

INDICTED MEN TO BE TAKEN TODAY

Number of Defendants in Dynamic Conspiracy Cases Placed at Fifty-Four. MAJORITY NOW WITHIN REACH...

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—On the eve of the arrest of the men indicted in the dynamic conspiracy cases it was reported tonight that the number of defendants would be fifty-four.

Many officers in one labor union and one officer in each of two other unions are believed to be involved. It is understood that the defendants west of Salt Lake City include only those whose names already have been mentioned in connection with prosecutions or indictments found on the Pacific coast and that no individuals west of Salt Lake City, not heretofore involved are under indictment here.

Some Not to Be Found. Probably a number of the defendants will be beyond immediate serving of the capias, but the plan is to take as many as possible of them into custody on the same day.

A labor leader in Boston, several each in New York, Cleveland and Detroit, at least five in Chicago, one each in Peoria, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo.; New Orleans, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Hartford, Conn.; Buffalo, Cincinnati and about five men in Indianapolis are believed to be among those indicted. Six indictments are said to pertain to men living in Salt Lake City and west of there.

Whether the arrests are to take place tomorrow United States District Attorney Charles Miller refused positively to say, but it was learned that such was the plan mapped out by the government tonight and that it would be carried out unless some unforeseen obstacle developed.

Ryan Talks with Officials. Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was at his headquarters today discussing with his officers what members of his union were included among those indicted. John T. Butler of Buffalo, first vice president; Herbert S. Harkin of Detroit, second vice president and acting secretary-treasurer, and Fred Sherman, business agent of the local union in Indianapolis, are among those who have consulted with Mr. Ryan. Mr. Harkin succeeded J. J. McNamara, the convicted dynamiter, as secretary-treasurer of the union.

Fire at Hurdhead. TABLE ROCK, Neb., Feb. 12.—(Special.)—A most disastrous fire occurred at Hurdhead Friday night. The fire broke out at about 12:30 o'clock in the feed store of Scott & Shaffer, destroying this and also the hardware stock of Frank Penner and also that of Kirtley & Carter, the successors to L. E. Nickelson, whose stock of hardware was destroyed by fire a few months since. This corner of the block is swept clean and it is unlikely that the buildings will be rebuilt.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Unsettled weather and probably snow flurries. For Iowa—Unsettled weather and probably snow flurries. Temperature at Omaha Yesterday...

Table with columns: Hour, Deg., Comparative Local Record, Highest yesterday, Lowest yesterday, Mean temperature, Total rainfall since March 1, 1911, Deficiency for the year, Deficiency for the season, Excess for cor. period, 1906-1911.

The National Capital

Monday, February 12, 1912.

The Senate. In session 2 p. m. Kenyon will introduce resolution for joint congressional investigation of "money trust."

The House. Met at noon. Testimony regarding labor conditions at steel plants was heard by Stanley committee.

Mexican Rebels Are Defeated in Battle Near Chihuahua

JUAREZ, Feb. 12.—The band of rebels in Chihuahua, commanded by Braulio Hernandez, who recently resigned as secretary of state of Chihuahua, were defeated at Miqui, west of the city of Chihuahua, yesterday by federal troops.

The information, which comes from government sources, is to the effect that many were slain on both sides and that the federal soldiers captured several prisoners. Captain Salgado of the government troops is reported to have been killed.

Orcoqui was going to meet Hernandez with a flag of truce, the government claims, when the rebels fired upon him and Orcoqui and his command returned the fire.

Abram Gonzalez, constitutional governor of Chihuahua and minister of government in the Madero cabinet, left El Paso in a special train today for Chihuahua to distribute \$50,000 among the rebels in an effort to bring them back to their arms.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 12.—Adjutant General Henry Hutchins of the Texas National Guard arrived in El Paso today to investigate the Chihuahua revolutionary trouble and report to Governor Colquitt.

Senate Committee Rejects Sherwood Pension Measure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Sherwood so-called "dollar a day" pension bill was rejected today by the senate committee on pensions and other measure which would involve an annual expenditure of \$24,000,000 proposed as a substitute by Senator Smoot of Utah was adopted.

The Smoot bill was adopted by a vote was 12 to 2, after the Sherwood bill had been voted down 10 to 4, embodies provisions to pension civil war veterans 42 years old who served 30 days or more and any Mexican war veterans who served sixty days or more.

Breaks Window in the British Embassy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—After hurling a large piece of concrete through one of the front windows of the British embassy in this city today, a man giving his name as Frank Fitzpatrick and his home as New York, calmly walked on a street corner opposite the embassy building for the arrival of two policemen who placed him under arrest. The man's act created much excitement.

ELGIN BUTTER BOARD ENLARGES DISTRICT

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 12.—The Elgin Board of Trade voted today to increase its territory to include six states—Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois. The action was taken by a vote of 25 to 5.

MANCHU REGIME IN CHINA AT END

Three Edicts Issued Monday in Peking Announce Abdication of Dynasty.

THRONE ACCEPTS REPUBLIC. All Conditions Arranged by Premier Are Accepted.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL VICEROYS. Officers Are Told to Preserve Order Throughout Land.

THIRD EDICT CAUSES SURPRISE. It Had Been Expected Manchus Would Demand Concessions that Would Protect Ancient Privileges.

PEKING, Feb. 12.—China today joined the sisterhood of the world's republics. In three imperial edicts the Manchu dynasty changed 400,000,000 of subjects of an absolute ruler to citizens of the largest self-governing nation on the earth.

The first edict announced the abdication of the dynasty after 300 years of absolute rule. The second declared that the throne accepted the republic; the third approved 27 of the conditions agreed on by Premier Yuan Shi Kai and the republicans.

The third edict created great astonishment. It had been expected the Manchus would demand concessions which would safeguard many of their privileges, but according to report, the surrender is unconditional. The edict informed the viceroys and provincial governors of the retirement of the throne from political power and instructed them to continue doing their duty and to preserve order throughout the land.

End of Manchu Dynasty. The abdication of the Chinese throne by Puyi, the child emperor, brings to an end the powerful Manchu dynasty which has reigned in China since 1644.

The boy ruler has been on the throne since November 14, 1908, when the emperor, Kwang-Su, his uncle, died. His father, Prince Chun, was appointed regent and was the chief figure in China for three years.

Surrounded by a large number of princes of the imperial clan and Manchu officials with reactionary ideas, the regent was brought face to face with a revolutionary movement in favor of modern reforms. He endeavored to placate both parties, but ended by causing general dissatisfaction which led to his resignation on December 6, 1911.

The promise of a constitutional government made by the dowager empress on her deathbed in 1908 was not fulfilled in any way until May, last year. In that month an imperial edict abolished the old grand council which, together with the court, held absolute power, and substituted a constitutional cabinet.

Revolt Begins in South. Revolutionary ideas had been spreading in the meantime and the southern provinces declared against the continuation of Manchu rule and broke into open revolt. After much fighting the revolutionists proclaimed a republic at Nanjing in December and Dr. Sun Yat Sen accepted the presidency on December 29.

General Chang Huan, their commander, took refuge in a railroad car and escaped toward Su-Chow-Fu.

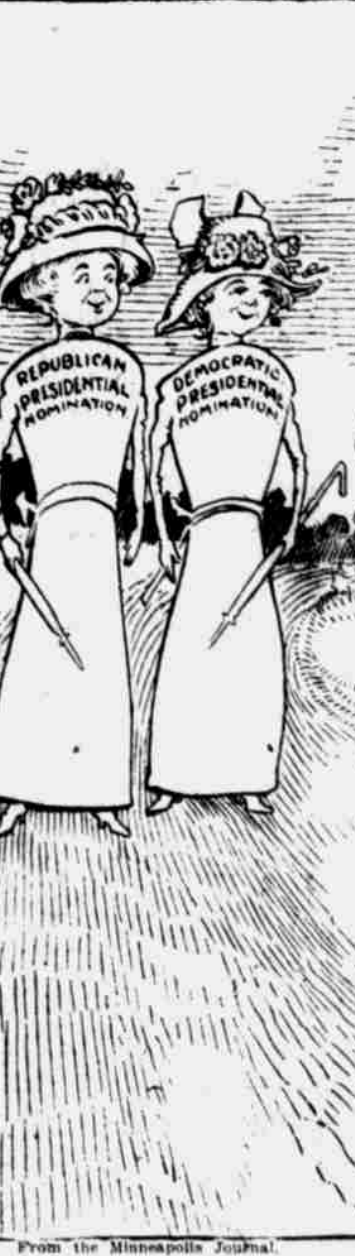
Asks Immediate Recognition. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—An appeal for immediate recognition of the Chinese republican government was sent to President Taft and Secretary of State Knox today by Tung King Chong and Wong Sam Ark, in behalf of the Chinese republican association, from the headquarters of that organization in this city.

Tung Chong is editor of a Chinese paper and Wong Sam Ark represents the Chinese Free Masons, of whom he was first president of the Chinese republic, is a "naturalized American." The Department of Commerce and Labor so held in 1904 on the ground that Dr. Sun had been born in the Hawaiian Islands, had been endowed with American citizenship by the act of 1900 which provided a government for Hawaii and declared all citizens of the territory to be citizens of the United States.

TELEPHONE CONSOLIDATION AT SIOUX CITY GOES THROUGH

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 12.—Negotiations for the consolidation of the Sioux City exchange of the Iowa Telephone company, owned by the Bell system, with the Sioux City Telephone company, and the New State Telephone company, which have been under way for the last eighteen months, were consummated this afternoon. It is said the consolidation represents \$2,500,000.

Leap Year



From the Minneapolis Journal.

KENYON FOR PENSION BILL

Iowa Senator Makes Plea for Dollar-a-Day Measure. MANY PLACES TO ECONOMIZE. Mileage Expenses of Commissioners, Public Buildings and Dry Docks Accounts Might Be Pruned to Advantage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Why do we economy only when the soldier is involved? demanded Senator Kenyon of Iowa in a speech in the senate today in advocacy of the Sherwood "dollar a day" pension bill, passed by the house. Senator Kenyon pointed out that congress had raised the salaries of its members and of the president, entered into an expense of hundreds of millions of dollars for the Panama canal, and had even retired Robert E. Peary on a rear admiral's pay for discovering "something known as the north pole, which no one cares anything about."

Too Many Commissions. "We could economize," he continued, "by getting rid of some of the commissions that surround us on every hand with enormous expense. Possibly a few expeditions like that to Lake Champlain, recently exposed in the house, might be dispensed with in the interest of economy."

Public buildings might wait a few years, even though it might injure the chances of a few men to go back to congress because they could not secure a public building at an enormous expense where none is needed.

Many more millions go for the maintenance of navy yards so absolutely obsolete that their waters have never yet embraced the form of a sea-going battleship; dry docks that are a constant challenge to the word of God, because they are so dry that the only possible chance for them to ever be used for docking ships is confined to the remote prospect that we will see a repetition of the flood described in the Scriptures.

Extravagance in Capitol. "Then there are the free barber shops and the free bath in the capitol here. They might possibly be abolished, although I realize that I am treading on sacred and dangerous ground in making this revolutionary remark. A republican senator a few months ago said one thing that is absolutely true, that this government can be conducted for \$200,000,000 per year than it is now. Every man knows this to be correct. One-seventh of this sum would carry the pensions provided by the Sherwood bill."

I have no patience with the assertion that pension legislation is charity legislation. There was an implied contract with this government when those men marched away, and that contract was that when they needed help from the government they should have it. They did not go to war for the 11th month, in depreciated currency, worth in gold but 50 cents. They did not place blood against gold. They closed the door of opportunity just when the tenderest and most sacred associations of life were forming, and never thought of reward."

Burke Pleads Guilty to Murder. DOUGLAS, Wyo., Feb. 12.—(Special.)—William Burke pleaded guilty to the murder of Charles Black, a sheep herder, and was sentenced to thirty-five years in the state penitentiary.

IOWA'S FAVORITE SON WHO IS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.



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Cross-Examination Fails to Confuse Kimmel Witness

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12.—Direct cross-examination of John B. Swinney was completed today in the Kimmel mystery case in the United States district court in which the identity of Andrew J. White, former convict, who claims to be Albert A. Kimmel, and Kimmel's insurance are involved.

Attorneys for the receiver for the bank of Niles, Mich., immediately began a re-direct examination. Swinney's testimony apparently was not shaken by the cross-examination by attorneys for the insurance company which consumed six hours.

He was made to repeat almost all of his depositions taken two months ago, apparently with the object of confusing him in the matter of dates.

Andrew J. White was not in court today. Attorneys who have him in charge are keeping him sequestered in a hotel so that they can have him any time they want to put him on the witness stand.

Mrs. Kimmel, mother of the missing banker, who will be a witness for the bank, is resting in a private home recuperating from a slight illness which was brought on by attending the trial.

Defaulter Says He Will Kill Himself in Mid-Ocean

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 12.—A. W. Shaw, founder, president and general manager of A. W. Shaw corporation of Freeport and Boston shoe manufacturers, has absconded and is a self-confessed defaulter of large sum from his company, according to announcement made by receivers who were appointed today.

In a letter sent from Boston to J. A. Amick of Freeport, his partner for twenty-two years, and the heaviest stockholder, Shaw wrote that he intended to commit suicide in mid-ocean.

WOMAN BURNS TO DEATH IN SIGHT OF HUSBAND

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12.—Trapped in a burning five-room cottage today, Mrs. Annie Runge, aged 65, was burned to death while her husband, aged 50, unable to help her, stood outside and watched her die. The fire started from the explosion of a lamp. Runge escaped.

PROTECT A WOMAN IN THE RAY CASE

Why the President Asked that a Court Martial Scandal Be Avoided.

WRONGED HUSBAND FORGIVES. Woman's Fault Condoned and the Facts Kept Secret.

SUPERIOR OFFICERS TOLD TO GET Suggestions from President as to Course to Be Taken.

LETTERS GIVEN THE COMMITTEE. House Inquiry into Whipple Charges Proves President Moved Only to Save Name for Woman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The alleged political influence of Major Becher B. Ray, the army paymaster, deemed to have enjoyed frequent changes of station and immunity from various troubles because of the influence of President Taft, was again a subject of investigation today before the house committee on expenditures in the War department.

Paymaster General Whipple testified that Major Ray had established a record in the service for frequent changes in station. In thirteen years he had been successively stationed at eighteen points, whereas the average assignment of a paymaster at any station is between three and four years. Chairman Helm asked General Whipple if any of the assignments had been made at the direction of President Taft.

"Yes," he answered. "In 1909 the president asked that Major Ray be sent to Atlanta and in November, 1911, that he be sent to New York."

One of the letters of President Taft to Paymaster General Whipple, put in evidence in the case and made public today follows:

BEVERLY, July 3, 1909.—(Personal and Confidential.)—Dear General Whipple: I have read the letter of ——— regarding Paymaster Ray, which you have shown me because in times past I had a personal interest in the welfare of Major Ray. I have no relations with Major Ray that prevent my directing you to take the same disciplinary action in respect to him as in the case of any of your subordinates.

"It seems to me that it would be wise to send General Garlington or a trusted assistant to inspect Ray's accounts and those of his clerk as well as the charges ——— makes, that if the facts turn out to be as ——— states, to separate from Ray at once."

"While Ray's conduct (——) charges are true, could subject him to the severe condemnation, there seems from (——) language and telegram to be such a condemnation by him and his wife that it would be well to avert the demoralizing scandal for the army involved in the court martial proceedings, which would place a stigma on (——) and Mrs. (——) which they could never recover from. Ray could be told that his superiors knew his fault and have provided against it and in the interest of his victims and the army it was deemed best not to present it to the board on the condition that he avoid such conduct in the future."

"These suggestions are on the assumption that charges are true and that General Garlington knows them to be so. I do not favor court martial proceedings in such case, where there is condemnation, in order to prevent scandal. The army suffers, the parties suffer and only the prudent readers of such trials receive any advantage. The demoralization involved does not outweigh in its benefit for the army the demoralization it causes."

"You can show this letter to General Garlington and General Oliver, but I would prefer that it do not go on your official files. The course I suggest is the one it seems to me to be best under the circumstances."

"Major Ray did me some service of a political character years ago, at the instance of my brother and he is disposed to assume too much, on that score. I wish him treated as any other officer in the service and I would make the same suggestion as to any army officer in a similar case. Sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT."

Another letter from President Taft to General Whipple, a year later, was written that the general might show it to Congressmen Ray and Sweet of the house military committee in order that it would explain why certain portions of the records of the War department had not been transmitted in compliance with a request from the house. The omitted part of the record dealt with the scandal concerning Ray and the woman in the case. The president said it was his knowledge that the woman and her husband were living happily together, and that the publication

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