

NEED NEW SHIPS, ASSERTS MEYER

Secretary of Navy Arraigns Democrats for Refusing Appropriations by Snap Judgment.

OPPOSITION IN BOURBON RANKS

Another Caucus to Reconsider Matter Probably Will Be Called.

TWO VESSELS A YEAR REQUIRED

Dreadnaught Type Warship of Present Day, Says Official.

DUTIES OF NAVY IMPORTANT

Secretary Tells Democrats if They Want to Economize to Gain Courage to Abolish Needless Naval Yards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Abandonment of the program for two battleships this year brought out a statement from Secretary of the Navy Meyer today.

The action of the democratic caucus last night also caused activity in the democratic ranks in congress, with the result that another caucus to reconsider the matter probably will be called.

Secretary Meyer arraigned the action of the caucus as "giving another illustration of government by snap judgment."

He asserted that the Monroe doctrine is as big as the navy and no bigger and that the United States, guaranteeing the neutrality of the Panama canal, must be prepared to make good its pledge.

"Even with a continuous program of two battleships a year," said Secretary Meyer, "the United States will fall a little behind its present effective strength for the reason that in another year four of our battleships, built during the same period, will become non-effective."

"The dreadnaught type is the warship of the present day. One dreadnaught built by a foreign power in excess of the number built by ourselves is equivalent to wiping off our list at one stroke the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Iowa, Kearsarge and Kentucky."

"We have an enormous extent of coast line; we have Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii, and we have the obligation to guard and protect Cuba and maintain its neutrality. To perform these obligations satisfactorily we must have a strong sea-going fleet. The only sure defense of this country and the only assurance of safety is for the fleet to be able to seek out its enemy on the high seas and to cripple or destroy it."

England, the statement declares, has authorized for the coming year five dreadnaughts and Germany three dreadnaughts and one armed cruiser. Japan is said to have authorized five ships of the latest dreadnaught type and the use of \$12,000,000 for new construction between 1911 and 1912.

The secretary asserts that the democratic caucus might have brought about economy if they had "had the courage to abolish needless navy yards which are costing the government several million dollars a year for maintenance alone."

"A navy for the nation and not for local interests is what should be sought," the statement concludes.

STUDENTS HURT IN ATTEMPT TO HAZE ATHLETE

HIRAM, O., Jan. 30.—An attempted hazing of R. L. Thomas of Youngstown, a sophomore in Hiram college, resulted in Earl Cook being badly cut and William Oldacre and J. Maus being less seriously wounded.

Thomas, a star foot ball and basket ball player, recently, it is said, tore the "H" from his sweater, declaring he was ashamed of his college.

Last night a party of students found Thomas in a restaurant. Thomas turned out the lights and in a fight in the darkness the three students were wounded.

RAILROAD PRESIDENTS ARE CLERKS FOR WALL STREET

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—"The heads of the railroads of the United States with the one exception of James J. Hill, are merely clerks for Wall street," said former United States Senator Flint of California before the house interstate commerce committee today.

"Practically every one but Mr. Hill has a board controlled by Wall street."

The Weather

Table with weather forecast for Omaha and surrounding areas, including temperature, precipitation, and wind speed.

The National Capital

Tuesday, January 30, 1912.

The Senate

Senator Lorimer's cross-examination continued before investigating committee.

The House

District of Columbia legislation considered.

PAY OF STEEL WORKERS LOW

Brandeis Says Many Get Less Than Cost of Bare Existence.

REGULAR DIVIDEND DECLARED

Company Pays at Rate of Five Per Cent on Common and Seven on Preferred Last Quarter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—That 65 per cent of the employees of the United States Steel corporation in the Pittsburgh district earn less than the average American family in Pittsburgh was a calculation made at the steel trust hearing today by Louis D. Brandeis.

"The Associated Charities of Pittsburgh have computed the cost of bare existence of a family of a husband, a wife and three children in that city at \$26 a year," he said.

"By working twelve hours a day, 265 days a year 65 per cent of the steel workers there earn \$1.50 less than the amount actually required for the bare cost of living."

Brandeis declared that in ten years the steel corporation had taken from the American people \$60,000,000 in excess of a liberal profit on its investment.

"This enormous profit," he said, "has been used to grind down its employees."

Regular Dividends Declared

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Directors of the United States Steel corporation today declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the common stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent was declared on the preferred stock.

Unusual interest attaches to the exhibit of earnings for the last quarter of last year. The steel and iron industry, as is well known, is passing through a period of much uncertainty and most finished products are now selling at the lowest prices in some years.

It is expected that the report will show a decline in demand for December, compared with the month immediately preceding.

Estimates of the corporation's earnings for the last quarter of 1911 range from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, with here and there some less favorable forecasts.

In the first three quarters of 1911 the steel corporation charged off \$7,000,000 of its surplus \$2,000,000, with an additional appropriation at the end of the fourth quarter of \$1,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 went to mining royalties.

In the first three quarters of 1911 no appropriations of any character were made.

Automobile Dealers Form Combination

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Officers were elected and permanent organization was completed today by the National Automobile Dealers' Association of America, which was incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

The charter membership comprises 1,200 dealers in eastern and middle western states. The officers elected are: President, R. E. Winograd, Springfield, Ill.; vice president, Julian Broehl, Pana, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Young, Bloomington, Ill.; directors, I. F. O'Donnell, Jacksonville; Homer W. Wilson, Carlinville; D. P. Marquard, Lincoln; James G. Parker, Maroa; C. M. Jones, Clinton; A. H. Cain, Rodhouse; M. Pletcher, Granite City, Ill.

Mayor Gaynor Opens Tunnel Under River

STORM KING, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Mayor Gaynor of New York today touched an electric button and fired the blast that joined the two tunnels, sunk on opposite sides of the Hudson river for the New York Catskill aqueduct.

Nine feet of granite separated the two eighteen-foot shafts when the mayor and his party arrived on their special train. The blast tore this rock from its bed 112 feet below the bed of the river.

The work of concreting the tunnel will be started at once. It is estimated it will take about a year to complete this part of the work.

POWERS ATTEMPTS TO SELL DANVILLE CLUB TO CITIZENS

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Possibility that Danville might lose its berth in the Three-I league became apparent tonight, when John F. Powers, owner of the club, placed the franchise in President Terney's hands for disposal.

"I would like to keep Danville in the league," Terney said, "but the citizens must arrange to take the club soon, or I shall be forced to sell it. Before leaving for Los Angeles tonight Powers advised me that he would sell the franchise to Danville for \$14,000 cash. If the franchise goes to some other city, Powers will insist upon receiving \$25,000 for it in addition to retaining the players now under reserve."

President Terney said Powers had given him an option on the club until February 15.

GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL TRADES AT BRISBANE

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 30.—A general strike of all trades unions has been ordered in Brisbane, Queensland, in support of the street car employees, who demand that they be allowed to wear union buttons. The demand was refused by the board of management of the street railways.

NORRIS NOT FOR T. R. THIS TIME

Writes Long Letter to John O. Yeiser Calling on Him to Get Behind La Follette.

YEISER REPLIES IN SPIRIT

Congressman Warned to Get on the Moving Band Wagon.

THIRD CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR

Roosevelt Men May Put Man of Their Own in Field.

EXCHANGE OF POINTED EPISTLES

Effort to Syndicate on the Delegation from Nebraska Brings Out Some Plain Statements of Position.

Congressman George W. Norris says that the only time he will be for Roosevelt is when La Follette is finally out of the way. Also, he says the only thing for Nebraska Roosevelt men to do is to get back of La Follette. In plain words, he is for the Wisconsin man, first, last and always, looks upon the colonel as an interloper, and tells Colonel John O. Yeiser in polite terms that his proposition to divide a delegation from Nebraska between Roosevelt and La Follette is impudent in the extreme.

All this is in a lengthy letter from the congressman to the originator and promoter of the Roosevelt boom.

Band Wagon is Passing

In return, Mr. Yeiser begs to inform Mr. Norris that the Roosevelt band wagon is passing, moving rapidly, and that the time to get aboard is right now. Delays, says Mr. Yeiser, are dangerous, and it may be that Congressman Norris will find himself in some way on the vehicle has gone by. Mr. Yeiser points out that the Roosevelt men are really anxious to get behind a candidate for the United States senatorship, and as Brown is equally committed to La Follette, it will perhaps be necessary for them to put the third candidate in the field.

In this connection, Mr. Yeiser says that he has been in correspondence with Alexander H. Reist of Chicago, who is chairman of the committee having in charge the nationalizing of the Roosevelt movement. He has been asked to come into Chicago for a conference on February 5, Tuesday of next week, and expects to attend. He also has a number of letters from other Roosevelt boomers, and all are encouraging in tone and tell of the progress the movement is making.

Congressman Norris' Letter

The text of the letter in which Congressman Norris cuts off all communication with the Roosevelt movement is:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—Hon. John O. Yeiser, Room 415 Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.: Dear Mr. Yeiser—I am in receipt of your letter of January 21, in which you say that suggestions are being made that my name be placed upon the ticket in Nebraska as a Roosevelt delegate to the republican national convention.

In this letter, you state that it is understood that the delegates will be chosen by the preferential vote for president as expressed in the primaries, and you ask me whether I will consent to the use of my name as a delegate. Some time ago I received quite a number of suggestions that I permit the use of my name as a La Follette delegate. It seemed to me then and it seems to me still, that my name ought not appear more than once on the ticket, and as I am a candidate for United States senator I do not feel like asking this additional honor from the Nebraska republicans, and I could not, therefore, consent to the placing of my name upon the ballot as a candidate for delegate to the national convention.

Norris Reviews Movement

In this connection I feel constrained to review to you somewhat the history of the efforts made by the progressive republicans to unite upon some progressive candidate for nomination for president at the coming republican national convention. When it was determined that an effort should be made to secure the nomination of a progressive candidate it seemed to me that Colonel Roosevelt should be that candidate if he would consent to the use of his name. There were a great many conferences held on this particular subject, and I believe that it was universally agreed that Roosevelt should be the candidate if he could get him to consent. As a matter of fact, he positively declined. His declination was very emphatic. He went so far as to say that no friend of his would propose such a thing. I had several personal interviews with Senator La Follette on the subject, and I know of my own personal knowledge that Senator La Follette would have refused to permit his name to be used as a candidate if Colonel Roosevelt would have consented to become a candidate.

In fact, Senator La Follette often said at those conferences that he would support any progressive and that he would to the utmost of his ability assist in bringing about the nomination of such a candidate. He also expressed himself as being perfectly willing to unite on Senator Cummins and make the fight for him. At that time it looked as though it was an absolute impossibility to prevent the renomination of President Taft. After a great many conferences it seemed under all the circumstances that the Senator La Follette was the logical man to select as leader. Colonel Roosevelt not only declined to be considered, but I have it from the lips of one of the men who went to see him in regard to the question that the colonel not only declined himself to be a candidate, but that he urged that Senator La Follette should get into the field.

Then Came La Follette

With these conditions existing Senator La Follette entered the race and it soon developed that there was a wonderful sentiment throughout the country in favor of his candidacy and the probability of his nomination increased at a wonderful rate. It soon developed that there was a sentiment from one end of the country to the other that the republican party ought to nominate a progressive, and it became quite evident that if the control of the situation could be taken out of the hands of the politicians and

(Continued on Second Page.)

You Can't Teach an Old Dog New Tricks



GRAND JURY CALLS MORRISON

Secretary of Labor Federation Will Testify in Indianapolis.

WILL BRING McNAMARA RECORDS

Panel Investigating Dynamite Cases Wants to Know How Defense Fund Was Disbursed—Statement by Morrison.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Henry H. Plather, cashier of the Riggs National bank, which is the depository for the McNamara defense fund, have been subpoenaed to appear on February 1 before the federal grand jury at Indianapolis, which is investigating dynamite plots.

"I will appreciate this opportunity to show all our books and have the federal authorities," said Morrison when he received the subpoena, "I will leave for Indianapolis today."

The records for which the grand jury asks will fill two large trunks. The subpoena directs Morrison to produce cancelled checks and records of all receipts and disbursements by the federation, or by himself, between April 23, 1911 and January 24, 1912.

Money Nearly All Spent

As those dates cover a period subsequent to the arrest of the McNamara brothers, Mr. Morrison infers that the grand jury intends to inquire into the disposition of the McNamara defense fund. Further than saying that out of approximately \$25,000 paid in, little more than \$3,000 remains, Mr. Morrison today declined to discuss its expenditures. It has been stated by labor leaders, however, that the bulk of the money was turned over to Clarence Darrow, the attorney indicted for bribery yesterday at Los Angeles.

An examination of the federation's books prior to the dates named by the grand jury, Mr. Morrison declared, would show no disbursements to the McNamara brothers or to the Structural Iron Workers' organization.

A complete report of the McNamara defense fund receipts and expenditures will be sent to every union which contributed. Mr. Morrison said today that this was ordered by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its quarterly session here early this month.

When the McNamara defense fund committee met here shortly after the conclusion of the McNamara trial was announced that disposition of the remainder of the fund would be left to the executive council.

Today's announcement by Mr. Morrison, however, was the first made public in regard to the action of that body.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—"That's all right, I'm very glad to hear it," declared Samuel Gompers today on learning that Frank Morrison and Henry H. Plather had been subpoenaed to testify before the federal grand jury at Indianapolis. Mr. Gompers said he had no statement to make regarding the indictment of Clarence S. Darrow at Los Angeles.

Others Will Be Called

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—Further than to reiterate that the federal grand jury is investigating allegations that national labor leaders were connected with the McNamara brothers in the dynamite conspiracy, District Attorney Miller today refused to comment on the news that Frank Morrison had been subpoenaed to appear here.

"Will President Samuel Gompers or any other official of the federation be summoned?" Mr. Miller was asked.

"We will not divulge the identity of any witnesses that have been or are to be subpoenaed," said Mr. Miller.

Kansas City Watchmen Summoned

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30.—Patrick Boyle, a watchman at the Armour-Swift Burlington bridge here which was dynamited August 23, 1910, has been subpoenaed to testify before the grand jury at Indianapolis. Recently he found buried near the bridge a quantity of nitroglycerine at a spot indicated by Ortle McManical.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS START BOOM FOR BALDWIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—The democratic state committee today adopted a resolution commending to the democracy of the nation "in consideration of the eminent qualities of Governor Simon E. Baldwin, for the presidency."

Women Temperance Workers Invade the National Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Leaders of the Women's Christian Temperance union and a host of state workers stormed the senate judiciary committee today for a favorable action on the Keegan-Sheppard bill, which would prohibit shipment of liquor into "dry" territory.

Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, national president of the organization, Anna N. Gordon, vice president, and Ellen M. Stone, missionary and temperance worker, headed the delegation.

Temperance workers from southern prohibition states are especially interested in the bill.

The presence of the national leaders in Washington will signalize a week of the "white ribbon" campaign in the halls of congress.

MOTIVE FOR KOONTZ'S DEED

Witness Says Dead Man Said Koontz Had Accused Him.

WIFE INVOLVED IN ACCUSATION

Coroner's Jury Finds Smith Died by Friend's Hand and Recommends that Letter Be Held.

The motive which prompted E. E. Koontz, Missouri Pacific engineer, to kill his life-long friend, Frank W. Smith, conductor, was brought out at the inquest yesterday afternoon in the testimony of R. R. Wentworth, an eye witness to the killing. Wentworth said that on January 5 while riding on Omaha and Falls City, Neb., Smith said to him, "one of my best friends has accused me of the last thing in the world I would do." It involved Koontz's wife, said Wentworth.

"When I reached the spot where the two men were talking," said Wentworth, referring to the murder last week, "I heard Koontz say, 'I know better, I know. With these words Koontz fired the shot which killed Smith. I went over and asked Koontz what he was doing, and he pointed the gun at me and said, 'you keep out of this, and I did.'"

Chris Larson, an inspector, said he saw the two men talking together, Koontz keeping a blue steel revolver pointed at Smith. After the shooting he said he helped carry the wounded man to the caboose where he tried to get Smith to talk. He said the only thing Smith said was "Ed Koontz," and to "put me out of my misery."

J. A. Ford, one of the brakemen who made the run to Falls City following the shooting, was called. He said he saw Smith and Wentworth and after the fatal shot was fired saw the smoke from the revolver, then the report and next saw Smith fall, but did not see Koontz. He said he could not see who fired the shot. He said he had never seen Koontz in his life and would not know him if he saw him now.

A. W. Jeffries acted as counsel for Koontz, but the latter was not brought to the court room. The jury was out but a few minutes when it returned its verdict, which was to the effect that Smith had been shot by Koontz, with recommendation that Koontz be held.

SENTENCE OF THOMAS

J. MACKIN COMMUTED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 30.—Sentence of Thomas J. Mackin, convicted of the murder of J. Britt and sentenced to fourteen years in the state penitentiary at Joliet was commuted today by Governor Denison on the recommendation of the State Board of Pardons, to expire February 1. Mackin killed Britt in a Chicago saloon after a quarrel over labor troubles.

COAL MINERS REFERRED TO SUBCOMMITTEE

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—The entire matter of a wage scale for bituminous coal miners, to go into effect April 1, was today referred to a subcommittee by the joint conference of miners and operators of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania. The subcommittee consists of two operators and two miners from each of the four states.

WILSON WRITES NOTE TO HARVEY

Governor Sends Letter to Editor Apologizing for Brusqueness of Reply at Famous Interview.

HIS MIND SINGLE TRACK ROAD

At Time He Forgot to Thank Friend for Support.

SAW AFFAIR FROM OTHER ANGLE

Wanted Attitude of Weekly Set Right with the People.

BELIEVED IT WAS UNDERSTOOD

Colonel Replies that There is No Purely Personal Issue and that Long Friendship Will Not Be Broken.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The New York Evening Post has sought, for the sake of justice to all concerned, to secure the publication of the correspondence between Governor Wilson and Colonel Harvey. In that sense it applied to them both. Neither wished to be put in the position of giving out private letters, but both assented to the publication with the distinct understanding that the initiative came from the Evening Post.

Wilson Sends Apology

The first letter addressed to Colonel Harvey by Governor Wilson is as follows:

"University Club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, December 21, 1911.—Personal—My Dear Colonel: Every day I am confirmed in the judgment that my mind is a one-track road and can run only one train of thought at a time. A long time after that interview with you and Mrs. Henry at the Manhattan club, it came over me that when (at the close of the interview) you asked me that question about the weekly, I answered it simply as a matter of fact and of business and never said a word of my sincere gratitude to you for all your generous support, or of my hope that it might be continued. Forgive me, and forget my manners. Faithfully yours, WILSON."

"WOODROW WILSON" Issue is Not Personal.

In reply Colonel Harvey wrote to Governor Wilson as follows:

"My Dear Governor Wilson: Replying to your note from the University club, I think it should be said without saying too purely personal issues could arise between you and me. Whatever anybody else may surmise, you surely must know that in trying to arouse further your political aspirations during the last few years I have been actuated solely by the belief that I was rendering a distinct public service.

"The real point at the time of my interview was, as you aptly put it, one simply of fact and of business, and when you stated the fact to be that my support was hurting your candidacy and that you were experiencing difficulty in finding a way to counteract its harmful effect, the only thing possible for me to do in simple fairness to you, no less than in consideration of my own self-respect, was to relieve you of my embarrassment, so far as it lay within my power to do so, by ceasing to advocate your nomination.

"That I think was fully understood between us at the time, and, acting accordingly, I took down your name from the head of the Weekly's editorial page some days before your letter was written. That seems to be all there is of it.

"Whatever little hurt I may have felt as a consequence of the pre-emptoriness of your attitude toward me is, of course, wholly eliminated by your gracious words. Very truly yours, GEORGE HARVEY."

Governor's Second Letter

Governor Wilson replied under date of January 11, as follows:

"My Dear Colonel Harvey—Generous and cordial as was your letter written in reply to my note from the University club, it has left me uneasy, because, in its perfect frankness, it shows that I did hurt you by what I so tactlessly said at the Kulerbocker club. I am very much ashamed of myself, for there is nothing I am more ashamed of than hurting a true friend, however unintentional the hurt may have been. I wanted very much to see you in Washington, but was absolutely captured by callers every minute I was in my rooms, and when I was there, was fulfilling public engagements. I saw you at the dinner, but could not get to you, and after the dinner was surrounded and prevented from getting to you. I am in town today to speak this evening and came in early in the hope of catching you at your office.

"For I owe it to you and to my own thought and feeling to tell you how grateful I am for all your generous praise and support of me (no one has deserved me more nearly as I would like to believe myself to be than you have); how I have admired you for the independence and unhesitating courage and individuality of your course, and how far I was from desiring that you should cease your support of me in the Weekly. You will think me very stupid, but I did not think of that as the result of my blunt answer to your question. I thought only of the means of

(Continued on Second Page.)

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