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# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1914—TWELVE PAGES.

On Trains and at  
Hotel News Stands, So.

SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER  
Fair; Colder

## WEEPS WHEN FINED FOR HELPING TO RIDE NEIGHBOR ON A RAIL

Five Volo, Ill., Women Assessed  
Hundred for Deporting One  
of Sex Out of Town.

GIVEN THREE DAYS TO RAISE IT

Judge to Consider Jail Doom if  
Money is Not Forthcoming.

NONE OF THEM ABLE TO PAY

Court Censures Defendants Severely  
in Pronouncing Sentence.

RINGLEADER CRIES BITTERLY

Victim Subject of Village Gossip  
and Tried by Kitchen Tribunal  
and Given Free Trans-  
portation.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 3.—Five women of Volo, Ill., accused of driving their neighbor, Mrs. John Richardson, out of the village by riding her on a rail, today were fined \$100 each by Judge Charles Donnelly. The women were given three days each to raise the money, during which time Judge Donnelly will consider the advisability of inflicting a jail sentence if the money is not forthcoming. They were unable to pay in court.

The women fined were Mrs. A. J. Raymond, Mrs. Emma Stadfeldt, Mrs. Anne Stadfeldt, Mrs. Alma Walton and Mrs. Chris Kable. Mrs. Emma Stadfeldt, wife of the village blacksmith, and known as "Captain Emma," was accused of being the leader of the women's raiding party. She wept bitterly when the fine was imposed.

Mrs. Richardson is the wife of a crippled village storekeeper. She had been the subject of village gossip in which the name of her brother-in-law was involved. She was tried by a kitchen court of her neighbors six months ago and apparently was convicted. The women visited her home late one night, ordered her from the village, and, according to her story, placed her on a rail and rode her from her home.

In imposing sentence Judge Donnelly censured the women severely. Their sex alone saved the defendants, he said, from the maximum penalty, \$300 fine and six months in jail.

## Attempt to Arrest President of Peru

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 3.—Unsuccessful attempts to arrest Dr. August Durand, formerly a revolutionary leader, were made by the police early today. His residence was searched vainly. Five visitors there were taken into custody. A raid was then made on the Union club. Four members were seized and the premises closed, the police leaving a guard in charge.

The political situation has become very complicated owing to the demands of the inhabitants of many provinces that congress be dissolved, and the refusal of the political parties to permit this course. Congress in December refused to sanction the budget for 1914, presented to it in August. The government thereupon issued a decree that the old estimates would remain in force for the next twelve months.

This action had been preceded by a message from President Billinghurst, in which he emphasized the necessity of a loan of \$25,000,000.

## CRAWFORD AND BURKE MAY HAVE JOINT DEBATE

HURON, S. D., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Politicians and Congressmen Burke and Crawford are anxious that one of the proposed political debates between these two senatorial aspirants be held in Huron, and they will do all they can to so arrange it. The idea of joint debates between candidates for office is looked on with approval as a simple method of bringing the government right down to the people, the respective proposals and public records of the political aspirants, and the hands of the voters being considered proper subjects for open discussion.

## The Weather

For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity  
Fair and colder.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.
5 a. m.	14
6 a. m.	13
7 a. m.	12
8 a. m.	11
9 a. m.	11
10 a. m.	11
11 a. m.	11
12 m.	11
1 p. m.	11
2 p. m.	11
3 p. m.	11
4 p. m.	11
5 p. m.	11
6 p. m.	11
7 p. m.	11
8 p. m.	11

Comparative Local Record.

1914	1913	1912	1911
Highest today	23	23	23
Lowest today	10	13	10
Mean temperature	16	19	18
Precipitation	0.0	0.0	0.0

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:  
Normal temperature..... 21  
Deficiency for the day..... 5  
Excess since March 1, 1913..... 128  
Normal precipitation..... 0.11 inch  
Deficiency for the day..... 0.11 inch  
Precipitation since March 1, 1913..... 0.00 inch  
Deficiency since March 1, 1913..... 0.11 inch  
Deficiency for period 1913..... 4.36 inches  
Deficiency for period 1912..... 15.54 inches

Station and State	Temp.	High	Rain
Cheyenne, Wyo.	23	26	0.0
Denver, Colo.	23	26	0.0
Des Moines, Ia.	23	26	0.0
Dodge City, Kan.	23	26	0.0
Laurel, Mont.	23	26	0.0
North Platte, Neb.	23	26	0.0
Omaha, Neb.	23	26	0.0
Pueblo, Colo.	23	26	0.0
Rapid City, S. D.	23	26	0.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	23	26	0.0
San Francisco, Cal.	23	26	0.0
Santa Fe, N. M.	23	26	0.0
Sheridan, Wyo.	23	26	0.0
Sioux City, Ia.	23	26	0.0
Valentine, Neb.	23	26	0.0

T indicates trace of precipitation.  
— indicates below zero.  
L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

## GEORGE D. PERKINS IS DEAD

Editor and Publisher of Sioux City  
Journal Expires.

PROMINENT IN PUBLIC LIFE

Served Three Terms in Congress,  
Was Also State Immigration  
Agent, State Senator and  
United States Marshal.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Feb. 3.—George D. Perkins, aged 74 years, for forty-five years editor and publisher of the Sioux City Journal, died at 6 o'clock this morning in a hospital here, after several weeks illness, of a complication of diseases.

Until his fatal illness Mr. Perkins was at his desk in the Journal daily and took an active part in the management of the newspaper. He recently made plans for a new \$175,000 home for the Journal, work on which has begun.

The history of Mr. Perkins' last illness dates over four weeks and one day. Upon the morning of January 5 he was feeling ill and did not go to his office, which was the first in the regular routine of his daily activities as editor of the Journal in years. Staying at his home that day, upon the next day, January 6, Mr. Perkins, loath to "give up," was at his accustomed place in his private office in the editorial rooms on the third floor of the Journal building. He remained there that day, although it was apparent to his subordinates that he was ill.

And the next morning, that of January 7, Mr. Perkins was at his office with the earliest of the editorial staff, and spent the morning writing "one of the sermons" that has been a unique feature of the editorial page of the Sunday Morning Journal. Although he devoted much time to the preparations of the editorial, he took particular interest in the "sermon" for Sunday morning, after completing his work, he went to his home for luncheon. That was Mr. Perkins' last appearance in the office of the newspaper to which he had devoted his life.

Mr. Perkins was prominent in the councils of the republican party and had served four terms in congress from the Eleventh Iowa district—1891 to 1899. In 1899 he came to Iowa and located at Cedar Falls. In 1900 he came to Sioux City and bought the Journal, a weekly newspaper, and in 1901 made it a daily newspaper.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been made yet.

Sketch of His Life.

Mr. Perkins was born in Orleans county, New York, February 23, 1840. His father was a lawyer. On account of his father's ill health the family moved to Indiana, while the subject of this sketch was yet a small boy; then to Milwaukee, where they remained two years, and then to Baraboo, Wis., where George D. Perkins passed his boyhood.

The father died in 1862, leaving the mother to look after a family of two sons and two daughters. Henry A., the older son, entered a printing office. George D. expected to become a farmer, and hired out to pitch hay at \$10 a month. The agricultural life failed to appeal to him; he followed in the footsteps of his brother, his first pay as a printer being \$1 a week (without board). Before he left Baraboo, however, he was earning \$1 a day, the journeyman's wage at that time. Henry A. sold his interest in the Baraboo Republic, and they moved to Iowa in the winter of 1900. In March of 1901 they

## Gold Miner Missing for Sixteen Years is Officially Dead

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—John Kopp, gold miner and soldier of fortune who disappeared from New York seventeen years ago and has not been heard from in sixteen years, has been declared officially dead by Referee Michael J. Egan. If the referee's report is accepted by Surrogate Chohalan, \$161,253 held for Kopp by the city chamberlain will be divided among the miner's four brothers and sisters.

Kopp was born in 1853. He received an excellent education. When he was 21 years old he went to Yreka, Shasta county, Cal., his mother financing his education for gold.

Two years later he returned without having made a "strike," but soon went back to California. On the death of his father in 1896 he again came to New York and found his mother had deposited money in trust for him in seven savings banks.

In 1897 Kopp wandered away again. June 25 of the following year a letter was received from him dated Oroville, Cal. It said an epidemic of smallpox had hit the town and he needed money to get away. A money order for \$75 was sent by his mother. This was cashed and his record is the last trace the family had of Kopp.

Mrs. Kopp died in 1901 intestate, leaving a substantial fortune. Under the law, one-fifth was the property of the missing son.

Sentence was suspended.

Sentence was suspended until tomorrow. The Littauer in satisfaction of civil claims brought against them by the customs authorities in connection with the smuggling, paid the government \$14,000. The brothers were indicted on February 27 on three counts. They were charged with attempting to evade the duty on a Venetian diamond and pearl tiara and several other articles of jewelry valued at \$40,000 and intended, it was said, for William Littauer's wife.

Lucius was accused of bringing the jewelry into the country concealed in a trunk and William of receiving them.

Author and Historian Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, author and historian, who traveled 2,000 miles on muleback in Mexico and Bolivia and three times across the South American continent, making the record trip across the Andes, died Sunday at Liberty, N. Y., according to an announcement published here today.

## OMAHA LEADING ALL IN GRAIN RECEIPTS

Record is Made for Month of  
January on All Classes of  
Grain Received.

NEW MARK SET FOR MONTH

Omaha Territory Broadening Out  
and City Benefits.

MAKES UP FOR THE SHORT CROP

Although Shortage in State, Eastern  
Corn Pours In.

TREND IS NOW TO THE SOUTH

Grain Which Formerly Mostly Was  
Routed to the East Now Flows  
a More Ready Market  
in the South.

Last month was the record January in the history of the Omaha Grain exchange, the receipts reaching 6,312 carloads, as against 5,305 during January, 1913, which heretofore had been the record.

While the receipts were up to the top, the grain shipments climbed correspondingly, reaching 6,941 carloads, as against 3,385 during the same month of last year.

The distribution of receipts was as follows:  
Wheat, 1,971 cars; corn, 4,485; oats, 888; barley, 44; and rye, 14.

That the scope of the market was extended and the Omaha grain territory widened materially is borne out by corn receipts. During 1913, Nebraska, Kansas and western Iowa raised a bumper corn crop, yet during January of 1914 receipts were only 3,025 carloads. During the summer of 1913 the Kansas corn crop was totally destroyed by dry weather and that of the south half of Nebraska and Iowa badly damaged, yet regardless of this the January receipts were 1,490 carloads more than during the same month of the previous year. The cause of this increase is best told by the railroads and their way bills.

Scope is Widened.

During January, 1913, Omaha grain dealers were content to handle the crop of Nebraska, western Iowa and Kansas. Last fall and during the present winter they went into new fields. They invaded Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis territory, and as a result now Omaha is taking corn from all over the Dakotas, Minnesota, Missouri and from within 100 miles of Chicago. They have been able to do this simply because they have built up a market that is second to none. For instance, Monday Omaha received 24 carloads of corn, as against 50 at Chicago, 120 at Kansas City and 52 at St. Louis.

That Omaha has found a new market for its grain is indicated by the shipments. Prior to six months ago most of the grain from this point was going east, as the shipments over the railroads indicate. Now, however, the direction of the movement has changed and practically everything goes to the southwest and the lines in these directions show what is being done.

Grain to the South.

During January of the present year these roads to the south and southwest did a grain business out of Omaha as follows:  
Missouri Pacific, 2,458; Burlington, 2,345; Rock Island, 1,101; Wabash, 460 carloads.

Roads operating into other territory and having no close southern connection did a grain business out as follows:  
Great Western, 187; Union Pacific, 151; Illinois Central, 157; Omaha, 9; Milwaukee, none.

The figures of these railroads that reach out into Chicago and Minneapolis territory show conclusively that Omaha is invading the territory of the other markets.

During January the Northwestern brought to the Omaha market 2,577 carloads of grain, most of which came from Iowa and Illinois. The Milwaukee hauled 1,495 cars and all of it was from Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota; the Illinois Central, 642 cars, all from Iowa and Illinois; the Great Western, 302, all from Iowa and Minnesota; and the Rock Island, 413 cars, all from Iowa and Illinois.

## Three Hundred Men Are Killed in Battle at Gonaives, Haiti

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 3.—Three hundred men of the rival revolutionaries were killed in their battle at Gonaives, according to advices received today. The adherents of Senator Davila Theodore were signally defeated by the followers of General Orestes Zamor.

General Zamor today proclaimed himself chief executive of the republic. Carlos Zamor, government delegate at Gonaives, assisted his brother in the battle, and General Desormes fought by their side.

First broke out in the city of Gonaives during the battle. Fifteen houses were destroyed, but no foreign property was damaged.

ASHES OF MAN SENT  
ABROAD BY PARCEL POST

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 3.—A unique use of the parcel post was made by friends of the late Frederick Heist of McKeesport yesterday. His body was cremated and the ashes, packed securely in a strong wooden box, were started on their way to Reichelsheim, Germany, Heist's former home, by parcel post. The parcel, believed to be the first of its kind sent in this country, carried \$1.45 postage.

NEW JERSEY HOUSE PASSES  
SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—The house today passed the resolution for a state constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women. The resolution now goes to the senate. If that body adopts it the resolution will have to be passed again by the next legislature before it can be submitted to a vote of the people.

## Sidetracked



Drawn for The Bee by Powell.

## GRAND JURY INDICTS FELT

Embezzlement Charge for Cashier  
of First National of Superior.

TWELVE THOUSAND IS MISSING

False Entries Made in Books and  
False Reports to Comptroller—  
Believed to Have Gone  
to Europe.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)  
LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Records of the First National bank of Superior falsified to the amount of over \$6,000, embezzlement of money and notes to the amount of over \$12,000 more and a false and unlawful report of the condition of the bank made to the comptroller of the treasury October 21, 1913, are the basis of an indictment of seven counts found by the federal grand jury today against Albert C. Felt, absconding cashier of the bank.

The first count charges Felt with converting to his own use \$16,221.10 of the bank's funds.

The second count charges embezzlement of \$2,000 more of the bank's funds. The third count covers notes which were converted to his own use, covering \$7,500, signed by Jens Ruberg for \$100, James E. Weir for \$5,000, J. N. Hoffman for \$300 and H. P. Ayers for \$1,000.

Besides these there were several other notes of which the amounts are not given. The fifth count covers the conversion of a second note of Jens Ruberg for \$150, while the sixth count shows that Felt falsified the report to the comptroller of the treasury, making the reserve of the bank \$6,000 more than it was.

The sixth and seventh counts cover false entries in the books of the bank, showing that Frank Jensen and G. W. McKinney were indebted to the bank in the sums of \$2,553.33 and \$3,000 respectively.

Felt Disappears.

Felt was president of the Nebraska State base ball league and on January 8 last went to Kearney to attend a meeting of the league. He refused to leave the hotel at the close of the meeting, saying that he was going to Omaha. Later it was discovered that he left the train at Grand Island and nothing has been heard from him since.

It was supposed that he either took a Burlington train to the northwest or doubled back on the Union Pacific to some western point. Very little was done to apprehend him and there has been plenty of time for him to reach Europe, where it is thought he has gone.

The grand jury is still at work on the Sutton bank failure case and is taking considerable more time for it than was devoted to the Superior failure.

## Fire Destroys House Full of Orchids

HILLSBOROUGH, Cal., Feb. 3.—A hasty floral scheme was a conspicuous feature of the arrangements for the wedding at noon today of Miss Vera De Sabia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene De Sabia, to Herbert Payne, a capitalist. Thousands of orchids, intended for the decorations, were destroyed late yesterday in a fire which swept the orchid house of a nursery company here.

The collection was said to be unrivaled on the Pacific coast. Mrs. Malcolm Whitman of New York is the principal stockholder in the company.

## GEORGE POE, SCIENTIST AND INVENTOR, IS DEAD

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 3.—Prof. George Poe, cousin of the poet, Edgar Allan Poe, a noted scientist and inventor, died here yesterday of paralysis, aged 68. He had been mentioned for the Nobel prize for scientific attainments. In 1875 Prof. Poe liquefied nitrous oxide for the first time, which was hailed as a great scientific discovery.

## The National Capital

Tuesday, February 3, 1914.

The Senate.

Met at noon. Glass senatorial case was up for final disposition. Senator Norris introduced a resolution to have the interstate Commerce commission reopen its investigation of New Haven railroad affairs.

The House.

Met at 11 a. m. Debate on the immigration bill resumed, with Representative Burnett forcing calls for a quorum before taking on the House amendment for exclusion of Asiatics. Seth Law of New York testified before the Judiciary committee on the administration of the trust bill.

## WAR ON MOREHEAD AND POOL

Suffragists in Arms Against Governor and Labor Commissioner.

NEW LAW IS NOT ENFORCED

Women Politicians Assert that Nine-  
Hour Statute for Their Sex is  
Being Woefully Neglected  
by State Officials.

Suffrage workers of Omaha and the state are planning a campaign against Governor Morehead and State Labor Commissioner Charles Pool, because these state officials are not enforcing the nine-hour law for women. Just what the nature of the campaign will be the women are a little loath to say. They are slow to come out on an open fight on a matter of this kind because, they say, they feel their principal fight now is to get their petitions filed so they may get suffrage in this state.

"They admit, however, that they are after the governor on account of the laxness of his labor commissioner on this female labor law. They say the negligence here is too gross to be overlooked.

"Of course, it's the governor we are after," said one of the women leaders, "and since we are going to have the ball, let's look long he cannot afford to overlook us."

The women say that Labor Commissioner Pool does not look them up for information when he is in Omaha, ostensibly looking for infractions of the nine-hour law. "We write to him and write to him," the women say, "and although the letters never come back to us, he does not answer them nor does he visit our headquarters to talk matters over with us when he is in the city."

The second congressional district women have headquarters at 419 Brandeis theater building. Numerous letters from this office have gone to Mr. Pool calling his attention to the infractions of the nine-hour law in Omaha, but he has not replied.

## Mrs. Trout's Auto Runs Down Man

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—An X-ray examination will be made today to determine the condition of an unidentified man struck last night by an automobile, in which Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, and her husband, were riding. The victim was still unconscious today. He is thought to have suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries. The accident occurred as Mrs. Trout and her husband were being driven home from a political meeting at which Mrs. Trout had made an address.

## VANDERBILT'S YACHT BEING TOWED TO JAMAICA

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Frederick W. Vanderbilt's yacht Warrior, which went aground recently off the coast of Colombia, has been floated and is being towed to Jamaica, according to advices received today at the Maritime exchange, change here.

## WILSON DECIDES TO LIFT EMBARGO UPON SHIPMENT OF ARMS

REBEL AGENTS ARE JUBILANT

They Say End of the War is Now  
in Sight.

VILLA WARNS ALL SPANIARDS

He Says They Have Been Aiding  
Federalists and that All Taken  
with Arms Will Be Executed.

President Will Withdraw Order Is-  
sued Last Year Prohibiting  
Exportation to Mexico.

IT MEANS REAL NEUTRALITY

Will Place Federalists and Insurgents  
on Equal Footing.

BULLETIN.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3.—Many of the American residents here, on learning of President Wilson's decision to raise the embargo on the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico, made preparations to leave the capital for the coast at once.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Wilson has decided to lift the embargo on exportation of arms to Mexico. A proclamation under the authority of the congressional resolution of 1912, which will restore the status of the arms question to where both Huerta forces and constitutionalists may import arms from the United States, soon will be issued from the White House.

News of the action about to be taken by President Wilson became known today through sources which have been constantly advised of the administration's policy in Mexico. It also became known that the subject had been discussed at the cabinet meeting today.

There were intimations that an official announcement of the administration's purpose would be coming from the White House later.

It is believed that President Wilson finally decided to raise the embargo after being convinced that by restricting shipments of arms to Mexico the United States was not really showing neutrality, which was the purpose of the embargo, but was in fact showing partiality, as the Huerta forces were enabled to get large supplies from abroad, while the constitutionalists, limited almost entirely to shipments from the United States, could get arms and ammunition practically only by smuggling.

Opportunity for Constitutionalists.

It has been frequently represented to the administration during the progress of the Mexican negotiations that if the United States would permit free shipments of arms to General Carranza, the constitutionalists would undertake to restore peace in Mexico and set up a constitutional government within a short time.

It was understood in official circles that announcement of the president's determination to lift the embargo had gone forward to Charge O'Shaughnessy in Mexico City, probably with instructions to advise the Huerta government.

Constitutionalist agents in Washington learned of the development unofficially and declared that the end of the war was in sight.

Villa Issues Warning.

JUAREZ, Feb. 3.—A warning was issued by General Francisco Villa today that all Spaniards captured in the Torreon campaign will be summarily dealt with. General Villa said he had positive proof that Spaniards in Torreon had taken up arms against the rebels and that all these would be shot. Others, he said, would be banished from the country.

"In conformity with my conception of justice I wish to notify all foreign governments that I have positive information that the Spanish residents of Torreon have sided with the federal forces there and that it is my purpose to execute these Spaniards if we capture them," said General Villa.

"I am making this statement now so that no surprise will be expressed later and to give such Spaniards an opportunity to leave the country before they fall into my hands."

The news from Washington that President Wilson has decided to lift the embargo against importation of arms to Mexico caused great joy among the rebel leaders.

General Villa said his army now would

(Continued on Page Two.)

## TEN PHASES OF ADVERTISING

No. 1—Banks

and Saving

In a new world like ours so much time is given to the mad rush and hustle of making and spending money that not much time is spent upon the art of saving it.

A ridiculously small number of our people understand even the first principles of banking or the functions of a bank. As a result, our people are not thrifty and only a few enjoy the benefits of saving.

The banks themselves are beginning to realize this and in many of the most progressive localities are telling the public, in simple, everyday language, just what banking and saving really means.

Reading this kind of advertising is expected to do much toward making a nation of savers instead of a nation of spendthrifts.

Tomorrow, talk No. 2 will speak of telephone and telegraph advertising.