

INDICTED MEN TO BE TAKEN TODAY

Number of Defendants in Dynamite Conspiracy Cases Placed at Fifty-Four.

MAJORITY NOW WITHIN REACH
Capiases for Arrests Delivered to United States Marshals.

ORDERS WILL BE TELEGRAPHED
Only Unforeseen Obstacle Can Prevent Carrying Out Plans.

OFFICERS CONFER WITH RYAN
Butler, Hockin and Sherman Consult with President of Iron Workers' Union on Indictments and Coming Arrests.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—On the eve of the arrest of the men indicted in the dynamite conspiracy cases it was reported tonight that the number of defendants would be fifty-four. The arrests may take place tomorrow.

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 in 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. Hockin 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. Hockin 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.

Hour	Deg.
5 a. m.	14
6 a. m.	14
7 a. m.	14
8 a. m.	14
9 a. m.	15
10 a. m.	15
11 a. m.	15
12 m.	15
1 p. m.	15
2 p. m.	15
3 p. m.	15
4 p. m.	15
5 p. m.	15
6 p. m.	15
7 p. m.	15
8 p. m.	15

Comparative Local Record.

1912	1911	1910	1909
Highest yesterday	21	22	23
Lowest yesterday	11	12	13
Mean temperature	17	18	19
Total rainfall since March 1, 1911	1.4	1.5	1.6
Deficiency for the year	80	81	82
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Deficiency for the year	80	81	82
Excess for cor. period, 1906-1911	14.2	14.3	14.4

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.
Station and High. Min. State of Weather. T. p. m. est. fall. Cheyenne, cloudy, 25 49 70. Davenport, clear, 18 34 54. Denver, part. cloudy, 24 40 60. Des Moines, snowing, 24 24 24. Dodge City, cloudy, 24 44 64. Lamar, clear, 24 44 64. North Platte, falling, 24 36 54. Omaha, cloudy, 24 28 48. Pueblo, cloudy, 24 44 64. Rapid City, cloudy, 24 44 64. Salt Lake City, clear, 24 42 62. Santa Fe, snowing, 24 44 64. Sheridan, clear, 24 44 64. Sioux City, cloudy, 24 44 64. Valentine, cloudy, 24 44 64. T indicates trace of precipitation. L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

The National Capital

Monday, February 12, 1912.

The Senate.
In session 2 p. m.
Senators Lee and Kenyon will introduce resolution for joint congressional investigation of "money trust."
Sherwood pension bill rejected by pension committee and a substitute of Senator Smoot adopted.
A resolution of Senator Reed amending the constitution to prohibit a presidential third term was laid on the table.
President submitted an Agricultural department report on the cotton boll weevil and asked that it be printed.
Report of elections committee majority exonerating Senator Stephenson from election corruption charges presented.
Senator Kenyon spoke favoring Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill.
Bill passed amending pure food law to apply to homeopathic as well as other medicines.

The House.
Met at noon.
Testimony regarding labor conditions at steel plants was heard by Stanley committee.
Secretary Stimson testified regarding Panama canal tolls before Interstate Commerce committee.
William Nelson Cromwell's connection with Panama canal purchase discussed before foreign affairs committee.
Lewis fraud order case developed controversy between E. C. Hartley and E. C. Madden before postoffice expenditures committee.
Rules committee discussed resolution calling for money trust investigation.
Investigation into the political influence of Major Ray was continued by War department expenditures committee.
Paymaster General Whipple testifying.
Took up army appropriation bill with expectation of passing it by Tuesday night.
Passed anti-loan shark bill fixing 12 per cent as maximum interest rate in district of Columbia.
James J. Hill testified regarding the Hill lease of the Lake Superior ore fields before Stanley steel 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 federalists captured several prisoners.
Captain Salgado of the government troops is reported to have been killed. Hernandez and his band are said to be in flight.
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 \$200,000 among the rebels in an effort to bring them back to their arms. He enters the state following the issuance of a proclamation yesterday by Acting Governor Gonzalez calling attention to the sphere of American intervention unless trouble soon ceases in Mexico.

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. Senators Brown of Nebraska and Curtis of Kansas gave notice that in the senate they would press the Sherwood bill as a substitute for the Smoot bill.
Senator Smoot's estimate of \$24,000,000 as the cost of his plan is based on the pension bureau's computation of age and length of service of the veterans. The Sherwood bill, according to the pension bureau would have cost about \$25,000,000 a year.
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. The Mexican war veterans would receive \$20 a month. The civil war veterans would be put on a graduated scale from \$11 a month for ninety day veterans 42 years old, to \$20 a month for veterans 75 years old, who served three years 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.
Asked why he hurled the missile, Fitzpatrick replied:
"That's my own business."
A bystander said that Fitzpatrick, before hurling the concrete, had mumbled that he was cold and hungry and wanted to be arrested.
The man was sent to Washington asylum hospital for mental examination.

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.
An unusually large amount of butter was offered today, 300 tons being put on the market. The bidding started at 20 cents and closed at 22 cents.

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 Nanking in December and Dr. Sun Yat Sen accepted the presidency on December 29. Negotiations between the republicans and the imperialists followed and an armistice was arranged. This was not strictly observed, but the negotiations continued with the result that the Manchus, seeing that China proper was almost entirely in favor of the republican idea and that the outlying dependencies of Tibet, Turkestan, Mongolia and Manchuria were breaking away, decided that it was the best policy to yield to the popular demand and abdicate power.

General Lee Criticized.
SHANGHAI, Feb. 12.—General Homer Lea, the American officer who has been acting as adviser to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the president of the Chinese republic, is in a critical condition. He has been unconscious for some time.

Battle Fought Near Su-Chow-Fu.
LONDON, Feb. 12.—The imperialist army under the command of General Chang Hsun, which has been in contact with the republican troops for some days, was today routed with serious loss by the republicans in the neighborhood of Su-Chow-Fu, in the province of Anhwei.
According to a special dispatch received here today from Shanghai the republican forces mined the ground in front of their entrenchments. Then, by feinting a retreat, they inveigled the imperialists to follow them into the mined ground and when a large body of them were assembled, the republicans exploded the mines. The imperialist army sustained heavy casualties and lost many of their field guns.
General Chang Hsun, 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. Both of them were arrested by two policemen who placed him under arrest. The man's act created much excitement.
Asked why he hurled the missile, Fitzpatrick replied:
"That's my own business."
A bystander said that Fitzpatrick, before hurling the concrete, had mumbled that he was cold and hungry and wanted to be arrested.
The man was sent to Washington asylum hospital for mental examination.

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."
Mr. Kenyon said the cost of living had increased as much for the soldier as for anyone else. He suggested there could be a saving of \$12,000 a year in the matter of mileage for senators and representatives and yet leave sufficient for traveling expenses.

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. Perhaps the river and harbor bills, running into the millions, to create harbors where the Almighty forbade them and rivers where nature prohibited them, might be dispensed with."
"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 less 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 31st month, in depreciated currency, worth in gold but 35. 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.



Photo Copyrighted, Harris & Ewing.

HILL TELLS OF ORE LEASE

Railway Magnate Appears Before House Committee.

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES INVOLVED
Paid a Dollar Sixty-Five a Ton for Ore and Freight—More for Each Succeeding Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railroad, testified last today before the house steel trust investigating committee.
His testimony was designed to throw light on the so-called lease of the Lake Superior ore fields to the United States Steel corporation.
"You were party to the lease between the United States Steel corporation and the Hill ore lands?" asked Chairman Stanley.
"I was not a party to the lease," said Mr. Hill. "I carried on preliminary negotiations, but the lease was made by the trustees of the property—J. M. Hill, L. W. Hill, Edward Mitchell and E. M. Hill."
"What properties did you acquire on the Mesabe range?"
"The first was property that came with the Duluth & Winnipeg, a bankrupt railway running into Duluth and the Superior region."
"How close did this road get to the Mesabe range?"
"Within about forty-five miles."
"How did it happen that the ore lands were thrown in with a railroad that did not touch the ore lands?"
"The parties interested in the road also were interested in the ore lands. In the purchase of the road the ore lands of the North Star company came with it, about 90 per cent of their stock."
"How much land was there?"
"About 12,000 acres. That deal was made in 1897."
"What part of those lands were turned over to the United States Steel corporation?"
"Gross about 5,000 acres. Whatever the steel corporation got it paid \$1.65 a ton for ore and transportation."
"Did it under that lease?"
"Yes, for the first year and 4 cents and 8 mills per ton additional every succeeding year."
Mr. Hill explained more in detail the original purchase of the ore. He said a nearby railroad owned about 2,000 acres of ore land. This was a lumber road that had a connection with his road.

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 continued six hours. He was made to repeat almost all of his deposition 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.

Colonel Roosevelt Will Address Ohio Convention

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12.—Theodore Roosevelt will address the delegates to Ohio's fourth constitutional convention on Wednesday, February 12.
The former president accepted an invitation to speak in a letter received today by C. H. Galbreath, secretary of the convention.
In his letter of acceptance Colonel Roosevelt says:
"I have been declining all invitations to speak, but this seems to me not so much an invitation to speak as a request that I help the representatives of a great state who are engaged in doing the greatest and most fundamental piece of governmental work on behalf of the citizens of that state; and under such circumstances it is both a duty and a pleasure to accept."

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 Beecher B. Ray, the army paymaster, decried 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 condonation, 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 Hay 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

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.

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