

## MRS. PORTER TELLS STORY OF MURDER OF IOWA COWMAN

Woman Forced by Iowa Bandits to Wash Bloody Quilt Reveals Long Hidden Crime of Mystery.

### MONEY CHEST BURIED IN GROVE

Witness Describes Burial of Treasure Possessed by the Cattlemen.

### CITES CLOUD OVER HER LIFE

QUITMAN, Mo., July 10.—Mrs. Maria Porter, who as a girl washed the bloody quilt which a band of counterfeiters had wrapped about the body of a rich cattleman they murdered in Siam, Ia., in 1868, today told the story of events that led up to the crime, described the hiding of the chest containing a large sum of money which the cattlemen possessed, related the shooting of Jonathan Dark, her brother-in-law and a member of the gang, by his wife, following a dispute over the treasure, and declared she had held the secret so many years because she feared the threat by the murderers the night of the crime that they "would wash their hands in my blood" would be fulfilled if she talked.

Mrs. Porter is to go to Bedford, Ia., Tuesday to testify at the trial of the men held there in connection with the murders.

Mrs. Porter, whose maiden name was Collins, said she lived with her brother and sisters and their widowed mother on a little farm near the scene of the crime. Five counterfeiters lived in a cave, Jonathan Dark, one of the gang, came often to the Collins home and finally married one of Mrs. Porter's sisters.

Early in September, 1868, Mrs. Porter related, the counterfeiter gang learned that a wealthy cattle buyer and his son were on their way west to buy stock. The news quickly became common knowledge in the neighborhood.

Body Wrapped in Quilt.—"I did not see the killing," Mrs. Porter said. "I had been asleep that night, and it must have been about 12 o'clock when I heard noises outside and went out. Five men, carrying something wrapped up in a quilt, were coming down the road. It was moonlight and they soon saw me. They came up and told me that if I ever told what I had seen, they would wash their hands in my blood. I was terrified and promised to keep their secret. They put the body in an old well near the house and then made me wash the quilt which had been wrapped about the body, and their clothing, which was blood-spattered.

"In the moonlight I saw a wagon drawn by an ox team standing in the road. In the wagon was a chest. The men took the chest away and I afterwards found out that they buried the chest in a locust grove. The body of a boy who was with the cattle buyer also was buried in a shallow grave near the same spot."

Some time after the murder Mrs. Porter and an elder sister came to Missouri, to Quitman, their present home, where Mrs. Porter has lived more than forty years. Jonathan Dark, her brother-in-law, became fearful that the secret would be known and came to Quitman to kill her, she says.

Dark Killed by Wife.—"Dark became angry because he thought we did not treat him right and said he would kill me," Mrs. Porter said. "My sister took my part and as he reached for his pistol, she shot him. Dark died with his head in my lap."

About twenty years ago, Mrs. Porter said, the family became acquainted with Samuel Anderson, who now owns the farm near Siam, Ia., where the counterfeiters buried the chest. Anderson heard of the burial of the money and that Mrs. Porter knew something about it. Anderson soon married Mrs. Porter's daughter.

## WELCOME TO THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS—How the Omaha Good Roads Boosters greeted General Consul Osterman and his party on their entry into Omaha. The tour is to inspect the Lincoln Highway from New York to San Francisco.



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## HIGHWAY TO BE TAKEN ON FILMS

Nebraska Section Will Be Covered This Week by Official Party on Tour.

RECEPTION EXTENDED IN OMAHA

Nebraska's section of the Lincoln highway, extending from Omaha to Big Springs, will be taken in motion pictures this week by Consul-at-Large H. C. Osterman and his official party of eight other highway officials and photographers.

To Click Off Nebraska. Starting from Omaha Monday morning, they will click off hundreds of feet of film showing Nebraska's fine auto road across the state and the wonderful valleys, fields and towns through which the Lincoln highway passes.

Many to Welcome. Among the crowd on the bridge to welcome Consul Osterman and his party were the following: Mayor Dahlman, City Commissioners Kugel, Withnell, Hummel, Jardine, Butler and Drexel; P. A. Wells, local consul for the highway; Chairman C. C. Rosewater and Manager E. V. Parrish of the Omaha Bureau of Publicity, under the auspices of which

Daniels Will Ask for at Least Thirty New Submarines

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Plans for making the American submarine more efficient than that of any other power are being worked out by the navy general board, it became known here today in connection with information that the next building program of the navy would include estimates for nearly double the number of undersea craft appropriated for by the last session of congress.

## Carranza Army Near Mexico City

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Dispatches to the Carranza army today say General Gonzalez and his troops attacking Mexico City have now penetrated to Villa de Guadalupe, about two miles from the capital. Hereafter all fighting has been in the outer suburbs.

## Nine Bombs Found Hidden in Sugar Sacks on the Steamship Kirkoswald

NEW YORK, July 10.—Nine bombs were found aboard the steamer Kirkoswald at Marseilles when she was to discharge its cargo of sugar from New York on its last outward voyage, according to the Kirkoswald's officers who reached here today on the steamer's return trip.

CHICAGO STRIKE ENDS BY AGREEMENT

Sixteen Thousand Carpenters Are Given Three Years' Contract at Seventy Cents an Hour.

MEN ALSO MAKE CONCESSION

CHICAGO, July 10.—The strike of 16,000 union carpenters, which for two months practically has paralyzed the building industry of Chicago, is over.

## Indians Are First Visitors to Liberty Bell at Denver

DENVER, July 10.—More than a dozen American Indians in Denver from remote reservations as witnesses and interpreters in the trial of Tee-Ne-Gat, a Platte, charged with the murder of Juan Chacon, a Mexican, were among the first visitors to the Liberty Bell when it arrived in Denver early today.

## General Tuani is Killed in Battle

WASHINGTON, July 10.—General Martin Triana, who led the Carranza forces in the recent attack on Aguas Calientes, was killed in the battle, according to a message received here today by the Villa agency.

## CATHOLIC PRELATE DIES IN ROCHESTER

Archbishop James E. Quigley of Chicago Passes Away at Home of His Brother.

DID MUCH FOR HIS PEOPLE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 10.—James Edward Quigley, Catholic archbishop of Chicago, died here today at 5:20, at the home of his brother, Chief of Police Joseph M. Quigley.

Under the direction of the Christian Brothers at Niagara university he pursued his studies at St. Joseph college, Buffalo. From there he went to the University of Innsbruck, Austria, and completed his student career in Rome at the College of the Propaganda, where Cardinal Francis Sattoli, the first papal delegate to the United States, was one of his instructors.

Becomes Bishop. He succeeded to the pastorate and removable rectorship at St. Bridget's church, Buffalo, in 1896, after the death of the vicar-general of the diocese. After the death of Bishop Ryan of Buffalo in the same year he was chosen his successor. The following year he was consecrated bishop.

Three Ships Sunk by German Submarines

LONDON, July 10.—The steamship Clio (presumably Italian) and the Norwegian steamer Nerdaas were torpedoed and sunk today by German submarines.

## WILSON AND HIS FAMILY ARE IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT

Small Automobile Bumps Into White House Machine on Behnd, Breaking Lights on Oncoming Car.

### NOBODY SUFFERS ANY HURTS

President's Vehicle Struck While Stopping to Avoid Frightening a Horse.

### MISHAP NEAR NEWPORT, N. H.

CORNISH, N. H., July 10.—President Wilson was in an automobile accident near Newport, N. H. family, but no one was injured. When his machine stopped to avoid frightening a horse a small automobile bumped into the White House car from behind, breaking the front lights on the small automobile.

## Bandits Rob Fast Mail Train in South; Conductor is Killed

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10.—Possessors of officers and railroad detectives were early today scouring the country around Greenville, Ala., sixty miles west of here, in search of four bandits who, near that place, shortly before 2 o'clock this morning, held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 81, bound from New York to New Orleans. No word of the success of the chase has been received here at an early hour.

Eighteen Hundred Leave New York for Ports in Europe

NEW YORK, July 10.—Eighteen hundred passengers leave here today on board steamships bound for the belligerent countries of Europe.

## Two Are Killed by Storm at Sioux City

SIoux CITY, Ia., July 10.—In an electrical storm here early today Mr. and Mrs. John Schroeder were killed by lightning.

## The Day's War News

THE GERMAN REPLY to the American note on the Lusitania and submarine warfare has been published, both in this country and in Germany, but the official text is not in the hands of the Washington government. Pending its receipt and in the absence of President Wilson from the capital comment in official circles is withheld.

BERLIN MORNING POST declares the answer "in every way worthy of Germany," and expresses the conviction that the note "will meet unreserved approval at the hands of a large part of Americans."

LONDON DISPATCHES reflect what is declared to be an optimistic view of the war situation taken by the entente allies, induced chiefly by the British conquest of German Southwest Africa and the increasing powers of resistance shown by the Russians.

THE TETONIC FORCES in this southern Poland region are continuing to retreat, Petrograd declares, but are fighting stubbornly as they retire.

## Kaiser Rejects Contention of United States

Reply to Note of June Nine Refuses to Give Assurances of Safety for Neutrals Asked by the President.

### ANOTHER GRAVE ISSUE RAISED

Answer Implies Intention to Sink American Passenger Ships that Carry Contraband.

### BREAK IN RELATIONS IS NEAR

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Lansing will take the German note to President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., as soon as the official text arrives. The president will then decide when he will return to Washington. The president conferred with Secretary Tumulty at noon today and asked that Secretary Lansing bring the note to him.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Although the official text of Germany's note on submarine warfare had not reached here early today, the press copy which was read by officials was accepted as verification of earlier impressions that Germany had refused to give the United States the assurances asked for in the American note of June 9.

Everywhere in official quarters the character of the reply was discussed along with the probable action that the United States would be compelled to take as a result of Germany's unwillingness to concede to Americans the right to travel on the high seas on peaceful merchantmen of any nationality.

President Wilson will start from Cornish, N. H., for Washington in a day or two to consider with his cabinet the grave situation impending.

Break Seems Probable. Those in official quarters familiar with diplomatic precedents and the progressive development of the American attitude, believed that having stated its position and asked for assurances which now have been refused, the only course left open for the United States seemed to be an announcement that it intended to assert its rights as established under the rules of international law. This would mean in effect that the United States would await a violation by Germany before taking action to compel respect for the rights asserted.

There was a revival of talk concerning the severance of diplomatic relations. Germany's complete evasion of liabilities for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania has revived the subject most acutely, according to well informed persons.

Vital Question is ignored. Analyzing the German reply today, officials found little on which it appeared the negotiations could be further prolonged. The United States had devoted its attention to the principle that Americans should be able to travel on the high seas on unarmed and unresisting merchant ships of any nationality in accordance with previously recognized principles of international law. Assurances had been asked that before any destruction would be attempted the visit and search of peaceful vessels and the transfer of passengers and crew to a place of safety would be accomplished. It was recognized that Germany in its latest note had ignored this vital question.

The expression by Germany of a "contention" that the United States "will assume to guarantee that those vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by naval authorities of both sides" left the implication in the minds of many officials that Germany was prepared to destroy American passenger ships if they were found to be carrying contraband.

Injects New Issue. The reference in the new note to the Lusitania tragedy created a profound impression. After having asked the United States in the first place to consider that the Lusitania was in reality an armed auxiliary cruiser and carried high explosives, which the American government in its note contradicted with official information, the German government, it now seemed, had formally justified the action of the submarine commander in sinking the vessel, thereby refusing to disavow the act as the United States had requested.

The view that Americans on board belligerent ships were entitled to no more protection than neutrals would be on land in a war zone was vigorously disputed by officials, who pointed out that jurisdiction of the belligerent on land was complete, while the high seas are jointly owned by all nations.

Officials wondered today what influence had caused the German government (Continued on Page Two, Col. Seven.)

### The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Sunday:  
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Fair.

Hours	Dir.	Temp.
7 a. m.	W	70
8 a. m.	W	70
9 a. m.	W	70
10 a. m.	W	70
11 a. m.	W	70
12 m.	W	70
1 p. m.	W	70
2 p. m.	W	70
3 p. m.	W	70
4 p. m.	W	70
5 p. m.	W	70
6 p. m.	W	70
7 p. m.	W	70

Comparative Local Record.

Year	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precipitation
1915	74	52	64	1.00
1914	74	52	64	1.00
1913	74	52	64	1.00
1912	74	52	64	1.00
1911	74	52	64	1.00
1910	74	52	64	1.00
1909	74	52	64	1.00
1908	74	52	64	1.00
1907	74	52	64	1.00
1906	74	52	64	1.00
1905	74	52	64	1.00
1904	74	52	64	1.00
1903	74	52	64	1.00
1902	74	52	64	1.00
1901	74	52	64	1.00
1900	74	52	64	1.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:  
Normal temperature..... 75  
Deficiency for the day..... 1  
Total deficiency since March 1..... 8  
Normal precipitation..... 44 inches  
Excess for the day..... 0.6 inches  
Total rainfall since March 1..... 4.4 inches  
Deficiency since March 1..... 3.8 inches  
Deficiency for the period, 1914..... 34 inches  
Deficiency for corresponding period, 1915..... 1.4 inches

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.