

WILSON GIVES OUT JOBS LONG WAITED FOR BY FAITHFUL

Eighteen Delayed Nebraska Postmasterships in List of Recess Appointments Just Made Public.

HITCHCOCK'S NAMES COME OUT Thirteen of the Chosen Were Those Nominated by Senator and Long Held Up.

BRYAN GETS FIVE IN HIS LOT (From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The long anticipated and eagerly looked for recess appointments for postmasters for Nebraska were announced at the White House today. President Wilson put his O. K. on postmasters for a number of states, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota being among the recipients of presidential favors.

How They Were Divided.

The president's recess appointments for Nebraska are as follows: Hitchcock recommendations: Chester, Robert J. Howard, vice Nellie Strain, commission expired February 6, 1915.

On the Bryan Side.

Crete, Ella E. Potter, vice L. H. Demison, commission expired January 27, 1915. Hitchcock recommended W. K. Smith.

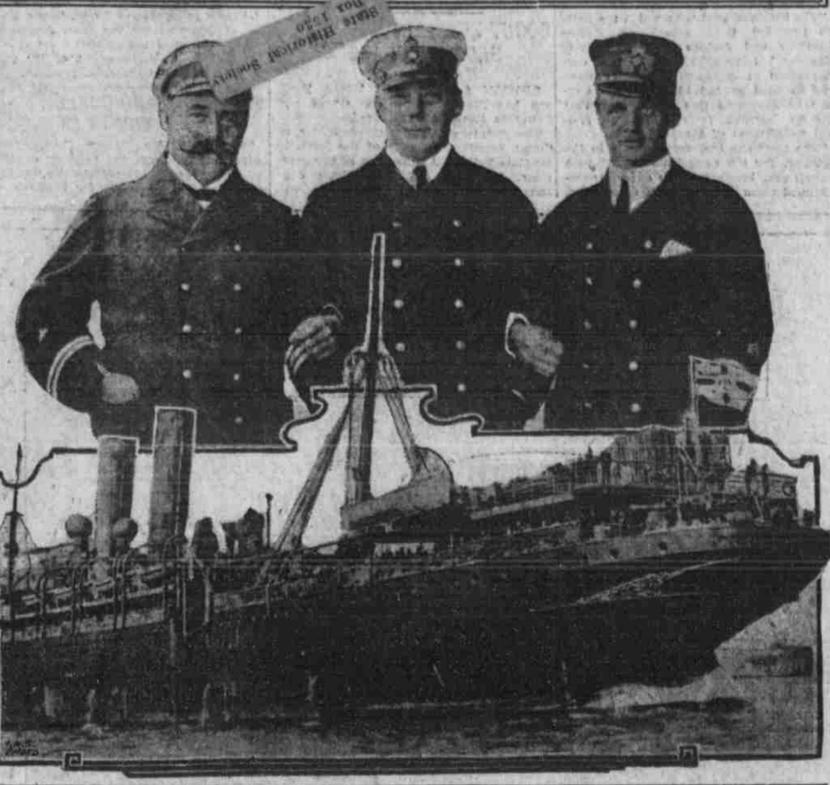
Fishes Still Open.

Fairbury, Wahoo and York are still to be settled, Senator Hitchcock having nominated for the first named, Dan Kavanaugh; for the Wahoo office, N. J. Ladd, editor of the Wahoo Democrat, and for the office at York, H. M. Carlson, over which the place there is a bit of fight, seven candidates seeking the job.

Following were the Iowa appointments:

Sioux City, J. F. Kerber, vice E. C. (Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

IN COMMAND OF THE PRINZ EITEL FRIEDERICH—Left to right: Captain Mundt, second in command; Captain Thierichens, commander of the vessel, and Lieutenant Brunner, aide to Captain Thierichens. Below, a picture of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich as she appeared in harbor at Newport News, before going into the deck for repairs.



German Officials in Washington Think Berlin Government Will Make Reparation to the United States.

GERMANY LIKELY WILL REPUDIATE SINKING OF FRYE

WASHINGTON, March 13.—German officials in Washington think the Berlin government will make reparation to the United States for the sinking of the American ship, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, by the German submarine, the U-19, in the Chesapeake Bay. The German officials here believe that the Berlin government will make reparation to the United States for the loss of the vessel and cargo, in the opinion of German officials here.

BERNSTORFF IS OPTIMISTIC Ambassador Indicates He Believes Case Will Be Settled Without Much Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—German ambassador, Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, after a visit to the State department, indicated today that he believed the case would be settled without much difficulty. He told Counselor Robert Lansing what the captain of the Prinz Eitel had told Captain Hoy-Ed, the naval attaché of the German embassy, as to the sinking of the American ship; but the ambassador reserved his own opinion on the action of the commander, saying he had no instructions from his government.

DECLARATION IS ONLY GUIDE Captain Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel Informed Captain Hoy-Ed that his only guide, while at sea and for many months out of communication with his government was the declaration of London.

This would permit the destruction of a neutral prize if carrying a cargo more than half of which could be proven contraband, provided it was impossible to take the vessel to a home port without endangering the captor warship.

Defined Its Views. Since the outbreak of the war the German government has defined its views on shipments of conditional contraband and has argued that foodstuffs must be proved without any doubt to be bound actually to a belligerent force of an enemy before they can be seized.

The German ambassador sent a full report to his government of the story of the German expedition and the reasons for the latter's actions at sea. From the fact that Count Bernstorff had presented to the State department Captain Thierichens' side of the case the inference was general earlier in the day that the ambassador had defended the commander. Later it developed that the ambassador himself had expressed no views on the subject to the State department.

Eitel's Captives Didn't Get Enough To Eat; Water Salty

NEW YORK, March 13.—Crews of four ships sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, here today waiting for transportation to France, agreed that while the Germans had not treated them badly the conditions surrounding the prisoners aboard the German converted cruiser might have been better.

The officers and crews of the captured vessels were not treated harshly, but they have not been shown any consideration on the part of the Germans.

The food was detestable and insufficient. The supply of water was short and salty. The healthy were compelled to live with the sick in a close, ill-ventilated hold. This is treatment for prisoners of war perhaps, but it is not 'royal.'

Refused fresh air and water, and all the batches except one were kept closed. In the northern latitudes everything was thrown open and, as we had no stoves, we nearly froze to death.

Jitney Bus Men of Nation Will Meet

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—A national convention of owners and operators of jitney buses will be held in Kansas City, May 6, 7 and 8. That announcement was made today by E. K. Carney, traffic manager of the Kansas City Jitney association.

Representative of motor traffic organizations from all parts of the country will be asked to attend.

Sheridan Gets Holly Beet Sugar Factory

SHERIDAN, Wyo., March 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Ringing of bells, blowing of whistles and tooting horns this afternoon gave notice of the fact that negotiations had been closed, and sealed for the removal from Holly, Colo., to Sheridan of one of the largest beet sugar factories in the west.

Sheridan furthest the site and a bonus of \$100,000. Work on the transfer of the factory will begin in a few days.

HAYES PLEADS GUILTY AND GETS EIGHT YEARS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Lee D. Hayes, arrested in Omaha Wednesday, pleaded guilty this morning to forging a dozen checks here. He was given eight years in the penitentiary.

BODY GUARD OF LINCOLN IS DEAD

Colonel Crook, Who Had Seen Fifty Years on White House Staff, Passes Away.

WORKED WITH TWELVE CHIEFS

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Colonel W. H. Crook, disbursing officer of the White House, who was President Lincoln's bodyguard, and who has been intimately acquainted with every president since 1860, died today at his home here. He had been sick with pneumonia more than a week.

President Wilson expressed deep regret when informed of Colonel Crook's death. Last January the colonel celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as an attaché of the White House.

Colonel Crook is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Garton, who is 96 years old.

Knew Twelve Presidents. Fifty years of service as a White House employe, through the administrations of twelve presidents, made Colonel William H. Crook one of the most familiar figures in the national capital, and in his old age left him rich in personal reminiscences of the intimate side of White House life.

The assassinations of Lincoln and Garfield, various weddings at the White House, and the impeachment of President Johnson were among numerous events which Colonel Crook recalled, in memory of his half century of White House service.

He was taken from the Washington police force in 1862 and appointed President Lincoln's bodyguard. Prior to this he had served in the Union army. He accompanied Lincoln on many of his walks and drives, and it was his duty to watch over the president during public receptions.

Colonel Crook told often of how, on the afternoon before Lincoln's assassination, the president had come to him in confidence and said that on three successive nights he had had dreams which foretold his murder. Crook thereupon begged the president not to go to the theater that evening, as planned. Lincoln insisted, and furthermore would not let Crook accompany him. He ordered Crook to go home and rest. As they parted, Lincoln failed to say "Good night" the only time he ever failed to say it, said Crook.

Colonel Crook also always maintained that the substitute guard that night became interested in the play and left his post of duty, and that if he himself had been present, both would have been entered the theater box to shoot Lincoln.

Carried News to Johnson. It was Colonel Crook, who, during the next administration, carried to President Johnson the first news of his acquittal on impeachment charges. He served as Johnson's bodyguard, and on the day the verdict was expected he was on hand.

When he was told the news he ran all the way from the capitol to the White House. The president's eyes filled with tears, and he gulped when Colonel Crook burst in with the tidings, later thanking him warmly for his trouble.

Colonel Crook was unusually close to President Grant and the members of his family, and in 1870 he was appointed executive clerk to the president of the United States. Later, in 1877, President Grant made him disbursing officer of the White House, the position he held during the succeeding administrations. It was during the Grant administration that life at the White House began to be more ceremonial.

Colonel Crook told how he drove Gettysburg, President Garfield's assassin, away from the White House on occasion before he finally succeeded in killing the president. Gettysburg had been accustomed to go into the reception room, ask after the health of the president, stay a short time and leave. It became obnoxious one day, and orders were given to keep him away. On the morning of the assassination the man returned to ask about the president's health, and Crook was worried, when he heard of the affair. The president was not told of his fears, however, and in one of his books of White House memories, Crook tells how he found Gettysburg turning hand springs with his sons that morning.

Made Squirrel Soup for Garfield. Crook was in one of the White House windows, when Garfield was brought back after being shot. The president was conscious and waved his hand to a group of White House employes. Warren B. Young, another veteran White House employe, and friend of Crook, was with Garfield when he died, and saved the first announcement to the world. While the president was still hovering between life and death, Crook heard that he would be helped by some squirrel soup, so he obtained a special permit, shot some squirrels, and supplied the soup.

Colonel Crook saw five White House marriages. He collected letters and other mementoes of the various presidents under whom he served, including notes from all the presidents, who spoke in the highest terms of his faithfulness and abilities. On the occasion of his fifth anniversary of entering the White House service, which he celebrated January, 1914, he was presented with a beautiful case, given by President Wilson and members of the White House staff.

Berlin Papers Avoid Comment on Case of Grain Ship Frye

BERLIN, March 13.—(By Wireless to Sarville, N. Y.)—Berlin newspapers give much space to the report from the United States concerning the arrival at Newport News of the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and particularly to the sinking by the cruiser of the American ship William P. Frye. Much prominence is given to a London dispatch alleging that American public opinion is wrought up on account of the destruction of the Frye.

In the absence of definite or official information no comment is made by any newspaper.

GREAT BATTLES DEVELOPING IN EAST AND WEST

Operations Around Przasnysz and La Bassee Expected to Grow Into Important Engagements Within Week.

ACTIVITY IN THE DARDANELLES

Allied Fleets Continue Founding Away at Defenses of Approach to Constantinople.

DISEASE RAMPANT IN SERBIA

The Day's War News

FRENCH ministry of marine says the bombardment of the Dardanelles was continued yesterday, but leaves in doubt the amount of damage inflicted on the Turkish fortifications.

GERMAN MOVEMENT in northern Poland is developing rapidly, drafting the resources of the Russians to prevent a further advance and the penetration of their fortified line. The Russian war office reports that the German advance on Przasnysz, said by Berlin yesterday to have been pushed within two and one-half miles of the city, has been checked.

TURKISH ARMIES in Turkish Armenia, along the Black Sea and in northwestern Persia, have sustained further defeats. In Armenia the Russians captured the entire Turkish battery and in Persia the Turks were again compelled to fall back.

BRITISH ARMY on the western battle front is still attempting to push forward, and the German efforts to drive it back apparently have failed.

GERMAN war office states that the new attack in northern Poland has thus far been successful and that the Russians have been compelled to fall back beyond the Bzura river.

LONDON, March 13.—In the east the battle of Przasnysz, now in its opening stages, and in the west the operations around La Bassee, where the Germans are massing troops in an endeavor to regain the ground recently taken by British and Indian contingents, are expected to develop into events of military importance during the coming week.

The allied fleet meantime is continuing its efforts to force the straits of the Dardanelles, the bombardment having been renewed Wednesday and Thursday. The allies, however, do not claim that any more important forts have been reduced. Much depends on the weather, and the bombardments of this week have been hampered by unfavorable weather conditions. Plans are going forward, however, for extensive land operations when the time comes, and France is today concentrating forces in North Africa for this purpose. A part of this expedition already is on its way.

Turks Say Little Damage Done. Detailed dispatches from Constantinople continue to get through to London. They all assert that the allied fleet had not up to last Saturday done any great damage to the Turkish forts. The fire of the ships was described as scattered and ineffective. The latest of these messages refer exclusively to the bombardment of Sunday, March 7, the British and French official versions of which were published last Tuesday.

British military writers agree that the recent fighting near La Bassee was the most important in which the British forces have been engaged since Tyne. There is considerable speculation in England as to what has happened to the Serbian army, concerning which nothing has been heard in weeks. The official announcement from Nish ceased some ago, and it is not known what operations the Serbian army is engaged in. Disease is rampant throughout Serbia, according to special news dispatches, one of which describes this sinister attack as far worse than the first Austrian invasion. The city of Nish is said to be over-run with sick and dying. Shortage of hospital conditions are pitifully inadequate and the country faces devastation worse than war.

Thirty Thousand Japanese Troops on the Way to China

PEKING, China, March 13.—The Chinese government has official information to the effect that the second Japanese squadron, comprising two divisions of approximately 30,000 soldiers, has sailed for China.

The forwarding of these troops will increase the number of Japanese soldiers in the garrisons in China to nearly 90,000. The new troops will be distributed in Manchuria, Shantung, Tien Tsin and Hankow, where the present forces of the Japanese garrisons number nearly 30,000.

It was made known in Tokyo several days ago that new forces of troops would be dispatched to the Japanese garrisons in China. The explanation was given that this was merely a shifting of troops such as is made at regular intervals, and it was understood that the troops now in China would be withdrawn on the arrival of the new forces. Subsequently, however, it was estimated that the garrisons now on duty would be retained pending the settlement of the differences which have arisen consequent to the presentation by Japan of demands upon China.

SUPREME COURT BILL SLAPS REPUBLICANS

Prevents All But One of Judges of that Political Faith Running for Re-election.

MORE THAN PARTY PLEDGE

LINCOLN, March 13.—(Special.)—If the Lanigan supreme court bill, known as House Bill No. 252, becomes a law, the democrats will have to put something over which is more than a party pledge.

Under the law there will be seven districts. District One will comprise the whole state, while what is now Congressional District One will be Judicial District Two, and so on.

By the peculiar order of things the vote will be taken on the judges in 1916, at the same time as on the amendment. Judges whose terms will expire at that time are Fawcett, Barnes and Sedgwick. Barnes is the only one of the three who holds his legal residence in Lincoln, so he is the only one who can be a candidate for judge of the supreme court under the new law, as elections will be for the Second, Fourth and Sixth judicial districts. Fawcett holds his legal residence in Omaha, in the Second congressional district, which is the Third judicial district, and Sedgwick holds his legal residence at York, in the Fourth congressional district, but the Fifth judicial district. Therefore, as neither of the two latter reside in a district where a supreme judge will be elected for that term, Barnes is the only number who can be eligible for re-election.

The same condition exists when it comes to an election in 1918. Neither Rose nor Letton can become candidates, for both have their legal residence in the First congressional district, or the Second judicial district, the judges being elected under the law from the Third, Fifth and Seventh districts.

Only Hamer, who holds his legal residence at Kearney, in the Sixth congressional district, which will be the Seventh judicial district under the new law if it passes, is eligible for election.

Homestake Mine Pays Its Employees With Paper Money

LEAD, S. D., March 13.—(Special.)—For the first time in its history the Homestake Mining company paid off its employees in paper money. The fact that it has always heretofore paid in gold coin has led to much speculation and it is asserted in financial circles that this action is part of a national policy to conserve the gold supply in the United States, which is in danger of being depleted owing to demand caused by the foreign war. It is declared that banks all over the country have instruction not to pay drafts from Canada, but to hold them for collection, and that a belief is growing that gold is likely to be worth a premium before long. For some time the banks of this section have been saving all the gold they get and weighing it and paying out only currency and silver money, and it is declared that they expect to continue this policy, although there is still considerable gold in circulation.

British Scientist Dies of Leprosy

LONDON, March 13.—The death at Colyton, Devon, of Sir George Turner is announced. Death was caused by leprosy, contracted during research work to discover a cure for the disease. Sir George worked for many years in South Africa, and discovered a cure for the rinderpest. He also had been serving as medical officer of health in Cape Colony and the Transvaal and later was engaged in research in England. He was born in Melbourne in 1851.

Canadian Liner Montrose is Ashore

MONTREAL, March 13.—The Canadian liner Montrose is ashore on the west coast of Africa, and is sending out wireless calls for assistance, according to a Bordeaux, France, dispatch to the Star.

The Montrose has been under charter to the British government for some time as a troop ship. Whether she had soldiers aboard from India and South Africa on the present trip is not known here. (Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

ENGLISH COLLIER SUNK BY TORPEDO

Admiralty Announces Invergyre Sent to Bottom by German Submarine.

ALL MEMBERS OF CREW SAVED

LONDON, March 13.—The Admiralty announced tonight that the British collier, Invergyre, was torpedoed today off Cresswell, England, and sunk. All members of the crew were saved.

LONDON, March 13.—The Admiralty issued a report tonight giving the total number of British merchant and fishing boats destroyed since the war began, including the ships sunk by submarines during the week ending March 10, all of which have been reported. The report showed that eighty-eight merchantmen have been sent to the bottom by mines, submarines and hostile warships. Nineteen fishing boats have been destroyed by mines.

Train of American Flour is Sent Into Northern France

LONDON, March 13.—With an American representative of the Belgian Relief commission sitting on top of a freight car and eating German sausages with a German soldier, eight cars carrying 180 tons of flour for the starving civilians of northern France were recently moved from Sedan to Charleville as the second section of a train in which the king of Bavaria was traveling.

Announcement of this journey was made by the relief commission today which at the same time gave out a picturesque account of the trip. It seems that from time to time food donated for the Belgians is sent into northern France, where the poverty is acute. Recently eight cars full of food were sent from Namur to Sedan. To move them thence to Charleville was a problem solved only when a German major suggested that the supply train be run as the second section of the royal train.

The train received an ovation all along the line and there was tremendous cheering when the destination was reached.

Swedish Steamship SINKS OFF SCARBOROUGH

LONDON, March 13.—The Swedish steamer Anna struck a mine off Scarborough, on the east coast of England, this morning and foundered. Two members of her crew were killed by the explosion. Eighteen were rescued by a passing steamer.

The marine records give two Swedish steamships named Anna. Both are small, being each of about 125 tons.

COUNT WITTE OF RUSSIA IS DEAD

Premier of First Cabinet and Man Who Largely Made the New Russia, Dies in Capital.

WAS ILL ONLY FOR ONE WEEK

LONDON, March 13.—Count Sergei Yulovich Witte, Russia's first prime minister, died last night, says a Petrograd dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company. Count Witte, who was born June 29, 1849, at Tiflis, was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, N. H., in the negotiations for peace with Japan in 1905. He afterwards was made a count and appointed president of the new ministry, but retired in 1906 and held no important post after that time. Count Witte was taken sick a week ago.

Count Witte was regarded as in some respects one of the most remarkable men his country had produced, but his reputation was even greater abroad than at home. Throughout his career, during which he accomplished much for Russia, he had many and powerful enemies, although his great ability and remarkable capacity for work never were questioned. Regardless of his work as a statesman, his chief fame in Russia rests upon his development of manufacturing industries, the expansion of railroads and the placing of the monetary system upon a gold basis.

Although always a firm supporter of the monarchy, he recognized the power of the people and had democratic tendencies. On his father's side, his family was of common origin, but his mother was a descendant of the Ruriks, the old rulers of Russia before the election of the Romanoff dynasty.

After his graduation from the University of Odessa, Witte entered the railroad service in the shipping department. His rise in the question of tariff rates and his advancement was rapid. In the meantime he had married a sister of General Fiedler. He first attracted attention at the capital during the Russo-Turkish war by the administrative capacity he displayed in the movement of army supplies. He went to Petrograd in 1879 and was given increasingly responsible posts in the railroad service. Alexander III appointed him minister of railway and communication in 1892, and soon afterwards minister of finance. It was then that he began to develop his great scheme for the creation of home manufactures and the extension of Russia's railway system, which eventually took the Siberian road to the Pacific.

In his efforts along these lines Witte used every power of the state. He gave subsidies and government orders until factories and mills were running full blast. Then he had the state take over the private railroads, the state treasury guaranteeing the bonds. To do all this he borrowed immense sums in France. Under the plan of regulating the liquor traffic he had the state take over the vodka business of the empire, thus vastly increasing the government revenue. His crowning achievement was regarded, however, as the establishment of the gold standard. As minister of finance in 1893 he reached the height of his power.

Negotiates Peace Treaty. His policy in regard to Manchuria, which he desired to develop only from a commercial and not from a political viewpoint, resulted in powerful intrigues against him, which resulted in his removal in 1903 as minister of finance. He went for a time to Paris, but returned to Petrograd when the Russo-Japanese war was in full swing. He neither offered nor was asked for advice in regard to the conduct of the struggle, but when Theodore Roosevelt, the president of the United States, prevailed upon the emperor

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Sunday: For Omaha, Council Bluffs, and vicinity. Partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday:

Table with 2 columns: Hour and Temperature. Shows temperatures for 12 hours, with a low of 34 and a high of 49.

Normal temperature 54. Excess for the day 4. Total deficiency since March 1 42. Normal precipitation 3.9. Deficiency for the day 3.8. Total rainfall since March 1 1.2. Excess above March 1 1.2. Deficiency for cor. period 1914 3.0. Excess for cor. period 1913 3.0.

SWEDISH STEAMSHIP SINKS OFF SCARBOROUGH

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