

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 23, 1913—TWELVE PAGES.

THE WEATHER.
Generally Fair

SENATOR FALL CALLS UP HIS RESOLUTION ON MEXICAN OUTLOOK

Mr. Bacon Demands that it Be Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations for Consideration.

MIGHT MEAN INTERVENTION

Chairman Insists that Words Be Carefully Weighed.

STONE FAVORS USING FORCE

Mr. Fall Says it Will Avoid Necessity of War.

AMBASSADOR WILSON LATE

We Will Not Reach Washington for Conference with President and Secretary of State Before Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The regular cabinet meeting slated for today was not held because at the last moment it was discovered that most of the secretaries were out of town. President Wilson denied himself to callers and remained in his study taking up reports and papers on the Mexican situation and considering the proposed Nicaraguan treaty.

Changes in the plans of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, now hurrying north from Mexico City so that he will continue from Havana to New York by sea instead of landing at Key West and proceeding by rail to Washington are expected to make a day's difference in that effect.

The conference at which Mr. Wilson is to lay before the president and Secretary Bryan a first-hand report of the situation in Mexico on which some development may be based probably will not take place before Saturday. Meanwhile, the situation, so far as the United States is concerned, seems to be unchanged.

Fall Asks Radical Action.

Senator Fall of New Mexico today called up his resolution for the protection of American citizens in foreign countries. It refers to conditions in Mexico. Chairman Bacon of the foreign relations committee demanded that it be sent to that committee, that its terms might be carefully weighed.

"Words are very serious things at times," he said, "and this is one of the times."

Senator Fall asked that it be passed at once, asserting that it was thoroughly understood by every senator.

Senator Bacon insisted that the people of the United States were in a grave position of responsibility "at this time" and any enunciation of principles such as this should be considered. As to whether this resolution enunciates the truth should not be discussed at this time, he said. "This is entirely a question of expediency."

Stone Favors Armed Intervention.

Senator Bacon asked if the resolution did not mean that the United States should send an armed force into Mexico to protect American citizens.

Senator Stone, reviewing conditions in Mexico, declared he would favor sending an armed force.

Senator Williams maintained that a citizen of the United States had no constitutional rights in foreign countries. Amended, he thought such resolution ought to be passed "to strengthen the arm of the secretary of state."

Senator Works said: "We are prepared now to declare this government, as set forth in this resolution, prepared to give full protection to its citizens in Mexico?"

"Full protection must necessarily mean that if our citizens in Mexico cannot be protected by diplomatic means, we are prepared to go to war with Mexico."

"I submit that before the senate makes a declaration to that effect the question should be thoroughly and seriously considered."

Says It Would Prevent War.

Senator Fall, aroused by what he termed intimations from senators that he was seeking to precipitate war with the resolution, made a stirring reply.

"My sole purpose," said he, "throughout this and the former administration has been to prevent war with Mexico. I urged the last administration to realize the situation in Mexico and act so as to prevent war. But masters have dragged on until now we are told the situation is so delicate that we should not make a declaration on this broad principle."

The senator from New Mexico is not responsible for the conditions in Mexico. It is the delay, the failure of the administration to act, the failure of the administration to carry out its warnings to the people of Mexico, that is responsible for conditions that will continue so long as this policy of delay continues.

Danger is Due to Delay.

"We hesitate, as a republic, and rightly so, to move to protect our citizens because of fear that it will precipitate war. It is in your power at the present time to prevent war. If strong action had been taken by this government two years ago it would have prevented war. A strong demand on Madero or De La Barra would have prevented war. Protection of American citizens held for ransom and killed at that time, extended through arms, if necessary, would have prevented instead of precipitated war. This policy of the United States of delay in the hope that something might happen is responsible for the present situation. Prompt and strong action would have avoided the necessity for such a declaration as is proposed here."

"Nothing has been done to protect American citizens in Mexico," declared Senator Fall.

Senator Bacon declared the facts did not warrant such a statement, but that under the Taft and Wilson administrations the State department had told him repeatedly of constant diplomatic effort to secure protection for Americans and their property.

"The efforts have been continuous and unceasing," said Senator Bacon. "They may not have availed, but it is not true that this administration or the previous

MULHALL RETRACTS CHARGE

Watson Not Member of House When Offered Big Fee.

CONGRESSMEN ON WAR LIST

Says Cannon and Watson Marked Six Antagonists of Manufacturers' Association for Defeat.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Martin N. Mulhall, the lobby witness before the senate committee, today retracted his charges that former Representative Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests while a member of congress to work for a tariff commission bill. Mulhall said he "was mistaken."

"I want to correct a statement I made about Watson," said Mulhall. "He did not get the money before he left congress, but afterwards. I was mistaken about that."

The committee did not question him further.

SIX ON WAR LIST.

"A war list," including six congressmen, said to have been marked for defeat by former Speaker Cannon and former Representative James E. Watson, was offered in evidence before the senate lobby committee today by Martin N. Mulhall, confessed lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, Victor Murdoch of Kansas, E. A. Morse, J. M. Nelson and Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin were in the marked six. Mulhall on March 17, 1909, wrote Secretary Schwentz of the manufacturers' association to that effect.

Watson says these people always have been against anything we ever wanted since he has been a member of the house," Mulhall added. A dozen names of other congressmen marked for "war" and which have been included in other lists Mulhall has given the committee were included.

EXPECTED TO BEAT FOUR.

"I feel certain that if we would take up the four most prominent in this list we could beat them and keep a continual war on the others by starting up the manufacturers in their districts, the railroad interests or anybody else we could reach and in that way we would very soon be able to convince those men that they were not sent to the house to fight manufacturing interests."

Watson and the speaker have both called my attention on frequent occasions to La Follette and Beveridge of the senate. Of course, both gentlemen are radically against these two senators.

"I will leave a copy of these reports in the office for Mr. Emery's information for I know there are many organizations he is familiar with in different parts of the country that we could get started to help us in this fight."

Consul Calls for Marines to Protect Americans in Kuling

WASHINGTON, July 22.—To protect American citizens imperiled by the revolutionary movement in southern Chinese provinces, Charge Williams at Peking has called on Rear Admiral Nicholson for a guard of marines from the Asiatic squadron to go to Kuling in Kiang Si province, which recently seceded. Martial law was proclaimed today in Kiang Si and Kiang Su provinces, according to State department reports.

The Bulgarian government has ordered the fugitive civil functionaries to return to their posts. Similar instructions have been sent to Bulgarian officials who fled from various places in the province of Thrace.

ATHENS, Greece, July 22.—M. Panas, director of political affairs at the Greek foreign office, has been appointed chief of the Greek delegation which is to arrange terms of peace with Bulgaria. He started for Niš, Servia, at daybreak today and will be joined on the way thereby the other members of the peace mission.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—All American missionaries in Sofia, Bulgaria, are safe, according to a State department report from the secretary of the American legation to Bulgaria, Rumania and Servia to-day.

Rival for Currency Bill is Written by House Democrats

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A rival to the administration currency bill appeared today—the creation of those democratic members of the house banking committee who have opposed various features of the administration bill. It is largely a rewrite of the Glass plan.

Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina, who yesterday quit the deliberations of the committee democrats; Representative Wingo of Arkansas and Representative Henry of Texas all had a hand in preparing the new bill. It would embody many recommendations of the old money trust investigating committee.

The bill will not be introduced immediately, but first will be submitted to President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo in an informal way. If substantial amendments make the Glass bill conform to the suggestions of its opponents the new bill will not be introduced.

Democrats of the banking committee today continued their consideration of the Glass bill and Representative Ragsdale attended the conference.

Ex-Omahan Shoots Wife and Himself in Kansas City Store

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—Firing a reconciliation with his wife and placing his arm around her neck with a request: for a "good-bye kiss," Albert Schneider, a machinist, today fired a bullet into her brain and then shot himself in the head. Neither is expected to recover. Mrs. Olivett G. Schneider, the wife, recently brought suit for divorce against her husband. She charged that he had two other wives. The shooting was at the entrance to the store where Mrs. Schneider was employed.

The two were married in 1912 and lived first in Omaha, and later in Waterloo, Ia.

Mrs. Schneider four months ago said she learned of the other wives, one living in Hornell, N. Y., and the other in Salt Lake City. She said she wrote to them and each told her there had been no divorce. She then left her husband.

Will Destroy Three Tolstoi Manuscripts

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—Emperor Nicholas has approved the decision of the holy synod to destroy the three posthumous works of Count Leo Tolstoi on the ground that they are unorthodox comments on the Old Testament. The protest of Count Tolstoi's relatives against such action has proved unavailing.

"Nothing has been done to protect American citizens in Mexico," declared Senator Fall.

Senator Bacon declared the facts did not warrant such a statement, but that under the Taft and Wilson administrations the State department had told him repeatedly of constant diplomatic effort to secure protection for Americans and their property.

"The efforts have been continuous and unceasing," said Senator Bacon. "They may not have availed, but it is not true that this administration or the previous

(Continued on Page Two.)

TRAPPED IN CONVICT CAGE, NEGROES BURNED

Thirty-Five Blacks Perish in Second Floor of Building on Mississippi State Farm.

FLAMES EAT AWAY STAIRWAY

Prisoners Frantically Tear at Bars on Jail Windows.

FIRE REPULSES RESCUE PARTY

One by One Victims Fall Back Into Blaze and Die.

INFLAMMABLE MATTER BELOW

Structure Built Ten Years Ago of Lumber Taken from a Discarded Penitentiary—Desperate Criminals in Lot.

SIXTY-FIVE BLACKS PERISH IN SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON MISSISSIPPI STATE FARM

Prisoners Burned to Death at Oakley Convict Farm.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Martin N. Mulhall, the lobby witness before the senate committee, today retracted his charges that former Representative Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests while a member of congress to work for a tariff commission bill. Mulhall said he "was mistaken."

"I want to correct a statement I made about Watson," said Mulhall. "He did not get the money before he left congress, but afterwards. I was mistaken about that."

The committee did not question him further.

SIXTY-FIVE BLACKS PERISH IN SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON MISSISSIPPI STATE FARM

Prisoners Burned to Death at Oakley Convict Farm.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Martin N. Mulhall, the lobby witness before the senate committee, today retracted his charges that former Representative Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests while a member of congress to work for a tariff commission bill. Mulhall said he "was mistaken."

"I want to correct a statement I made about Watson," said Mulhall. "He did not get the money before he left congress, but afterwards. I was mistaken about that."

The committee did not question him further.

SIXTY-FIVE BLACKS PERISH IN SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON MISSISSIPPI STATE FARM

Prisoners Burned to Death at Oakley Convict Farm.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Martin N. Mulhall, the lobby witness before the senate committee, today retracted his charges that former Representative Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests while a member of congress to work for a tariff commission bill. Mulhall said he "was mistaken."

"I want to correct a statement I made about Watson," said Mulhall. "He did not get the money before he left congress, but afterwards. I was mistaken about that."

The committee did not question him further.

SIXTY-FIVE BLACKS PERISH IN SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON MISSISSIPPI STATE FARM

Prisoners Burned to Death at Oakley Convict Farm.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Martin N. Mulhall, the lobby witness before the senate committee, today retracted his charges that former Representative Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests while a member of congress to work for a tariff commission bill. Mulhall said he "was mistaken."

"I want to correct a statement I made about Watson," said Mulhall. "He did not get the money before he left congress, but afterwards. I was mistaken about that."

The committee did not question him further.

SIXTY-FIVE BLACKS PERISH IN SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON MISSISSIPPI STATE FARM

Prisoners Burned to Death at Oakley Convict Farm.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Martin N. Mulhall, the lobby witness before the senate committee, today retracted his charges that former Representative Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests while a member of congress to work for a tariff commission bill. Mulhall said he "was mistaken."

"I want to correct a statement I made about Watson," said Mulhall. "He did not get the money before he left congress, but afterwards. I was mistaken about that."

The committee did not question him further.

SIXTY-FIVE BLACKS PERISH IN SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON MISSISSIPPI STATE FARM

Prisoners Burned to Death at Oakley Convict Farm.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Martin N. Mulhall, the lobby witness before the senate committee, today retracted his charges that former Representative Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests while a member of congress to work for a tariff commission bill. Mulhall said he "was mistaken."

"I want to correct a statement I made about Watson," said Mulhall. "He did not get the money before he left congress, but afterwards. I was mistaken about that."

The committee did not question him further.

SIXTY-FIVE BLACKS PERISH IN SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON MISSISSIPPI STATE FARM

Prisoners Burned to Death at Oakley Convict Farm.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Martin N. Mulhall, the lobby witness before the senate committee, today retracted his charges that former Representative Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests while a member of congress to work for a tariff commission bill. Mulhall said he "was mistaken."

"I want to correct a statement I made about Watson," said Mulhall. "He did not get the money before he left congress, but afterwards. I was mistaken about that."

The committee did not question him further.

SIXTY-FIVE BLACKS PERISH IN SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON MISSISSIPPI STATE FARM

Prisoners Burned to Death at Oakley Convict Farm.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Martin N. Mulhall, the lobby witness before the senate committee, today retracted his charges that former Representative Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests while a member of congress to work for a tariff commission bill. Mulhall said he "was mistaken."

"I want to correct a statement I made about Watson," said Mulhall. "He did not get the money before he left congress, but afterwards. I was mistaken about that."

The committee did not question him further.

SIXTY-FIVE BLACKS PERISH IN SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON MISSISSIPPI STATE FARM

Prisoners Burned to Death at Oakley Convict Farm.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Martin N. Mulhall, the lobby witness before the senate committee, today retracted his charges that former Representative Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests while a member of congress to work for a tariff commission bill. Mulhall said he "was mistaken."

"I want to correct a statement I made about Watson," said Mulhall. "He did not get the money before he left congress, but afterwards. I was mistaken about that."