

BALKAN DELEGATES PROMPTLY REJECT OFFERS OF TURKEY

Envoys Say Proposed Terms Do Not Form Even the Basis for Negotiations.

WOULD RETAIN ADRIANOPOLE Also Want Suzerainty Over Macedonia and Albania.

ALLIES BECOME INDIGNANT Means Nothing in Return for All This Bloodshed.

ADJOURN UNTIL MONDAY Bulgarian Delegate Says Discussion Except Upon Basis of Dismemberment of European Turkey is Futile.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—"These terms do not form even the basis for negotiations," was the unanimous outcry of the peace envoys of the allied Balkan nations today, after the chief Turkish delegate, had read the reply he had received from Constantinople to his request for instructions.

The proposals presented by the Ottoman delegates were: "First—The principality of Adrianople to remain under the direct administration of Turkey.

Second—Macedonia to be converted into a principality with Saloniki as its capital. The principality to be under the suzerainty of the sultan of Turkey, but governed by a prince chosen by the Balkan allies and nominated by the sultan of Turkey. This prince to be a Protestant and from a neutral state.

Third—Albania to be autonomous under the sovereignty of the sultan and governed by a prince of the imperial Ottoman family, who is to be chosen for a term of five years, with the possibility of a renewal of his appointment.

Fourth—All the islands in the Aegean sea to remain Turkish.

Fifth—The Cretan question not to be one for the decision of the conference, as it is a matter between Turkey and the great European powers.

Allies Are Indignant. The sitting of the conference today assumed quite different aspect from that of its last meeting, at which the Serbian envoy read the terms offered by the allies.

Today, even while the Turkish envoys were engaged in reading the Turkish proposals, the Balkan delegates could not refrain from manifesting their astonishment and indignation by means of gestures and expressive exclamations.

"Why did we fight, then?" "What is the return for our victories?" "Doesn't the blood shed by 100,000 glorious victims deserve some other reward?"

"It is a mockery and not a serious conference," were some of the sharp ejaculations which crossed the picture gallery in St. James' palace.

After the conference had decided to adjourn until Monday the conversation became even more animated.

Rehad Pasha was the only calm person present. With his right hand in his trouser pocket and his left hand caressing his beard as though hiding a smile, he stood without uttering a word.

Bargaining Now Begins. Today's meeting, which might appear to superficial observers to be bordering on a rupture, must be interpreted otherwise.

Both sides, it is pointed out, have now laid down their maximum aspirations and neither of them expects to see the maximum demands realized.

POWER PATENTS HELD UP

Secretary Fisher Condemns Attitude of Washington Corporation.

UNFAIR TACTICS ARE CHARGED Company Accused of Attempting to Free Itself from Federal Control by Use of Mining Claims and Scrip Filings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—By the joint action today of the War, Interior and Agricultural departments, extensive land patents of the International Power and Manufacturing company of the state of Washington were held up because of the belief of Secretary Fisher, as expressed in a statement, that the company was trying to "free itself from all control by the government by securing patents to lands under the guise of mining claims or by railroad scrip filings in combination with a special dam license."

The company was planning to build a series of power plants, which it was estimated would produce 30,000 horsepower, having a value of from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year. The power site is in the so-called canyon of the Pend d'Oreille river, situated partly in the Kaniksu national forest and partly in a power site reserve set aside by President Taft.

Secretary Fisher's statement charges that "many so-called mining claims have been located along the river in the national forest and within the power site reserve," and that "no attempt seems to have been made to dress the mining claims for patent, the company apparently relying solely upon the special act licensing the dam. Plans filed with the War department show that the company would use the public lands in the national forest for flowage and public lands in the power site reserve for the same purpose and for conduits and power house."

The mining claims had been acquired by the Pend O'Reille Development company, which also secured scrip land from the Northern Pacific railway, later selling both to the International Power and Manufacturing company.

Secretary Fisher today called upon Commissioner Bennett of the general land office for a report on the validity of the mining claims and railroad scrip selection, which were to be located at the point in the river where the power plant was to go.

Secretary Fisher refers to the case as "an example of the methods used to defeat federal ownership."

Postal Depositors Applying for Bonds in Nebraska Cities

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—(Special Telegram.) Information made public today by Postmaster General Hitchcock shows that the postal savings depositors in the state of Nebraska have made applications for \$1,000 of the \$200 denomination. Application for this amount has been made by forty depositors and it is particularly interesting to note that nearly \$5,000 of this amount of bonds have been applied for in the registered form, indicating that they are being purchased as a permanent investment.

Applications have been made for seventy-nine registered bonds, fifteen of the \$20 denomination, sixty-one of the \$100 and three of the \$500 denomination. Thirty-one applications have been made for the coupon bonds, nine of the \$20 denomination, twenty of the \$100 and two of the \$500 denomination.

With respect to the amount of bonds applied Omaha leads all other cities of the state with a total of \$4,000 and following in order are Lincoln with \$3,500, Plattsmouth, Shelton, Craig, Bloomington and Albion \$250 each, Nebraska City \$120, and Kearney \$40.

This is the fourth bond issue since the installation of the postal savings system in this country.

The first issue was made on July 1, 1911. Compared with the applications made by depositors in the state of Nebraska on July 1 last, the present applications show an increase of \$2,700 or 25 per cent.

On July 1 last, thirty-one depositors applied for \$230 of the bonds.

The postal savings depositors in South Dakota have made application for \$1,000 of the postal savings bonds to be distributed on January 1, application for this amount has been made by six depositors. The present applications show a decrease of \$400 or 30.7 per cent.

Young Widow Loses Life in Accident

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28.—Because she did not approve of cigarette smoking, Mrs. Hortense Ketch, a young widow, met death tonight in an unusual manner.

The accident occurred at a holiday party at which Mrs. Ketch was a guest. S. C. Howe, a young man, exhibited a box of cigarettes and announced that he was going outside to smoke. Mrs. Ketch said she did not approve of cigarette smoking and playfully snatched the box, she ran to another room, with Howe following.

Mrs. Ketch shut the door on Howe just as he reached it and his shoulder went through the glass. Mrs. Ketch tried to pull the door open and in some manner fell forward against the shattered glass. A silver of the glass pierced her neck, severing the jugular vein and she died instantly.

The majority of the 7,000 union men I am representing are opposed to either law you have drafted. It gives them no protection against the irresponsible small employer. This kind of employers ought to be bonded or in some manner insured by the state to protect their employees.

VARIETY OF VIEWS ON LIABILITY

Employers and Employees Each Have Different Opinions When Given Hearing.

COMMISSIONERS ARE PLEASSED Signers of Majority and Minority Reports May Get Together.

LITTLE OBJECTION TO LAW Labor and Capital Practically Agree that Law is Good, but Differ on Kind of Measure to Submit to Solons.

The Nebraska Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation commission closed its public sessions in Omaha yesterday afternoon, when final hearings were given to employers and employees who are interested in the passage of such a measure.

"These sessions have been more successful than we expected," said Chairman C. D. Traphagen. "The interest has not been general. We didn't think it would be, but our time has been practically fully occupied."

An executive session of the commission will next be held and an effort made by the members to arrive at a compromise on the kind of a bill that will be presented to the legislature.

Two bills have been prepared, one signed by four and the other by three members of the commission. During the public hearings a tendency has appeared among the members to concede certain points that an agreement might be reached and the bill agreed upon receive the unanimous support of the commission.

As to whether there will be a compromise or two reports to the governor the members of the commission will not say. The majority bill provides direct employers' liability; the minority bill a collective liability.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon Senator John A. Reagan, Guy Cramer and Dr. D. E. Jenkins expressed their views on compensation and the manner in which it could be obtained.

Labor Representatives Present. Representatives of labor attended all the meetings of the commission and labor leaders were on the stand frequently. Employers of labor were also in constant attendance. Employers were generally in favor of a compensation law, but objected ordinarily to the maximum compensation of \$4,500 to be paid in case of death.

Labor representatives said Omaha would oppose any attempt to pass a law that did not guarantee the solvency of all employers, regardless of the number of men they employ.

Members of the commission were well pleased with the outcome of the hearings and the attitude labor and capital assumed.

"Employers in Nebraska are the biggest hearted people in the world," said Member A. C. Wetzel, union appointee of the commission. "There is no disposition to be unfair. They want to help the laboring man and will lend aid to any measure they believe is fair."

"Listening to these hearings," said Member F. J. Ellick, "has convinced me that the commission is making a job that should not be a compensation commission, but a relief commission, for we know that there can be no adequate compensation for the loss of life or limb."

Insurance men and lawyers were given their day before the commission and took full advantage of it. Even the lawyers did not seriously kick on the proposition of the employer's compensation law, although some of them suggested that the laboring man be given the option after accident as to whether he would accept the stipulated compensation or sue for more.

The question of direct or collective liability, state insurance and bonded guarantee of solvency brought forth a variety of harmonious views. The maximum and minimum compensation in case of death or total disability also brought forth a diversity of opinion, and the commission could not secure sufficient data to conclude what the opinion of the public is.

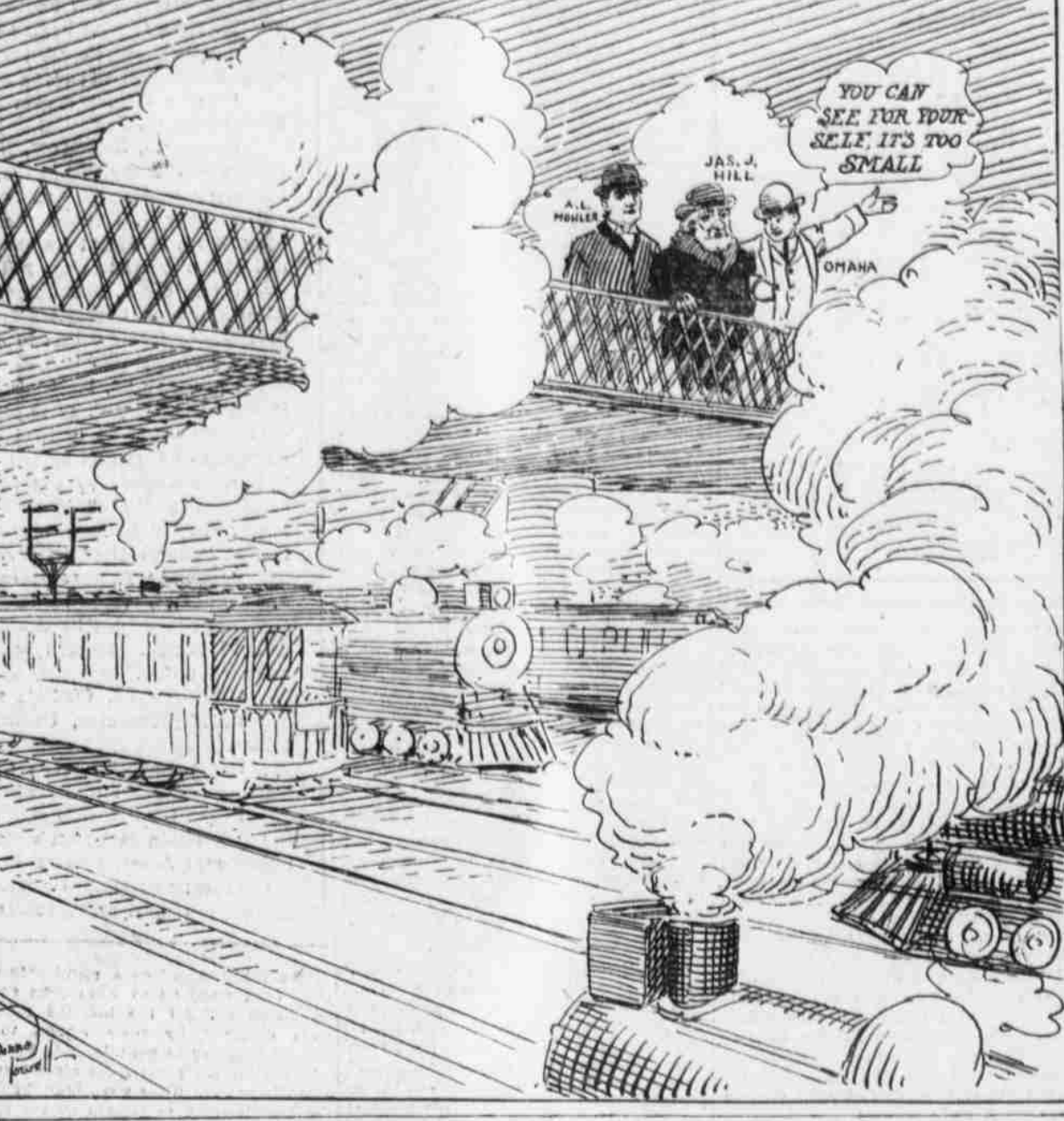
Labor Leaders on Liability. Labor leaders said the unions of Omaha would object to any compensation plan that did not provide a means to guarantee the solvency of all employers, so that the employer of a few men can be held liable as well as the employer of many men.

George E. Norman, appearing for the Central Labor Union of Omaha, said the minimum should be higher than provided in the majority bill reported by the commission. He said the compensation should be paid in a lump sum and not "dribbled out." Employers ought to be penalized when accidents occur, he declared, in order to compel a greater carefulness and more safeguards.

"Incompetent bosses are in many cases responsible," continued Norman. "They are driven and are hired without reference to their ability and so they drive recklessly into danger. Employers and employees should each donate toward the compensation fund and in equal amounts."

"The majority of the 7,000 union men I am representing are opposed to either law you have drafted. It gives them no protection against the irresponsible small employer. This kind of employers ought to be bonded or in some manner insured by the state to protect their employees. We would prefer the present system with a few amendments to the law to either of these bills. No judge should be permitted to take a personal injury suit from the hands of the jury and decide it himself. There is too much of this, and it is to the detriment of the employer."

At Omaha's Railway Station



WILSON REVIEWS BIG PARADE AT STAUNTON

Fellow Townsmen of President-Elect Pay Him Tribute.

GREAT STREAM OF CALLERS

Old Residents by the Score Pass Into Old Home to Greet Governor.

STAUNTON, Va., Dec. 28.—With the music of a dozen bands, the cheers of thousands of people gathered in reunion from all parts of the country, President-elect Wilson stood in the glow of sunshine today reviewing a great parade of his fellow townsmen. It was a tribute as a compliment to the president, who came on his fifty-sixth birthday to his native home.

Practically the whole town and its guests joined in the parade. Mr. Wilson smiled appreciatively as the demonstration proceeded with increasing noise and enthusiasm.

Before the parade Governor Wilson received the town officials and the various committees who planned the celebration. The officers of the Fifteenth United States cavalry, commanding the four troops sent here by the War department, paid their respects to Governor Wilson. Through the cavalry officers, Major General Wood, chief of staff, United States army, sent his compliments to the president-elect.

As a birthday present the municipality presented to its distinguished guest two ivory miniatures of the Rev. and Mrs. Joseph E. Wilson, parents of the governor.

Old Residents Come by Scores. Old residents came by the score to shake the governor's hand.

"I heard your father preach many years ago," an old letter carrier told him. "Did it do you any good?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"No, I'm a Methodist," was the reply. The governor said he felt "as well as ever" today, though his voice had not yet returned to its normal tones. It was stronger, however, than yesterday. He would not attempt to reach everybody in his speeches and would try to make them brief as possible, so as not to overtax his voice.

As the stream of callers passed into the mansion to greet the governor, he laughed and chatted with all. He pointed out the objects of interest about the house and proudly showed his callers the room where he was born.

"I told it's the same bed, too," he said.

Engineers Puzzled By Flood in Tunnel BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 28.—The engineering difficulties in connection with the construction of the Mont D'Or tunnel through the Jura mountains between Italy and France appear for the present to be insoluble. The stream of water which burst into the tunnel on December 23 and caused hundreds of laborers to flee has increased in volume ever since and has caused the river Orbe in the vicinity to swell to a dangerous extent.

Industrial Workers Advise Violence in Speeches in Denver

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 28.—The assassination of Governor John F. Shafroth, the dynamiting of Denver courts and the killing of policemen were among the methods urged in speeches by Frank, Jacob and Arthur Rice, brothers, and members of the Industrial Workers of the World, according to witnesses in the municipal courts here today.

The brothers were on trial charged with using abusive language toward policemen. Nine witnesses were examined and the case was continued until Monday to give the defendants time to present testimony on their side.

Arthur, who became violent in court and abused witnesses, was fined \$10 for contempt and sent to jail. His brothers were released on their own recognizance.

The Rice brothers, who took part in Industrial Workers disturbances on the Pacific coast, were arrested Thursday night. Yesterday they were sent to jail by Municipal Judge B. E. Stanton for using offensive language in court.

Man Charged with Murder of Mother Held Without Bail

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 28.—Lee Moore, accused of the murder of his mother, Mrs. Georgia Moore, and his grandmother, Mrs. Mary J. Wilson, with an ax in their home here last week, was bound over for trial in the circuit court after a preliminary hearing today. He was not allowed bond.

Love letters written by Moore to various women and one girl of 15 years old were in evidence. Most of the letters told of his expectations soon to have a home of his own. The prosecution contends that he referred to the home of his mother and grandmother.

Prof. J. W. Calvert of the University of Missouri testified the stains on Moore's trousers were blood stains. Moore's attorneys offered no defense.

Panhandle System Announces Changes

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28.—Among the appointments announced today by the directors of the Panhandle system, comprising a portion of the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad west of Pittsburgh, were the following:

G. L. Peck, general manager of the lines west, to be fifth vice president in charge of transportation.

Benjamin McKeen, general manager of the Vandalia railroad to succeed Mr. Peck.

E. T. Whitler, superintendent of the eastern division of the northwest system of the company, to be general superintendent of the same system with headquarters in Pittsburgh.

Benjamin McKeen is a brother of W. R. McKeen Jr. of Omaha, president of the McKeen Motor Car company.

FAVORS DIVIDING THE SUPREME COURT

State Bar Association Goes on Record for Separation of High Tribunal.

KELLOGG ADDRESSES LAWYERS

Defends the Integrity of the American Judiciary and Condemns Disposition to Criticize the Courts.

The Nebraska State bar association went on record as favoring the division of the supreme court into two parts with the chief justice presiding over each, at least nominally, and in practice actually presiding over each when divisions are sitting alternately. The question came up as a special order of business. A resolution was introduced favoring the division of the state supreme court into three departments, each with power to hear all cases except those relating to construction of the constitution, treason, state revenue, murder and rate making power.

H. H. Wilson of Lincoln moved the substitution of the resolution providing for a court of two divisions, which was carried. Judge G. W. Hastings of Lincoln called the attention of the bar to the fact that the supreme judges at Lincoln were sensitive to the criticism that had been directed against them for allowing the thousand cases to accumulate on their docket. Byron G. Burbank argued for the full court of seven judges, as he held the constitution guaranteed to every man the right to have his case heard by a full court of seven judges.

On motion of T. J. Mahoney of Omaha the association voted to ask for a constitutional amendment in the state providing for a majority verdict in civil cases. This is one of the matters that has been favored by the Omaha bar association, and which the Omaha bar hoped to get before the state association at this time.

"Procedural Reform in Nebraska" was the subject of an address delivered during the morning session by O. C. Anderson of West Point. Mr. Anderson called attention to the sacredness of the courts and the sacredness of the provisions laid down in the federal constitution by the framers of that document. He pointed out the great danger in irresponsible criticism of the courts. He said a feeling had grown up that a poor man had no chance in the courts, and he called attention that this was a very dangerous view that must be remedied. "It is the duty of the bar," he said, "to remedy these things or the people in their ignorance."

(Continued on Page Six.)

Man Robbed of Big Sum Near Denver Club

DENVER, Dec. 28.—"Good evening, my friend," was the polite remark addressed to A. Walpensky, wealthy merchant and minor of Leadville, and caused him to drop his glance into the barrel of a large caliber revolver as he passed the Denver club tonight Walpensky started to retrace his steps and was instantly seized from behind. The first man then placed a gag in their victim's mouth and the two proceeded to deprive him of his wallet, in which was \$25 in bank notes. When the two men left Walpensky hurried to the corner drug store, had the gag removed and notified the police.

THIEF TAKES MONEY AND STOCKINGS TOO

DENVER, Dec. 28.—By following the advice given by Chief of Police O'Neill to women to prevent their being robbed, Mrs. Mary Robinson lost \$54 last night through theft. Chief O'Neill, two days ago, had warned women to keep their money in their stockings. Mrs. Robinson did, and last night, sitting in her room at 1216 Champa street, her stockings were removed from her legs while she slept in her chair and the money taken.

"I meant that stockings should be used as purses, not safety deposit vaults," said Chief O'Neill when the theft was reported to him last night.

BARTENDER SUES FIRST BASEMAN MERKLE

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—Frederick C. Merkle, first baseman for the New York Giants, was sued today in Lucas county common pleas court for \$5,000 damages by Peter B. Garrett, a bartender. Garrett alleges that in a saloon near Merkle's home he was injured by Merkle's teeth and pummeled him severely.

John T. Butler, vice president of the

THIRTY-EIGHT LABOR UNION OFFICIALS ARE FOUND GUILTY

Jury in Dynamite Conspiracy Case Returns Its Verdict After Long Deliberation.

TWO DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED Buckley and Seiffert Are Held to Have No Part in Plot.

MANY DEFENDANTS PROMINENT President and Other Iron Workers' Officials on List.

PRISONERS ARE TAKEN TO JAIL After Verdict is Received They Are Locked Up Until Monday, When Sentence Will Be Pronounced.

LIST OF DEFENDANTS. Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

John T. Butler, Buffalo, vice president. Herbert S. Hockin, vice president, former secretary and formerly of Detroit.

Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, secretary of the California Building Trades Council. Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco. Philip A. Cooley New Orleans. Michael J. Young, Boston. Frank K. Higgins, Boston. J. B. Munsey, Salt Lake City. Frank G. Webb, New York. Patrick F. Farrell, New York. John E. Barry, St. Louis. Paul J. Morris, St. Louis. Henry W. Logistner, Denver. Charles E. Seum, Minneapolis. William E. Riddin, Milwaukee. Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia. Richard H. Woulhan, Chicago. James Cooney, Chicago. James A. Coughlin, Chicago. William Shupe, Chicago. Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ill. James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill. Murray E. Penhall, Springfield, Ill. William C. Benham, Cincinnati. Wilford Bert Brown, Kansas City, Mo. Frank J. McCall, Kansas City, Mo. Frank K. Painter, Omaha. Peter J. Smith, Cleveland. George Anderson, Cleveland. Michael J. Egan, Saratoga, Pa. Edward B. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y. Charles Wachtmeister, Detroit. Frank J. Murphy, Detroit. Fred J. Mooney, Duluth. Ernest B. W. Casey, Indianapolis. Fred Sherman, Indianapolis. Miriam B. Kline, Kansas, Ind., former organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The following were found not guilty: Herman G. Seiffert, Milwaukee. Daniel Buckley, Davenport, Ia. The following were dismissed during the trial: Patrick Ryan, Chicago. J. W. Irwin, Peoria, Ill. Andrew J. Kavanagh, Springfield, Ill. John M. Carroll, Syracuse, N. Y. Moulton E. Davis, Westchester, Pa. William K. Benson, Detroit. Spurgeon F. Meadows, Indianapolis. Clarence S. Dowd, Rochester, N. Y.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—Thirty-eight labor union officials today were found guilty of complicity in the McNamara dynamite plots, including the wrecking of the Los Angeles Times building.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was among those convicted. He, with others, was accused of using the union's funds to destroy the property of contractors who refused to recognize the union.

All those adjudged guilty were found guilty on all the counts as charged in the indictments.

The jury was discharged and court adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday, at which time sentences will be imposed.

After Judge Anderson had cleared the court room of all spectators and the families of the defendants, the thirty-eight prisoners were taken in custody by Deputy United States marshals and special detectives and were taken to the Marion county jail.

Seiffert and Buckley, the only two men out of the forty labor union officials to be adjudged not guilty, immediately were discharged from custody.

The conviction of Olaf A. Tveitmo and Eugene A. Clancy of San Francisco and J. E. Munsey of Salt Lake City sustained the government's charges that they aided in plotting the Los Angeles explosion in which twenty-one persons were killed and assisted in the escape of James H. McNamara in his flight from the scene of the crime.

By its verdict the jury also sustained the charges that the McNamara brothers, now in prison in California, were aided in the nation-wide dynamite plots by almost all the executive officials of the ironworkers' union and that they knowingly carried on the conspiracy for years by causing explosives to be transported on passenger trains.

Ryan and Tveitmo Prominent. As head of the union of 12,000 members, President Ryan once sat in the council of the American Federation of Labor. Tveitmo of San Francisco was charged with not only supplying two men to assist in blowing up the Los Angeles Times building, but also with having asked for more explosives on the Pacific coast. He is secretary of the California Building Trades Council, an editor and a recognized leader in labor circles on the coast. Also at the head of those found guilty is Herbert S. Hockin, called "the lingo of the conspiracy," because he was charged with first initiating Orrie E. McManis as a hired dynamiter and then with betraying all the dynamiters to promote his own ambition. It was he, who once secretary of the international union "whispered into the ear of Detective James the names of the Los Angeles Times dynamiters."

John T. Butler, vice president of the

The Weather.

FOR NEBRASKA—Fair; moderate temperature.

FOR IOWA—Fair; warmer in east portion.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday. Hours. Deg. 8 a. m. 32 9 a. m. 32 10 a. m. 32 11 a. m. 32 12 m. 32 1 p. m. 32 2 p. m. 32 3 p. m. 32 4 p. m. 32 5 p. m. 32 6 p. m. 32 7 p. m. 32 8 p. m. 32 9 p. m. 32 10 p. m. 32 11 p. m. 32

Comparative Local Record. 1912. 1911. 1910. 1909. Highest yesterday 52 38 37 35 Lowest yesterday 22 30 28 26 Mean temperature 32 32 32 32 Precipitation .00 .00 .00 .00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal. Normal temperature 32.00 Excess for the day .00 Total excess since March 1.00 Normal precipitation .30 Deficiency for the day .00 Total deficiency since March 1.00 Excess for cor. period, 1911-12.34 Deficiency for cor. period, 1910-12.34

