

TURKISH FLEET
SUNK IN RED SEA

Seven Gunboats Destroyed Sunday
by Italian Cruisers Sunday
After Sharp Fight.

MANY SEAMEN ARE DROWNED
Ships Take Fire soon After Action
Begins.

MANY PICKED UP BY VICTORS
Armed Yacht Convoying Fleet is
Captured.

FIRST BIG NAVAL BATTLE
ships Destroyed Were Being Used
to Transport Troops from Arabia
for Use in Rear of
Tripoli.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The first important
naval battle in the Turco-Italian war
occurred in the Red sea on January 7, with
the result that an Italian cruiser squadron
sank seven Turkish gunboats after a
sharp conflict. A large number of Turkish
sailors went down with their ships, but
others were rescued by Italians. A Turkish
yacht was captured and is being
brought to Italy.

The action occurred on January 7
outside the bay of Kuntia, a small island
with a garrison and two forts about
200 miles north of Aden on the coast of
the Red sea.

The Italian warships which took the
principal part in the battle were the
cruiser Piemonte and the destroyers Garibaldi
and Arcturion. The commander-in-chief
had received orders to destroy or capture
the Turkish gunboats, as a dispatch
had been received that they were
transporting from Arabia Turkish troops
destined to reinforce the Turkish army
in Cyrenaica by way of Egypt.

A brief official note issued today says:
"The Italian fleet in the Red sea en-
countered today and destroyed seven
Turkish gunboats and captured a Turkish
armed yacht. The Turkish warships offered
a violent resistance, but no loss was
sustained by the Italians."

As soon as the Italian warships en-
countered the Turkish gunboats they sent
shots across their bows and called on
them to surrender. The Turkish vessels
gave no sign of submission and the Italian
cruiser opened a terrific fire.
The Turkish gunboats replied feebly, but
did not succeed in striking the Italian
vessels.

All seven of the Turkish boats were
sunk on fire and in a few minutes began
to sink.
Boats were lowered from the Italian
warships, which picked up many Turkish
seamen, but a large number were
drowned.

The shells from the Italian ships were
not directed at the Turkish yacht Fauvette,
which accompanied the gunboats. The
Fauvette is being brought to Rome
under convoy.

Coal Land Holders
Must Stand Trial

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—T. Frank Wells,
Wilberforce Bull, Rufus J. Ireland and
George W. Daily must stand trial in Wy-
oming on indictments charging them with
conspiracy on June 1, 1905, to defraud the
government by obtaining 1,700 acres of
coal land belonging to the United States.
The federal circuit court of appeals so
ruled today, thereby reversing the order
of the circuit court sustaining a writ of
habeas corpus sworn out in their interest.
The indictments charge that the land
was obtained by the defendants for a cor-
poration to be formed later and to be
known as the Owl Creek Coal company,
and turned over to the coal company,
making the acreage in excess of the
amount which could have been acquired
by a corporation by a direct entry. A
further charge is that in procuring the
land the defendants caused fourteen employ-
ees to make individual applications
from Amityville, N. Y., on June 4, 1905,
for the coal land and that those applica-
tions were filed at Lander, Wyo.,
June 12.

The contention of the defendants was
that the indictment charged no offense
because there is nothing to prevent in-
dividuals from making entries with the
intention of conveying the land to a cor-
poration or anyone else.

The Weather

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.
Hour. Deg.
6 a. m. -25
7 a. m. -25
8 a. m. -25
9 a. m. -25
10 a. m. -25
11 a. m. -25
12 m. -25
1 p. m. -25
2 p. m. -25
3 p. m. -25
4 p. m. -25
5 p. m. -25
6 p. m. -25
7 p. m. -25
8 p. m. -25
9 p. m. -25
10 p. m. -25
11 p. m. -25
12 m. -25

Temperature and precipitation de-
partures from the normal:
Normal temperature..... 29
Deficiency for the day..... 4
Total excess since March..... 50
Normal precipitation..... .60 inch
Deficiency for the day..... .40 inch
Total rainfall since March..... 1.15 inches
Deficiency since March..... .45 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1902-1912..... .50 inches
Excess for cor. period, 1902-1912..... .15 inches

The National Capital
Friday, January 12, 1912.

The Senate.
Not in session.
S. 2110, H. R. 10000.
Senator Lorimer continued his testi-
mony before the election inquiry com-
mittee in the streets of Chicago.

The House.
Met at noon.
The bill of Columbia appropriation bill
considered.

Andrew Carnegie discussed trust regu-
lation before steel trust inquiry com-
mittee.

Colorado sugar beet farmers discussed
labor conditions before sugar trust in-
vestigating committee.

Nominee Hired to
Withdraw Becomes
Millionaire for Day

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 12.—Throwing
the coin to the new boys as he left,
John J. McDevitt, a local politician and
son of a day laborer, left Wilkesbarre
this afternoon in his own special train
over the Lehigh Valley railroad for New
York to enjoy the experience of being a
millionaire for one day.

The train consisted of a baggage car,
parlor car and several day coaches. He
paid \$22 for the special train and \$5
extra for a parlor car of thirty-two seats.

A large crowd was at the station to see
him off. Prior to his departure he held
a reception at a hotel.

Accompanying McDevitt is a physician,
Dr. E. A. Sweeney, a few personal
friends and half a score of newspaper
men. McDevitt said he did not know
how long he would remain in New York.
The train is scheduled to make no stops
until it reaches New York.

McDevitt got his spending money by
withdrawing as a candidate for county
treasurer. He put himself up as a
candidate in the primaries and so many
people voted for him just as a joke that
he was nominated. The county committee
was alarmed and tried to get him to
withdraw. The negotiations for with-
drawal were conducted through the public
press, McDevitt naming a higher price
each day. At last the committee paid him
something like \$2,500 to get off the ticket.

He is a fan for mayor of Wilkesbarre,
but only got a few votes.

Beet Growers Tell
of Industry's Value

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The magni-
tude of the beet sugar industry and the
development of agricultural lands through
its activities had not been fully realized
by the house investigating committee un-
til the testimony of three Colorado farm-
ers of their treatment by the Great West-
ern Sugar company permitted the intro-
duction of testimony in rebuttal. Today
the committee heard from Michigan, Col-
orado and Nebraska sugar beet growers,
invariably they told of successful and
profitable beet raising.

Their testimony was amplified by W. L.
Petkin, secretary of the Great Western
company, who admitted that the company
statement in contradiction of those made
by the committee form the farmers
union, which recently appeared before the
committee. This testimony was dis-
credited by other witnesses also and Mr.
Petkin furnished extracts from the books
of the company which disputed the ex-
parte statements by the farmers.

Ira Carley of Ingram, Mich., banker,
agriculturist, lumberman and merchant,
said his beet sugar profits were about \$60
an acre.

William Stanley of Greeley, Colo., and
F. P. Everett of Scott's Bluff, Neb., both
beet farmers, praised the beet sugar in-
dustry and told of their relations with
the sugar mills, both trust and in-
dependent.

The committee adopted resolutions on
the death of the late E. H. Madison, a
representative from Kansas and a mem-
ber of the committee.

Judge Hook Denies
Charges Against Him

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—United States
Circuit Judge William C. Hook of Kan-
sas, one of the most prominent candi-
dates for the supreme court vacancy, to-
day made a personal reply to President
Taft to charges recently made against
him with the idea of preventing his nomi-
nation.

Through Senator Curtis of Kansas
Judge Hook laid before the president a
letter denying the charge that his son
and an attorney for the railroads in
the Oklahoma 5-cent fare case in
which Judge Hook issued an injunction
favor of the railroads.

Chief attorney for the railroads also
issued a letter which reached President
Taft today. Judge Hook's son had
been employed as a lawyer in the case.

ELECTION STORY
TOLD BY LORIMER

Illinois Man Accounts for Success
on Basis of Old Friendships
and Past Favors.

STREET URCHINS RISE TO POWER
Investigating Committee Hears De-
nial of Use of Money.

SENATOR ROASIS HIS ENEMIES
He Asserts There Was a Conspiracy
to Defeat Him

BELIEVES TESTIMONY BOUGHT
His Attorney is Attempting to Show
that He is the Only Republican
Who Could Have Been
Elected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Lorimer
today before the senate investigating
committee, undertook to explain the in-
dividual motives which caused 108 mem-
bers of the Illinois legislature to cast
their ballots for him. His recital was a
long story of boyhood friendships grown
to powerful influence in party councils
and political alliances which had their
beginning with the frolicking of children
at play in the streets of Chicago.

"I've known that man all my life, prob-
ably since I was 10 years old, and he
had gone through some hard knocks him-
self and felt as if he wanted to help
some one else who had been through it,
too," was one of the answers he fre-
quently gave.

Some of his explanations were homely
stories of his political life thirty years
ago, before he became a national figure.
Old friend of Abrahams.
"How did 'Mangy' Abrahams come to
vote for you?" he was asked.

Abrahams is a democrat and is called
the bell weather because he led the voting
on the roll call.

"Why many years ago he was just be-
ginning to be a leader among his people
in Chicago," responded the senator,
"and many of them coming as immi-
grants tried to make a living peddling
in the streets. The license fee was \$1-
a lot of money for a poor man in a
strange country—and he used to come to
my house at night and ask me to help
them. So I tried to get permits for them
to peddle until they made money for
to get out licenses. That was the star-
t of our friendship."

"How did Jandus come to vote for
you?" Jandus was another democrat.

"I had done him many little favors.
I remember having got a job or so for
a poor friend of his. I suppose in my
politics. He's got a job for 5,000 of
\$500 men, but I don't remember all these
little things."

"What about Broderick?"
Accounts for Broderick.
"Why, John—I've known John fifteen
years and all his friends are friends of
my friends. He's been very kind to me.
Whenever I had a contest he would go
and see some of his people. He was
always friendly to me."

"What about Holladay?" (Alleged to
have made a confession that he received
money to vote for Lorimer.)
"The first I remember of him was be-
fore my election. He came and asked me
if I would be opposed to a postmaster
who was a saloon keeper. I told him I
did not think a man's business made any
difference if he had a good character and
would make a good postmaster. He went
away saying: 'You have the reputation
of standing by your friends, and I'm go-
ing to vote for you.'"

In explanation of the votes of others he
often would say:
"He lived in my neighborhood and some-
time I may have done an important favor
for him," or "we worked together in pol-
itics for thirty years, and our personal
friendship was stronger than any party tie."

The votes of other men Senator Lorimer
explained by saying they were unalter-
ably opposed to Hopkins; were anxious to
break the deadlock and get home; were
Lorimer from constituents; or they were
anxious to give him some substantial
reward for his work in behalf of the pro-
posed "lake to the gulf" waterway.

Mr. Lorimer had got about half way
through the list of the legislators who
voted for him when adjournment was
taken until Monday morning.

Charges Conspiracy
Earlier in the day the senator had made
a dramatic denial of any knowledge of
corruption in connection with his election
and in an equally dramatic way charged
that Governor Deneen and the Chicago
Tribe were forwarding a conspiracy to
drive him from the senate.

"I am as sure as I am sure that I am
here," he charged, "that the Tribune
bought the evidence which it used against
me. O'Neil Browne in the bribery trials,
and that it was only incidentally pro-
secuting Browne to form the basis of a
case to try and put me out of the sen-
ate. I know that neither Browne nor
anyone else ever paid anybody a dollar
to vote for me, and I have never had a
doubt that Charles A. White was bought
and paid for when he delivered that
statement to the Tribune."

Wife Confirms Part
of McManigal's Story
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—Orville
McManigal's confession, particularly with
reference to others who helped him in the
Laramie conspiracy, was confirmed in
important details by the dynamiter's
wife, who was examined today by govern-
ment officials in charge of the federal
grand jury investigation.

Perhaps the Gentleman Doth Protest Too Much



From the Baltimore American.

BROWN ON LODGE PROPOSAL
Nebraska Senator Says Public Sentiment
for Peace Treaties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—(Special
Telegram.)—Speaking of the resolution
introduced by Senator Lodge in reference
to the proposed arbitration treaties now
pending, Senator Brown said today:
"Public sentiment has forced the sen-
ators headed by Lodge of Massachusetts,
who opposed the peace treaties, to invent
a set piece for them to fight. The in-
vention consists of a few sentences added
to the ratification resolution which in
no sense or no way changes or modifies
the treaty as negotiated by the president.
The entire treaty is left in the language
as negotiated, and it will no doubt be rat-
ified without serious opposition from the
Lodge coterie. The Lodge resolution is
merely explanatory, and has greatly
clarified the whole situation."

Men of All Kinds
Send Cash to Girl
Who Wants to Wed

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 12.—Miss Fay
Livingston, 24 years old, who is in jail
here following her arrest in Cheyenne,
Wyo., on a charge of robbing the mail,
today confessed to robbing scores of
men in various parts of the country out
of small sums on her promise of im-
mediate marriage.

She used newspapers freely in adver-
tising for correspondents, and scores of
youths, middle-aged men, ministers, doc-
tors and particularly laborers, according
to her own statements, became her vic-
tims. The postoffice inspectors found
hundreds of letters from these men in
her rooms at a hotel here.

The woman alleges that she came here
from Amarillo, Tex., and says that at
one time she was clerk in a Chicago
wholesale music house and was employed
by the Chicago Daily News.

When she began her operations here
she did not get her mail in this city, but
it had forwarded to Rock Springs, Wyo.,
then to Cheyenne, Wyo., and subse-
quently to Columbus, Neb., Grand Island,
Neb., and to various small towns in the
vicinity of Denver.

Lumber Dealers Win
Suit for Refund
of Overcharge

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 12.—A decision
of the Interstate Commerce commission
of 1908 was held to be fair to western
railroads when a jury in the federal
court here today awarded a lumber com-
pany an all shipments from southeastern
territory to the Pacific coast during 1907
and 1908 the difference between 35 and 37
cents per 100 feet.

INVESTORS' INFORMATION
ASSOCIATION AT LARAMIE

LARAMIE, Wyo., Jan. 12.—(Special
Telegram.)—Articles of incorporation for
the Laramie Valley Investors' Informa-
tion association were filed in Cheyenne,
Wyo., some days ago. The incorporators
were William J. Venable, John E. Ward,
and Thomas H. Work, all well known
Laramie men and familiar with conditions
in the Laramie valley. The object
of the association as embodied in their
articles is to act as agent for non-
resident investors in Laramie valley
land, stocks and bonds and to impart
information and to advise to such par-
ties regarding same. All conditions and
happenings and value, location and ir-
regularity of lands.

JAPANESE WAR PERIL
SUGGESTED TO COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A statement
that there were 36,000 former Japanese
soldiers in Hawaii who would support
Japan if that country and the United
States went to war, created a deep im-
pression on the house committee on mil-
itary affairs today when Major General
William H. Carter, assistant chief of staff
of the army, made the assertion.

General Carter said the United States
must greatly enlarge its military force
or dispose of some of its insular pos-
sessions.

CARNEGIE FOR LARGE UNITS
Steel King Agrees with Roosevelt
on Trust Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—"I am familiar
with the views of ex-President Roose-
velt on the trust question and I am in-
clined to agree with him," said Andrew
Carnegie before the steel trust investi-
gating committee today. Representative
Gardner of Massachusetts had contrasted
these views with ideas expressed by
President Taft in his recent message on
the trust question.

More Control is Necessary

He says there should be a strong
clear law that all can un-
derstand and then all
will be well.

Shipping Combine Not Completed

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—A gigantic
trust with holdings aggregating \$50,000,000
and controlling 300 great lake vessels
was partly organized in the autumn of
1911, says today's News. That it was not
completed, the story runs, was due to the
government's investigation of the United
States Steel corporation, during which in-
formation regarding the alleged trust was
gathered by the government agents.

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MERCURY STAYS
TO MAKE RECORD

Falls by a Few Degrees, but with
One Exception Reaches Lowest
Point in Forty Years.

REACHES TWENTY-EIGHT MARK
Severe Cold Over Nebraska and
Entire West and Valley.

NORFOLK LEADS OTHER POINTS
Thirty-Nine Degrees Below Zero
During Thursday Night.

BELOW ZERO ALL OVER STATE
Black Hills Country Frozen Up, but
Out in Wyoming Considerable
Warmer Than Since Cold
Spell Set In.

Friday Morning Temperatures.
Below Zero. Below Zero.
Omaha 27
Cairo, Ill. 4
Norfolk 28
Amarillo 0
Kansas City 20
Lincoln 20
Yankton 36
Grand Island 30
Oklahoma City 28
St. Louis 28
Chicago 1
Boone 35
Lamar, Mo. 14
Topeka 19
St. Louis 19
Davenport 19

Twenty-seven degrees below zero was
reached in Omaha at 8 o'clock yesterday
morning. This is the lowest temperature
recorded here in forty years, with but one
exception, that being in the winter of
1884, when the mercury dropped to 22
degrees below zero. The next coldest weather
occurred on February 12, 1888, when the
mercury fell to 20 degrees. Eighteen de-
grees below zero was recorded on February 8,
1895, and on January 2 of the same year.

The mercury began to fall Thursday
before noon, and the decline was rapid.
At noon it was 12 below, and by early
night it was 17. At 3 o'clock yesterday
morning the temperature, according to
government thermometer and found cor-
rect, was 23 below and since was falling.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the
mercury climbed one degree and stood
at 24 below.

Cold in Nebraska.
So far as Nebraska weather was con-
cerned Norfolk was after and captured
the flag. 23 degrees below zero being re-
corded there. However, there were other
cold places along the Northwestern. It
was 20 below at Fremont, 27 at Neligh, 30
at Long Pine and from there west
through Wyoming the range was from
15 to 20 below. Sioux City reported 21
below. Reports showed 22 below at Win-
ner, 8, 10, 23 below at Rapid City and
from 20 to 24 in the country around
Helle Poudre and to the north.

Along the Nebraska line of the Union
Pacific temperatures ranged from 21 to
25 below zero. It was 24 below at North
Platte, but from there west it was a
little warmer, the temperatures from
Cheyenne to Rawlins ranging from 21 to
25 degrees above.

In Omaha at 2 o'clock in the afternoon
the temperature was 13 degrees below
zero and at 3 o'clock it had risen to 9
degrees. Then it halted and began
slowly to drop. At 4 o'clock it had dropped
to 18 below.

At 5 o'clock the temperature was 11 de-
grees below and at 6 o'clock was at the
same mark.

Had it not been for old fog coming to
the rescue yesterday the residents of
Omaha and vicinity would probably have
been forced to remain indoors, but
towards afternoon the temperature had
moderated to such an extent that the
women dared to brave the coldest
weather recorded in Omaha for almost
three decades.

There is a little hope for slightly
warmer weather today, according to the
weather man, but the chance will not be
very great. The forecast is for slowly
rising temperature.

At 9 o'clock last night, when the last
reading of the thermometers was made
at the local station, there was nothing to
indicate any storms. It was clear and
cool, with a light wind. At Sioux City
the wind was blowing twenty miles an
hour, but there was nothing to indicate
a blizzard. In Omaha the wind was
from the south, blowing raw and chilling.

Cold Wave for Southeast.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—With the
lowest temperatures of the season prevailing
today in the upper Mississippi valley
states, the plains states and the west Gulf
states, zero weather extending as far
south as Arkansas and northern Texas,
the weather bureau today gave notice
that a very cold wave would overpread
the southeastern states during the next
thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

Range Cattle Without Water.
DENVER, Jan. 12.—Drifting snow on
plains and in mountains today caused
trains to arrive here from one to fifteen
hours late. The continued cold in eastern
Colorado has frozen many water holes
and the consequent water scarcity has
increased the difficulties of caring for
thousands of range cattle.

Deep Snow in Kentucky.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—Nine
inches of snow with a temperature of 33
above zero has almost completely shut
out the city's transportation facilities.

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