.

TWO OTHERS ARE OMITTED

Evidence Regarding Pencil Marks on Them is Excluded.

ABOUT DIVISION OF SHIPMENTS

Memorandums Said to Have Been by Meeker and Connors.

LOSE MONEY ON DRESSED BEEF

Mr. Pratt Says Meat in Animal Costing Sixty Dollars on the Hoof Sells for Fifty Dollars.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—United States District Judge Carpenter today struck from the record in the trial of the ten Chicago packers, charged with criminal violation of the Sherman law, certain papers and letters bearing notations purporting to be in the handwriting of J. Ogden Armour.

The ruling was on the motion of the defense, who contended that that portion of the evidence to the jury without definite connecting links would be prejudicial to the defendants.

Others papers bearing similar notations purporting to be in the handwriting of other defendants were permitted by the court to remain in the record, but the court ruled out Jerome H. Pratt's testimony identifying the handwriting.

The ruling in detail orders stricken from the records exhibit 53, which letter, dated October 18, 1904, from J. H. Pratt, then manager of the dressed beef department of Armour & Co., delivered to J. Ogden Armour, and returned to Pratt the next day with figures of margins and shipment percentages, alleged to be in the handwriting of J. Ogden Armour.

The court also ruled out exhibit 54, a telegram dated October 18, 1904, sent by Pratt to the office of Armour & Co., giving working and closed margins for that date, and returned to Pratt with the letter of October 18, 1904, with figures alleged to be in the handwriting of J. Ogden Armour, covering margins for other concerns.

Two Documents Admitted.

Judge Carpenter allowed two of the documents to go into the record, but ruled out testimony identifying the handwriting on the letters. They were:

Exhibit 56—memorandum dated April 24, 1906, addressed to Arthur Meeker from J. H. Pratt and returned the next day to Pratt with pencil figures showing working and closed margins for other concerns and figures indicating agreed percentages of totals shipped for the past week and the amount to be shipped the current week, alleged to be in the handwriting of Thomas J. Connors.

Exhibit 57, memorandum dated July 27, 1904, signed by T. G. Lee of Armour & Co., returned to J. H. Pratt with pencil notations giving agreed percentages and margins for the current week, alleged to be in the handwriting of Thomas J. Connors.

Exhibits 56 and 57 were read to the jury.

Profit All in By-Products.

On cross-examination Mr. Pratt described the details of marketing fresh meat through the branch houses.

"What is the difference between the price of a steer on the hoof and the value of the dressed beef?" asked Attorney Barton Payne.

"Well, a steer that costs $60 will bring about $50 in dressed beef," was Pratt's reply.

"Is it true that because of the revenue received from the by products the packers are enabled to sell fresh beef at less than the actual cost?"

"Yes."

"After Armour, Swift and Morris had branch houses at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the National Packing company established a branch house there?"

"Yes."

"The National Packing company was an active competitor at that point with Armour, Swift and Morris?"

"Yes, I suppose it was, although all I know about it was by letters and written reports. I never visited that city."

Tells of Omaha Company.

Pratt said the weekly statements giving the shipments and margins of the National Packing company were given

(Continued on Second Page.)

The Weather

For Nebraska—Continued cold.
For Iowa—Continued cold.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

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

Comparative Local Record.

	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Highest yesterday	—1	58	28	7
Lowest yesterday	—4	8	19	—5
Mean temperature	—2	33	28	1
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	T

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	30
Deficiency for the day	32
Total excess since March 1	419
Normal precipitation	.02 inch
Deficiency for the day	.02 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	15.95 inches
Deficiency since March 1	12.52 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1910	14.76 inches
Excess for cor. period, 1909	3.12 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather.	Temp. 7 p. m.	High-est.	Rain-fall.
Cheyenne, clear	22	40	.00
Davenport, cloudy	—4	—2	.01
Denver, clear	44	54	.00
Des Moines, cloudy	—4	—2	.06
Dodge City, part cloudy	6	14	.00
Lander, clear	28	42	.00
North Platte, cloudy	0	2	.00
Omaha, cloudy	—4	—1	.00
Pueblo, clear	28	44	.00
Rapid City, clear	—12	—6	.00
Salt Lake City, pt. cl'dy	40	44	.00
Santa Fe, cloudy	24	40	.00
Sheridan, part cloudy	—14	—4	.00
Sioux City, cloudy	—6	—4	.00
Valentine, cloudy	—8	—4	.00

"T" indicates trace of precipitation.
— Indicates below zero.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

The National Capital

Wednesday, January 10, 1912.

The Senate.

Not in session. Meets at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Foreign relations committee referred the Cummins general arbitration bill to a subcommittee for consideration.

Senator Lorimer resumed his defense before the investigating committee and dealt at length with Illinois politics.

Foreign relations committee considered arbitration amendment to maintain senate control of justiciable questions.

The House.

Met at noon.

Routine legislation considered. Andrew Carnegie discussed his steel career before steel investigating committee and denounced present banking conditions as a disgrace to civilization. Hearing before ways and means committee on dangers of manufacture of white phosphorus matches.

Beet sugar farmers testified before the sugar investigating committee contradicting stories of hardships in the beet fields.

Long debate over minor bridge bills.

General Wood submitted protest against Hay army reorganization bill.

Adjourned at 5:15 p. m., until noon Thursday.

Bryan Has Not Yet Decided on His Candidate

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—A Philadelphia evening newspaper quotes Mr. Bryan as follows on the democratic presidential proposition:

"I have not yet decided on my candidate. I want a strong, active progressive. Of the candidates at present in the field Governor Wilson of New Jersey seems the most progressive. I am not in favor of any third party movement."

Bryan, who came here last night to deliver addresses before religious bodies, left for New York at 10 a. m. today. Before leaving the hotel where he spent the night he was asked to sign his name in the private autograph register. Seeing in it the name of Prince Tsai Suun, uncle of the emperor of China, who was in the city in September, 1910, Mr. Bryan wrote under it:

Waiting to rejoice over the establishment of the republic of China. Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—William J. Bryan arrived here today and went to his hotel, declining to discuss politics or anything else. He was asked particularly for some statement on the Woodrow Wilson letter and for an opinion of Colonel Roosevelt's attitude. On the Wilson incident he would say nothing. As to Colonel Roosevelt he said he preferred to leave that to the newspapers.

Mr. Bryan comes here to attend a meeting of the Winona assembly, an organization of Presbyterian schools.

Woman is Charged With Killing Girl to Get Insurance

LANCASTER, O., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Nancy Hall, aged 69 years, mother of 12-year-old Ruth Hall, who died December 12 after eating pancakes, was arrested today and charged with having put poison in the cakes. Her husband and two other daughters had been made seriously ill. The Hall home had been heavily mortgaged, each member of the family carried life insurance.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Mary T. Godau, her daughter, Mrs. Theresa Wasserlaben, and Thomas Williams, a negro, were held without bail today on the charge of murdering Fred Wasserlaben, Mrs. Wasserlaben's husband. Desire for insurance money is given as a possible reason for the murder.

British Coal Miners Will Vote on Strike

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Nine hundred thousand coal miners are now voting whether or not there shall be a national stoppage of the coal mines in the United Kingdom. The ballot will occupy three days, and the result probably will be announced on January 18.

Early reports forecast an overwhelming majority in favor of a fight.

The ballot is to decide whether notice shall be given of a national strike to begin on March 1. The leaders of the miners' federation are against the movement. The demand of the men is for a fixed minimum wage.

Bonanza Mining Pioneer is Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Thomas H. Rooney, one of the most picturesque figures of the old Bonanza days and uncle of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, died here today of heart disease.

Rooney was one of the few survivors of the romantic Comstock mining days. He was born in New York in 1846. He came to the Pacific coast with his parents when a child.

A widow, three sons and three daughters survive him.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER ROE IS REPORTED SAFE

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Wireless dispatches received here today tell of the safe passage across the gulf stream of the United States torpedo boat destroyer Roe entroute with other navy craft to Guantanamo, but now apparently heading for Norfolk. No word has been received here of the torpedo boat destroyer McCall, the only one of the torpedo fleet not reported since the vessels were scattered by the heavy weather off the Atlantic coast.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION ORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The international joint commission, created by treaty between the United States and Great Britain with jurisdiction to consider and determine all questions of differences between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, formally was organized here today. James A. Tawney of the American section made an address. The members then called on President Taft, British Ambassador Bryce and Secretary of State Knox.

PANICS DUE TO BANKING SYSTEM

Andrew Carnegie Makes Above Statement in Testimony Before House Committee.

HE TAKES OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Asserts Freedom of Trade from Monopoly Will Come.

ALL INTERESTS ARE IDENTICAL

Predicts Square Deal for Consumer and Producer.

HISTORY OF STEEL TRADE

Magnate Sketches Growth of Industry in United States—Says Charlie Schwab is Great Genius.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Andrew Carnegie was an involuntary witness today before the house committee probing the affairs of the United States Steel corporation. Mr. Carnegie, who was first requested to appear and on declining that invitation was peremptorily summoned to Washington, was wanted to elucidate many of the details of the organization and operation of the "steel trust" and its domination of an industry in which he was for so many years a predominant figure.

Mr. Carnegie reached the hearing room ahead of time. He talked commonplaces with Chairman Stanley and other members of the committee. Mr. Carnegie had once expressed a willingness to appear, but recently declined to testify on the ground that he was named as a defendant in the government's suit against the steel corporation.

When Mr. Carnegie took the witness stand he furnished the committee with a statement regarding steel industry conditions and told of his career in the business from the outset.

Mr. Carnegie was accompanied by J. H. Reed of Pittsburgh, his counsel. The committee room was crowded with spectators, including many women. He was sworn by Chairman Stanley.

Early History of Steel Trade.

Mr. Carnegie said he began his steel career in November, 1861, with the firm of Miller & Small and that in 1862 he borrowed $1,500 from the National bank of Pittsburgh to engage in a partnership in the Keystone Bridge company at Pittsburgh.

"Five or six of us," he said, "were engaged in this. In 1863 we built another mill in Pittsburgh and in 1864 I was one of the organizers of the Superior ore mill and furnace. In 1866 we built the locomotive works in Pittsburgh and in 1867 we united two other mills in Pittsburgh. That was the beginning of the Carnegie Steel company, limited."

"In interesting other men with you in those early days," Chairman Stanley asked, "did you do so by selling stocks in Wall street or other exchanges, or did you get men of experience in the iron business?"

"Oh, no. I did not look for men who had no experience in the iron business. I was one of the youngest of these men and we had very little capital. At different times we would put in $20,000 or $30,000 each."

"What was the capital of your properties in the sixties?"

"My dear sir, I have no more idea than you have."

"I have an idea," replied Stanley. "Was it as much as $500,000?"

"Oh, yes, the Superior will alone was worth that, but I do not want to guess. Give me time and I will give you all the figures."

Banking System Causes Panics.

Mr. Carnegie denounced the banking system of the United States as a "disgrace to civilization."

"When panics come in this country," he said, "they are due to the fact that we have the worst banking system in the world. Panics spread ruin and if the bill now before congress is passed you will have something to prevent such panics."

Mr. Carnegie in the written statement filed with the committee pointed out that the steel committee's task had arisen from the fact that the law of competition in business has seemed recently to be impaired in certain fields, notably those of natural oil, steel and tobacco. Even now a gigantic railway system, embracing nearly one-half of the world's railway mileage, has been affected, and several companies have been tried and convicted under the Sherman law."

"We are in a transition stage," said Mr. Carnegie, "and naturally suggestions are numerous for effective compliance with the Sherman act as interpreted by the supreme court. That a satisfactory measure will finally be evolved is certain—one which does not go further than actually necessary to prevent restraint of trade and monopoly.

Revolution Not Necessary.

"There is no cause at present for either alarm or haste on the part of the courts, congress or producers or consumers, whose interests will become mutual wherever freedom of trade from monopoly is established. Nothing revolutionary is required."

Mr Carnegie said that during the civil war he suffered a sunstroke and was ordered to spend his summers in a cool climate.

"I went to my native Scotland and there I watched the Bessemer process of making steel. There, too, I met a Mr. Dodds, who had invented a patent for hardening the face of steel. I purchased the patent and brought Mr. Dodds to Pittsburgh, where we built a furnace and made the first hard surface rails in this country."

Schwab is Genius.

Mr. Carnegie referred to "that great mechanical genius, Charlie Schwab," as the "greatest man I ever knew in that line."

Mr. Carnegie said he suggested to Schwab that he test a process for making ore in open hearth furnaces and then "build an open hearth furnace."

"Charlie," according to Mr. Carnegie, "said he would try, and it was not more than a week later that he came to my office in New York with plans for eight magnificent open hearth furnaces. We said open hearth steel for $5 a ton more than other steel."

Mr. Carnegie said that in the open hearth mills at Homestead, "the greatest

(Continued on Second Page.)

What Happened at Your House?

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FRENCH CABINET SHAKEN UP

M. Delcasse Succeeds M. Deselves as Head of Foreign Affairs.

OTHER CHANGES ARE PROBABLE

Minister of Foreign Affairs Refuses to Confirm Statement of Premier Made to Senate Committee.

BULLETIN.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The cabinet has resigned.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Theophile Delcasse, until now minister of marine in the French cabinet, has been offered and has accepted the portfolio of minister for foreign affairs in succession to Justin Deselves, who resigned yesterday after a dramatic scene during the meeting of the committee of senate on foreign affairs.

It is rumored today that other changes may occur in the ministry and speculation is rife as to who will join the cabinet.

It was the "cabinet breaker," Georges Clemenceau, who brought about the ministerial crisis, as he has done on many previous occasion. He has been a thorn in the side of Premier Caillaux for some time and was aware that there was some dissension between the foreign minister and the premier. When during the meeting of the senate committee, M. Caillaux denied that there had been secret negotiations between France and Germany on the subject of Morocco, M. Clemenceau sprang to his feet and hurled the question to M. Deselvis, "Will you confirm the premier's statement?"

After some hesitation the foreign minister replied that he could not answer the question because he was between a double duty—the telling of the truth and the interest of his country. Later on M. Deselves informed the premier that he could not remain in the cabinet, and handed in his resignation.

Kaiser Dislikes Delcasse.

Theophile Delcasse, who once more has taken charge of the French ministry of foreign affairs, has had probably more experience in that department than any other statesman in France. He held the portfolio of foreign affairs from 1898 until 1905, during which period five different cabinets came and went.

M. Delcasse would in all probability have continued in office even longer but for the fact that his policy, especially in regard to Morocco, was viewed with such disfavor by the German emperor that the two countries almost came to blows. The German emperor after his visit to Morocco on March 31, 1905, said in a speech that French domination in that country would not be tolerated.

On his return to Germany the emperor, it is said, demanded Delcasse's retirement from the French cabinet. His resignation followed shortly afterward and the relations of the two countries improved, an agreement being finally reached during the Algeciras conference in 1906.

While he held office as foreign minister M. Delcasse was successful in forming friendly relations between France and several European countries, including Russia, Great Britain and Spain.

M. Delcasse is 59 years old and started his career as a newspaper writer. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1885 and soon became a junior member of the ministry as under secretary of state for the colonies. He has always displayed a remarkable aptitude for administration.

NEGRO MURDERER DEFIES POSSE SEVERAL HOURS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Barricaded in a two-story house at Scottsville, twelve miles south, and armed with a revolver and plenty of cartridges, William Twiman, a negro, is holding off a posse of deputy sheriffs from Rochester. It is said Twiman had gone insane and killed his father, whose body is supposed to be in the house.

The negro opened fire on the posse, killing Deputy Sheriff Simon Bermingham, and wounding Deputies Herbert M. Abbott, William Vogt and Edward A. Jenkins, all of Rochester.

Ten national guardsmen left here at 2 o'clock. The men are armed with rifles.

At 4 p. m. Twiman walked out of the barricaded house with his hands above his head and surrendered to the posse. He was taken to Rochester.

TRAFFIC CONDITIONS IN WYOMING ARE IMPROVING

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 10.—Railroad traffic in Wyoming is improving today. A passenger train of the Colorado & Southern railway, which became snow bound yesterday, was dug out today. It returned to Cheyenne, a distance of seventy miles. A passenger train on the same line is snowed in twelve miles north of Saratoga, but the passengers and crew have been taken to Saratoga.

Lorimer Tells About Row Between Deneen and Hopkins Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Lorimer of Illinois continued his testimony today before the senate committee which is investigating charges of bribery in connection with his election. When yesterday's hearing took a recess Senator Lorimer was beginning to tell of political conditions in Illinois in 1908 and 1909. Evidently the drift of his testimony was calculated to indicate that there was a movement of a faction of the republicans to prevent the re-election of former Senator Hopkins and that Governor Deneen was favorable to it.

Senator Lorimer took up his testimony at that point today and under questioning by his counsel, Elbridge Hanecy, continued a recital of the events which led up to his election by the Illinois legislature in May, 1909.

Senator Lorimer testified regarding Governor Deneen's friendly relations with the Chicago newspaper publishers. Deneen had finally declined to become a candidate for senator, because of their opposition, he said and refused to support Speaker Shurtleff for the same reason. Lorimer said that when Deneen's name was presented to the legislature on March 24 he had advised his friends to support him.

On St. Patrick's day, 1909, Lorimer said, Deeneen was fearful that an effort might be made to elect Hopkins, because a great many Irish members of the legislature who were opposed to Hopkins would be absent celebrating.

Later, he said, representatives of the Chicago Tribune advanced the candidacy of William J. Calhoun, now United States minister to China.

"I was asked to support Calhoun and would not."

Veterans Poisoned By Eating Hash for Dinner in Big Home

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 10.—More than 150 veterans of the National Soldiers' home near this city, are seriously ill of ptomaine poisoning resulting from eating hash served to them at a regular meal today. A number of the men are dangerously ill and are in the hospital.

Nearly 1,500 men were being served in the dining room and before the meal was over several of them fell from their chairs to the floor. Others began to show signs of illness and the physicians and nurses were hastily called.

As rapidly as possibly the suffering veterans were given emetics and in this way many were revived. As soon as the cause of the illness was discovered the hash was thrown out.

Most of the men in the home are more than 60 years old. The food served to them is supposed to be rigidly inspected, particular attention being given to the meat to see that it is fresh.

Water Supply of St. Louis Still Short

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—An order to school principals to shut off all drinking fountains at the city schools, except for emergency use, was issued today by Superintendent Ben Blewett. This action followed a warning of the health commissioner against the drinking of the water, which is unfit for use, without boiling.

Because of the danger, not yet past, of a water famine, the water department has ceased filtering the water. An ice gorge below the city raised the Mississippi river to a level where five pumps could work at the water works. This will enable the city to accumulate a limited surplus.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 10.—The power plant of the Wisconsin Light, Heat and Power company and about thirty factories and the newspaper plants shut down today on account of the lack of power occasioned by the freezing up of a dam in the Fox river here.

WEBSTER WILL NOT MAKE A DETAILED CONFESSION

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 10.—Harry Elgin Webster, at Oregon, Ill., refused today to discuss the announcement that he would plead guilty Friday to the charge of murdering Bessie Kent Webster. He is not preparing a detailed confession.

Some evidence will be submitted to Judge Farrand Friday after Webster changes his plea to guilty, but it is believed sentence will be postponed until probably Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

Webster seems hopeful that he will escape with a life sentence.

WILL MOVE AGAINST PEKING

President Sun Will Personally Lead Attacking Force.

HE WILL HAVE 10,000 MEN

Troops Already Mobilized at Nanking Will Be Part of the Expedition to Take the Chinese Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, president of the new Chinese republic, personally will lead an army of 100,000 men against the Manchus in Peking. This announcement was contained in a cable message received today by the Chinese Free Press. The troops already mobilized at Nanking will be a part of the attacking army.

Russia Denies Mongolia Story.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—An official denial is given today by the Foreign office of the reports that the Russian government had addressed demands to the Chinese government in regard to Mongolia or was planning the occupation of Mongolia.

Indian Troops Sent to Canton.

HONGKONG, Jan. 10.—A further detachment of Indian troops with field and machine guns was dispatched today from here to Canton to reinforce the contingent of British troops already stationed there.

Provisional Government Completed.

NANKING, Jan. 10.—The foreign powers were today officially notified by Foreign Minister Wang Ching Wei that the organization of the provisional government is now completed. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, republican minister of justice, has left here for Shanghai.

United States Troops Ready.

MANILA, Jan. 10.—Orders for the first battalion of the Fifteenth infantry regiment to leave for China reached here yesterday and the expedition was prepared immediately. Major James M. Arrasmith will be in command of the 500 enlisted men and fifteen officers with whom will be sent a detachment of the hospital corps and a machine gun platoon besides the field service wagon train.

Other troops are being held in readiness here. Brigadier General Frederick Funston, commander of the department of Luzon, took charge of the arrangements for the expedition.

Many Men Injured in Riots in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A series of violent riots occurred in the vicinity of the Palace of Justice this afternoon and resulted in a large number of rioters and several policemen being injured. The demonstration was brought about by the trial of several trade unionists in the correctional court of the Seine on a charge of distributing circulars of revolutionary character to soldiers serving with their regiments.

When it was announced that the trade unionists were to be brought before the court today the General Federation of Labor called a twenty-four-hour strike in sympathy with the accused. Thousands of laborers, unemployed owing to the bad weather, massed in the streets surrounding the courts of justice.

The authorities ordered out a large body of police, who endeavored to keep the demonstrators on the move. On the Place du Chatelet, at the northern end of the Notre Dame bridge, a mob attacked the police with sticks and nine policemen were injured.

The mounted municipal guards were ordered to charge, which they did repeatedly, eventually clearing the streets.

A number of the rioters were injured and numerous arrests were made.

WILL OF LATE SAMUEL CUPPLES IS PROBATED

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The will of Samuel Cupples, multi-millionaire philanthropist, was filed for probate today. It contained no direct bequest to any educational or charitable object. During his lifetime Cupples had given away a total estimated at $5,000,000.

The bulk of the estate is left in trust for his adopted daughter and her daughters. If they should die during the trust term it is provided that the estate shall be divided among the Vanderbilt university, Central college and Washington university.

R. O. RICHARDS ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR SENATOR

CENTERVILLE, S. D., Jan. 10.—Richard Olsen Richards at a public meeting held here today announced himself a progressive candidate for United States senator in the republican primary to be held next June.

TWO M'MANIGALS GIVE TESTIMONY

Confessed Dynamiter and Father on Stand All Day Before Federal Grand Jury.

ASSISTANTS IN PLOT SOUGHT

Testimony Shows that Numerous Other Persons Were Involved.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS RAISED

Some Explosions Occurred When McNamaras Were Far Away.

VISITORS' MOVEMENTS TRACED

Elder McManigal Assists Prosecution in Exposing Men from Cleveland and Toledo Who Went to Tiffin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—The most important evidence yet obtained in the government's investigation of the dynamite conspiracy is believed to have been presented to the federal grand jury today. The points in which the line of inquiry was directed were said to pertain to the complicity of men other than those already convicted or indicted and to have raised questions as to:

Who handed Ortie E. McManigal an envelope containing $85 in Chicago a few days after he had blown up part of a railroad bridge at Clinton, Ia., February 16, 1908.

Who met in Boston and showed him where to put the dynamite which partly destroyed a new opera house there on March 27, 1909, and who subsequently went with him from Boston to Springfield, Mass., where McManigal blew up part of the municipal buildings.

Who met him in New York City in September, 1909, and escorted him to Hoboken, N. J., where he attempted, but failed, to blow up a viaduct.

Who met him in Jersey City, N. J., July 9, 1910, and pointed out a viaduct which was to be blown up.

Who met McManigal in Peoria, Ill., and took him about town to show him some iron in a freight yard which later McManigal blew up.

McManigal and his father, James P. McManigal, of Tiffin, O., in whose shed stores of explosives were kept in readiness to be carried wherever a job was to be done, were before the grand jury almost all day.

Other Persons Involved.

The persons who met him at various places, according to McManigal, were others than the McNamara brothers. Much of his testimony has been corroborated by witnesses who were called to testify as to having seen him at the time and places he mentioned. James McManigal is said to have confirmed his son's story about visiting Tiffin to get fresh supplies of explosives.

The government detectives, who are assisting United States Attorney Charles W. Miller, are declared to have followed this line of inquiry:

That some of the 100 or more explosions directed against "open shop" employers in the last five years, occurred in cities at times when both James B. and John McNamara were far distant.

That, therefore, if McManigal had assistance in these instances it came from others than the McNamaras.

That, without asking for information locally McManigal could hardly in a single day visit a city unfamiliar to him, pick out a "job," blow it up and escape.

McManigal, in his confession, said he did receive assistance and he did meet various men, but the government now is seeking corroborative evidence, if it exists, along this line. The tracing of men from Cleveland and Toledo who visited Tiffin is also believed to have been taken up by the grand jury through the examination of McManigal's father.

In an abandoned woodshed near his father's home McManigal kept at times more than 1,000 pounds of explosives and says he sometimes was visited at Tiffin by men who accompanied him from various cities in Ohio.

BELIEF MISSING FARMER HAS BEEN MURDERED

CENTERVILLE, S. D., Jan. 10.—The theory that David Fuhlberg, the Clay county farmer, who mysteriously disappeared a week ago was murdered, gains ground each day.

Search for the body of the missing man continued today. Fahlberg's brothers have offered a reward of $400 for the recovery of the body making the total reward $500. The sheriff of Clay county is reported to be on the trail of the parties who are suspected of killing Fahlberg, and important arrests may be made at any time.

BRIDE CHARGED WITH PUTTING POISON IN PIES

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 10.—Justice A. D. Kachline of Egypt, near here, decided today that Mrs. John Kulp, the six months' bride, must answer in court her husband's charge that she tried to kill him by putting poison and ground glass in pies.

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.