

PRESIDENT SAYS AMERICA WON'T BE TRAMPLED ON

Wilson Tells People of Kansas Nation Won't Abide Habitual or Continual Neglect of Rights. MAY USE GOOD RIGHT ARM Declares Country Probably Will Have to Employ Force to Make Self Respected.

EVERY HOUR IN DAY CRITICAL

BULLETIN. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—President Wilson arrived here at 4:53 p. m. from Topeka, Kan., and went immediately to a hotel to rest before speaking in Convention hall tonight.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2.—President Wilson told an audience of 5,000 persons here today that "America is not going to abide the habitual or continual neglect" of its rights under international law, either with respect to the safety of its citizens or its foreign commerce.

"For one thing, it may be necessary," the president said with a gesture "to use the forces of the United States to vindicate the rights of American citizens everywhere to enjoy the rights of international law."

"We must also insist on the rights of Americans to trade with the world," he continued. "We shall respect any blockade, but the world needs the products of the United States, and we will insist that the world gets them."

The Philippines, the president said, would be freed. "That flag will come down," he continued, "when we feel that the Philippines can take over their own affairs and no longer require our protection, and it will be more honored in the lowering than in the raising."

Introduced by Capper. A program of songs was provided to entertain the audience while waiting for the president. One of the songs which was loudly applauded was "Let Us Have Peace."

It was 1:15 o'clock when the president entered the auditorium. The delay was due to the reception of the suffragists on Governor Capper's porch as he was starting.

As President Wilson rose after being introduced by Governor Capper the audience stood and cheered.

The president declared he knew the people of Kansas wanted to know the facts before talking action. "But I want to have come," he said, "not to plead a cause. The cause I came for does not need pleading. I want to clear away clouds which have arisen to fog this issue."

Every Hour is Critical. "There is no special critical situation which I have to discuss with you," the president continued. "But I want you to understand every day, every hour is critical, while this great contest continues in Europe."

"It is easy to refrain from unneutral acts, but not easy to refrain from unneutral thought. "American is a composite nation. Many of you people are native born and think of naturally of America first. But there are many communities with many people from foreign lands. You cannot wonder, I do not wonder, that their sympathies are stirred."

"The majority of them are steadfast Americans, nevertheless, for while we were born here, they came here of their own free and deliberate choice."

Native Trouble Makers. "Some men of foreign birth have tried to stir up trouble. But there are also some men born here who have tried to stir up trouble in America."

"If you could listen to the counsels dinned into my ears almost every day at Washington you would find that some of the most temperate have come from the lips of men who for generations together have been identified with America, but who for the moment have been so carried away by passion that they have lost their heads."

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER VISITS FIRST LINE TRENCHES—This interesting picture shows M. Millerand leaving one of the first line trenches in northern France after a recent tour of inspection. Note that M. Millerand is wearing one of the new steel helmets to guard against head wounds from bursting shrapnel.



M. MILLERAND VISITING TRENCH

WITNESSES TELL WHAT GUTTERY DID

Inquiry Into Conditions at Norfolk Hospital Brings Out Alleged Immoral Conditions.

ANXIOUS TO AVOID SCANDAL

NORFOLK, Neb., Feb. 2.—Nebraska State Board of Control today began public and official investigation of conditions at the state hospital for the insane in Norfolk. The hearing follows an investigation conducted by the Norfolk Daily News several weeks ago. At that time the state board removed Dr. W. D. Guttery, superintendent, from office and asked for his resignation. He demanded a public hearing.

Mrs. Nina Hickerson, who recently voluntarily left the employ of the Norfolk hospital as a nurse, testified that on one occasion Dr. Guttery put his arm around her on the stairway, and she struck him in the stomach with her elbow. She named one woman whom she said bore an immoral reputation, and declared Dr. Guttery told her that he was warned about this woman by her own relatives before employing her. She said that Dr. Guttery told a class of women nurses that "most men lose their manhood at 45, but I'm 63 and just as good as ever."

P. F. Garvey, former deputy county clerk of Boone county, testified that when he went to work at the hospital Dr. Guttery told him, "girls will be girls," and that he wanted employees to have a good time. "But if you pull off anything, don't let it get to be a scandal." He named nurses whose moral reputation was bad, he said.

Reads Story He Told

Garvey read an obscene story which he said Dr. Guttery told a mixed class of men and women. He corroborated Mrs. Hickerson's story as to Dr. Guttery's claims to vitality, adding that Dr. Guttery said he kept in condition by eating eggs and drinking milk. Garvey resigned three weeks ago and testified Guttery in trying to persuade him to sign a statement of recommendation for the state board, promised immediate promotion, and said: "Now will you sign it?" and Garvey said he refused.

Miss Lease, head nurse for six years, testified that on one occasion a female patient threatened to harm the nurses, and while Dr. Guttery looked on, one nurse conquered the patient, after which Dr. Guttery "strongarmed" or choked the patient. She said she thought he was too severe. Miss Lease told of another female patient who was put on a bread and water diet for two days by Dr. Guttery to discipline her. She named five former nurses of immoral reputation, and said Guttery had talked to her about their reputations, but retained them in the employ of the hospital.

Miss Lease said Guttery told her he employed one woman against the wishes of his wife on account of her reputation, and stated that she was bright and he "could excuse anything but a lack of brains," and that he wanted to give her a chance because he thought it would help her.

Partial to Good Looks

She told of another woman who, according to Guttery's statement to the witness, told him of her past immoralities, but he said she was large and pleasing in appearance and he thought she would make a good girl if given a chance. Miss Lease testified she received a report of the profanity of one woman, but did not report it to Dr. Guttery because she thought Guttery partial to this woman, which, she said, was the general impression. She said she had gone into nurses' rooms when they were ill and found Dr. Guttery there; that she found him sitting on the edge of the bed in the room of a woman of immoral reputation, although there was a chair in the room. She told of seeing one of these nurses walking arm in arm in the tunnel with a male patient. Judge Good sought to bring out statements from witnesses that the patients were well treated, well fed, clothed, etc. Miss Lease said she had never seen any cruelty and considered Dr. Guttery kind to patients generally.

JOHN C. WATSON VICTIM OF GRIPPE

Pioneer Attorney and Legislator of Nebraska City Called by Death.

FIVE TIMES IN LEGISLATURE

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 2.—(Special Dispatch.)—John C. Watson, a resident of Nebraska City since 1870 and prominent in the affairs of the state, died at his home here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after an illness of six weeks. He had been ill with grip, and this, complicated with other ailments, brought on heart failure. He was 65 years of age and is survived by his wife and one son, John C. Watson, Jr., who lives on a farm near Union.

Mr. Watson established a reputation as a parliamentarian. He was chosen to represent his district at five consecutive sessions of the legislature, being first elected as a member of the lower house for the session of 1877, and in 1889 he was returned to the house, being chosen as speaker of that branch at that session. In 1891 and 1893 he was returned to the house, and in 1895 was elected to the senate and was made president of that branch of the legislature.

Mr. Watson was a native of Missouri, having been born at St. Louis September 25, 1850, and educated at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1872. After being admitted to the bar he located in Nebraska City, and has resided there continuously since that time. In 1878 he was elected district attorney of the district, including Lancaster, Cass, Nemaha and Otoe counties, and served four years, establishing a reputation as a criminal lawyer. Mr. Watson did not confine himself to criminal law, however, but has established a practice in the other branches of the profession.

Tugboat Sunk by Boiler Explosion; Fourteen Missing

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 2.—The Sam Brown, a Pittsburgh (Pa.) tugboat, sank within a few minutes after its boilers exploded in the Ohio river opposite this city at 11:05 o'clock today. It is believed that few of the crew were saved.

A few survivors from the Sam Brown, but not more than six in all, reached the Ohio side of the river following the explosion. Debris from the boat landed on both sides of the river. The boat was blown to pieces and sank immediately. Ben J. Williams, mate of the tugboat, a survivor, says there were thirty-four persons on board the boat. Of these twenty have been accounted for. Fourteen are missing, and it is believed they are dead.

Captain Lew C. Blair of Pittsburgh, in command of the boat, is missing and is believed dead. Four men injured in the explosion are in a hospital here.

J. P. Morgan Sails For England on The Rotterdam

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—J. P. Morgan is reported to have booked passage on the steamship Rotterdam, which sailed late today for England. It was admitted at Morgan's office that he was going abroad, but nothing was made known as to the nature of his mission.

Crew of Takata Maru is Rescued

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The crew of the Takata Maru has been saved, but the ship has been abandoned in a sinking condition, according to a wireless message from Captain Mooses received tonight by the Anchor Line officials here. Captain Mooses' message stated that he and his men had been removed safely to the steamer Silver Shell, with which the Takata Maru was in collision yesterday. The Silver Shell, he said, was proceeding to the English channel.

SMITH IS A WITNESS IN HIS OWN BEHALF

Accused of Murder of Mrs. Campbell, Details Struggle in the Rooming House.

CHOKED BY THE HUSBAND

Relly M. Smith, 69-year old defendant, accused of the murder of Mrs. Frances Campbell, on the witness stand in his own defense yesterday afternoon told the story of his relations with the woman during her lifetime and of a struggle with her husband, October 31, which he said, resulted in a bullet being fired accidentally into her body. Smith was a strong witness in his own behalf, returning direct and positive answers to questions.

Shortly after the noon recess Judge Sears admitted in the evidence a few sentences of the deathbed statement made by Mrs. Campbell, after she had been taken to a hospital on the night she was shot. The court eliminated from the statement references to threats, which it said Smith had made to shoot the woman if she refused to "run away with him." The following sentences were allowed to go into the record: "I did not see him shoot. I did not see the gun before he shot. It was dark. I know I am dying."

The state rested and the defense opened its case with the testimony of H. A. Clem of East St. Louis, to testify to Smith's previous good character. Five affidavits of other witnesses were read for the same purpose. Mrs. Smith, wife of the defendant, was called to the stand and was asked several unimportant questions. Smith was called on and direct examination and on cross-examination testified that he still considers himself a deputy United States marshal, although several years have elapsed since he was appointed.

"I first saw Mrs. Frances Campbell in 1903 at Marion, Ill.," he testified. "She was Fanny Mitchell then. She was helping to care for a child that had been injured by the train. "In January, 1904, somebody touched me on the arm on the street. It was the woman, who said she was then Frances Campbell. She said she was in distress. I gave her \$2. In March, 1904, I saw her in a store in East St. Louis. She said she had left her husband. I gave her \$10. "In October, 1904, and in April, 1905, saw the woman again. In May I gave her \$9 for a bond and in June I gave her \$10 twice for other bonds. July 2 I gave her \$25 for clothes and money to attend her mother's funeral. Later in July I gave her \$20 for room rent and board. In August I gave her \$20 for room rent and board. In September I gave her \$150 for payments on an insurance policy. She said her husband was dead and she would have insurance money due her. In September I also gave her \$100 to pay costs of a lawsuit. She owed me altogether \$347. "I was to meet Mrs. Campbell, Thursday, at a lawyer's office in St. Louis. She was not there, but had come to Omaha. "Smith Comes to Omaha. I came to Omaha, October 31, went to 229 North Nineteenth street at 2 o'clock and asked for Mrs. Campbell. I asked her for a power of attorney to collect \$500 which she said she was going to give me from her lawyer. She agreed and, as it was Sunday, I said I would come Monday and get it. "I went back at 5 o'clock and as I stood in the hall talking to Mrs. Widener, the proprietor, Campbell walked by and went into Mrs. Campbell's room. Then he came out and came directly toward me. He took me by the throat and jammed me up against the door. He choked me. My throat is still sore from the effects. "I got out my revolver and tried to strike him on the head. He grabbed my hand and tried to twist the revolver away. Then Mrs. Campbell came out and struck me. Just then the revolver was discharged. I never said I would kill her and never tried to kill her. "Detective Dunn testified that Smith's throat showed marks the night he was arrested. Mrs. Frank Moore, 218 North Nineteenth

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

GERMANY EXPECTS LUSITANIA CASE SETTLEMENT SOON

Semi-Official Statement Says Note on the Way Gives Reasonable Hope for Positive Understanding.

BELIEVES IMPASSE IS PAST

Up to January 29 Report Says it Seemed Satisfactory Adjustment Impossible.

BERNSTORFF HAS NO WORD YET

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—Instructions have been sent by the German government to Ambassador Bernstorff at Washington of such a nature as to give "reasonable hope for a positive understanding" concerning the Lusitania affair, it was announced here today. The announcement, which is of a semi-official nature, is said by the Overseas News Agency to have been made "in connection with alarming English reports about the nature of German-American relations."

The text of the statement is given by the news agency as follows: "It is true that on Saturday, January 29, a telegraphic report from the German ambassador at Washington arrived at Berlin, showing that up to that time it had been impossible to adjust the Lusitania case in a manner satisfactory to both sides by friendly verbal exchanges of views. On Tuesday instructions were transmitted by telegraph to the German ambassador which give reasonable hope for a positive understanding."

Note Has Not Reached Bernstorff. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—At the German embassy it was stated early today that Count Von Bernstorff had received no instructions from Berlin and that if such instructions had been called by the foreign office on February 1 they would not be expected here much before tomorrow. If the instructions come by cable they will be transmitted through the American embassy at Berlin, which, at the instruction of the State department, has placed its facilities for communication between Count Von Bernstorff and his foreign office at the disposal of the German government so that the Lusitania exchanges would not have to pass through the British censorship. None of the embassy officials would venture an opinion as to what were the instructions referred to as "giving reasonable hope for a positive understanding."

Count Bernstorff's last communication to the foreign office transmitted a full statement of what the American government asks.

Union Pacific is Figuring on a New Bridge Over River

The Union Pacific is figuring on the construction of a new bridge over the Missouri river to take the place of the one now in use. Relative to the matter, Chief Engineer Huxley last night said: "A new bridge is one of the possibilities, but the details have not been worked out, but the plans and specifications completed. In fact, the matter has not yet reached a stage where the railroad companies are likely to use the bridge wrecked over."

If the bridge is built it will be an all-steel structure, costing around \$1,000,000, and it is asserted that in making up the annual budget providing for expenditures during 1916 this money is provided for.

If built the spans of the new bridge will rest upon the old piers, that go to bedrock. A four-track structure will be considered and the plans will probably provide for this.

Eleven Killed by Storm in Alaska

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 2.—Eleven men perished in the recent storm, according to advices received here today. The fishing schooner Edison, of Tacoma, was wrecked on Cape Decision and its crew of six perished. Two men were lost from the fishing schooner Bunice. The gas boat "W. N." was wrecked at Cape Bendel and two men lost Herbert Allen was frozen to death near the Olympia mine.

METHODISTS SPEND OVER MILLION FOR PENSIONS

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The Methodist church paid \$1,000,000 in pensions to retired ministers and widows and orphans of ministers during 1915, according to the annual report of Dr. Joseph E. Hingley, secretary of the board of conference claims, submitted at the annual meeting of the board here today. Fifteen million dollars is needed for the pension fund, Dr. Hingley's report said, and of this amount \$6,000,000 now is in the treasury of the conference.

Paris Journal Calls Colonel House a Sphinx in a Soft Hat

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Paris press comments upon the discretion of Colonel House, which is described as being impenetrable and admirable. The Excelsior publishes an article on Colonel House and uses as an illustration for it a composite photograph of the colonel and the sphinx. It heads the article "A Sphinx in a Soft Hat." It says that the most experienced interviewers admit that Mr. Wilson's envoy has baffled them as they had never before been baffled. All of them had asked him to confirm or deny the phrase attributed to him by the Berliner Tagblatt to the effect that his love for Germany grows greater every time he visits it. The questions obtained no satisfaction, but admit that in view of their own experience, they do not believe for a moment that he committed himself to that extent.

CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Keating Measure Adopted by Lower Chamber of Congress by Vote of 337 to 46.

OPPOSITION FROM THE SOUTH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Keating bill barring from interstate commerce the products of child labor was passed by the house today, 337 to forty-six, and now goes to the senate. It imposes heavy penalties for interstate shipments of any commodity in whole or in part produced by children under 16 working in mills, canneries, workshops or manufacturing establishments. Where children are employed at night for more than eight hours a day in this latter class of industries, the minimum age is 16 instead of 14.

Opposition to the bill came largely from the south. Representative Webb of North Carolina, chairman of the house judiciary committee urged that it was unconstitutional, and sought unsuccessfully to exempt the children of widows from its operation.

Arkansas River May Cut New Channel Below Cummins

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2.—Fear that flood waters in the Arkansas river wearing away the levees may cause the stream to desert its present channel through Arkansas from the convict farm at Cummins and sea, its waters down Bayou Bartholomew, emptying into the Mississippi below the Arkansas-Louisiana line, was expressed today by river men. At the convict farm the river is eating away the levees less than five miles from the head of the bayou. No information was received here this morning as to the fate of 800 negro convicts marooned at Cummins.

Several hundred persons are marooned near Douglas and work of bringing them to the town continued throughout last night and today. Three hundred to 500 families near Douglas will be without food within a few days, according to messages that have been sent to Mayor Taylor of Little Rock and to Senators Clarke and Robinson in Washington asking help.

At Fort Smith relief committees have begun to take care of the refugees from the lowlands who still are crowding into the city. About 200 houses in and near Arkansas are under water. At Newport, which was covered with water from two to fifteen feet deep this morning, homes are stocked with provisions to last a week.

British People Are Woefully Ignorant, Says School Board

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A manifesto calling for a drastic reform in the educational system of Great Britain is published today over the signatures of a committee of thirty-six leading scientists, including Sir William Osler, Regius professor of medicine, Oxford university; Sir William Ramsay, Sir William Crookes and Lord Rayleigh.

The manifesto declares that the British are woefully ignorant people and are paying heavily for their ignorance. It urges a reconstruction of the school system as an immediate necessity.

"The nation's success now and in the different periods of reconstruction after the war," says the manifesto, "depends largely on the possession by the leaders and administrators of scientific methods and habits of mind. For the last fifty years efforts have been made vainly to introduce the study of experimental science in the country's schools and colleges as an essential part of the educational program."

SUSPECT HELD IN LONDON TELLS ON VON PAPAN

LONDON, Feb. 2.—According to a statement made by the authorities here today, Immigration Taylor, detained here on the charge of having failed to register as an alien enemy has made a confession to the effect that Captain Frans Von Papan, recalled Germany military attaché at Washington, organized the plan for blowing up the Welland canal.

GREECE AND ROUMANIA SIGN NEUTRALITY PACT

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Adevartul, a newspaper of Bucharest, declares that Greece and Roumania have signed a dual neutrality convention, according to a dispatch received here by wireless telegraph from Rome.

VON BERNSTORFF ASSERTS APPAM CAME AS A PRIZE

German Ambassador Formally Serves Notice His Government Contends for Possession of Ship.

BRITONS ORDERED FREED

Berge Objects Vigorously to Release of Englishmen Acting as Gun Porters.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LANDING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today formally notified Secretary Lansing that the Appam was brought into Hampton Roads as a prize, under the terms of the Prussian-American treaty, which guarantees it to the captors and thus officially served notice that Germany contends for possession of the ship. Collector Hamilton reported late this afternoon that Lieutenant Berge objected vigorously to release of British subjects aboard the Appam who served as gun porters for the prize crew. It was said might be some delay in landing pending further consideration. State department, Lieutenant Berge also objected to allowing consuls to communicate with nationals while at sea and the department should not.

On receipt of the notice, Secretary Lansing ordered the release of the crew of the Appam, which fell victims to the German raider, now aboard it, arrangements made for Dr E. Meriwether and wife, S. James, the purser of the Appam, and the captains of the six vessels sunk by the Appam's captor to land here immediately.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—British Vice Consul Foley called on collector Hamilton and formally demanded the release of the prisoners. He stated that if the ship remained in American waters it could not be regarded as a prize and must be turned over to the owners. Mr. Hamilton replied that all such questions must be passed upon in Washington. Immigration Inspector Morton announced that fourteen of the Appam's passengers are in indigent circumstances and would not be permitted to land.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Collector Hamilton was instructed to allow all persons aboard the Appam, except the officers and men of the prize crew, to come ashore. It was said a final decision regarding the ship's status had been reached. Late today it was announced at the State department that the neutrality board held the Appam to be a prize and that the German raider was quietly withdrawn. The general impression prevailed, however, that the board had so held, but that it would not be announced until later.

One American on Appam. OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Feb. 2.—A naturalized American citizen, G. A. Tagliaverti, was discovered by Immigration Inspector Morton today aboard the Appam. Morton immediately served written notice on Lieutenant Berge to release him. Berge made no response and Morton reported the case to Washington. Tagliaverti was naturalized in Eureka county, Nevada. He had been in Eureka mining gold and was on his way home via England. He had not made known to Lieutenant Berge that he was an American citizen, but he produced his second naturalization papers when Inspector Morton appeared.

Captain Harrison, commanding the British steamer Appam before it was taken by the Germans, reported to the Elder-Dempster company of New York, agents for the owners of the Appam, that it was not the German raider who took the prize crew on his vessel. He said, however, that he knew the name of the German craft.

National Guard Suggests 500 Men in Each District

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representatives of the executive committee of the National Guard association continued before the house military committee today organized in behalf of recognizing the country's first line army. General W. F. Sadler of New Jersey said that if congress would provide for the organization of the guard on the basis of 500 men for every congressional district, the force would total 250,000 on a peace footing, which could be readily doubled for war. General Sadler said the annual total of a militia pay bill would be about \$5,000,000. Estimates on the continental army, he added, ranged from \$40,000,000 to \$25,000,000. General Sadler insisted that guardsmen went into the service because they believed they would be sent to the front in case of war, and if they were now superseded by a continental army, he was certain he could not retain 95 per cent of his present force ninety days.

Women Witnesses in Mohr Case Are Held for Perjury

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Basile Spellman, the wife, and Mrs. Gertrude Bally, a sister of Henry H. Spellman, on trial with Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr and Cecil Brown for the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, were arrested today on a charge of perjury. The women had testified at the morning session and had given evidence in support of an alibi for Spellman.

The Weather. For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity Fair, slowly rising temperature. WARMER. Comparative Local Record. Station and State Temp. High-Low-Rain-Of Weather.