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CASHIER ELLIOTT MAKES HIGH JUMP IN BUSINESS LIFE

Graduates from Paper Hanging to Running Farmers' State Bank at Decatur in Very Brief Interval.

INDIANS HELP HIM ALONG

Profitable Work Loaning Them Money Gives Him Needed Capital.

THEN BUYS DEPRESSED STOCK

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
Decatur, Neb., May 15.—(Special.)—"How did Cashier John E. Elliott of the Farmers' State bank of Decatur ever get into the banking business?" is a question freely asked by people in Decatur and other parts of the state who have become interested in the meteoric career of this banker, whose banking career was suddenly checked a little over a week ago when the State Banking board closed the doors and took complete charge.

Six years ago or so, John E. Elliott of Decatur was a painter and paper-hanger. Suddenly he appeared as cashier of the Farmers' State bank, in a year after that he declared a dividend of 50 per cent, and was paying 5 per cent to depositors and some-times 6 per cent to favored depos-itors.

Takes a Promotion.
Well, when Mr. Elliott had painted and hung paper about as long as he felt a man of his abilities should be engaged in such a task, he went to Rosalie, Neb., and went to work for his brother-in-law, Ted Johnson, in the Farmers' State bank of Rosalie.

At Rosalie Elliott was used as an "outside man." In other words, he worked as a kind of "field man," particularly among the Indians of the reservation. Many bankers of the section around the Indian reservation do more or less business with the Indians, and many of them carry a good deal of Indian paper.

Indians His Customers.
So Elliott was the field man among the Indians. He was the fellow who negotiated the loans among the Indians and traded and dealt with them in various ways.

Here he accumulated vast stores of information and water funds of experience in banking and in dealing with Indians. He became more and more shrewd in these dealings, and in the meantime he began to amass a little wealth. The business there was profitable.

Soon he began to have ambitions to be head of a bank of his own.

About this time, in the early part of the summer of 1914, when the Farmers' State bank of Decatur was not doing especially well, the State Banking board recommended an assessment of 35 per cent of its capital stock to help the little institution along.

This, of course, was before Elliott came into the life of the bank.

Assessment Levied.
This recommendation was made by the state board after Examiner E. H. Maloney had reported the condition of the bank to the state board and had found some bad paper there. His examination was made about April 1, 1914. The directors of the little Decatur bank levied the assessment on the stock, and it was all paid except on about fifteen shares, the holders of which either had no money or refused to pay up the assessment.

Now, Elliott came upon the scene. Up to this time he had been busy making his fortune trading with the Indians and acting as "field man" for the Rosalie bank.

When he heard of this assessment of 35 per cent he knew a number of shares were held in Sioux City. In fact, the bank had been started by the Live Stock National bank of Sioux City in 1908, as a branch bank, and much of the stock was still held in that city.

Sioux Cityans Sell.
Elliott now made a trip to Sioux City, went among the stockholders of the Decatur bank there and had a talk with them about the 35 per cent assessment. He used this assessment talk to depress the stock, and, in fact, it was not necessary to depress it much, for the Sioux City men were

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

MEXICAN BANDITS PLAN MORE RAIDS

General Funston Will Increase the Patrols Near Brownsville to Prevent Deprivations.

ARMED BANDITS AT PROGRESSO

San Antonio, Tex., May 15.—Information indicating a plan for the resumption of raids across the international line near Brownsville, Tex., has reached army headquarters here and will, it is expected, cause a considerable strengthening of the force now patrolling that district. General Funston and his staff will study in detail today the proposed reorganization of the entire border patrol, and it was indicated that the Thirtieth infantry, coming from New York, would be sent to Rio Grande City for service between there and Brownsville, the district so frequently raided a year ago.

Official reports from the officer commanding gave no additional news of the activities of armed Mexicans opposite Progresso, Tex., but their presence there was in line with reports made by both agents of the Department of Justice and agents of the State department.

No apparent anxiety regarding the position of the little force that entered Mexico near Boquillas was indicated at headquarters. Colonel Sibley is commanding only four troops of cavalry and a machine gun company, but army men here believe that he would have no difficulty in withdrawing if menaced by a superior force.

Sibley Asks for More Men.
Marathon, Tex., May 15.—The expedition in search of the bandits who committed the Glenn Springs outrage has checked its dash into Mexico and is now awaiting reinforcements before pushing on, according to reports received here today.

A message has been sent to General Funston by Colonel Sibley, commanding the Fourteenth cavalry, it was learned here, asking for aid.

Military observers here point out that Major Langhorne and his flying squadron of the Eighth cavalry are now perhaps 200 miles beyond their base without sufficient troops to protect their line of communication.

Marathon the base, is ninety miles distant from Boquillas over broken country. Several instances have been reported the last few days of bandits cutting in behind the expedition without meeting armed resistance.

Supplies of every character are now being rushed from Marathon to Boquillas, there to be transferred to pack animals for Sibley's expedition. Mexican teamsters are engaged in this work under Captain John S. Chambers of the quartermaster's department. He reports the Mexicans faithful to their trust. No supplies have failed yet to reach their destination.

The two Mexican prisoners brought into Marathon by Sheriff Shoemaker from Boquillas last Saturday night will be sent to Alpine for trial for murder.

Unusual Honors Paid to Memory of Jewish Mark Twain

New York, May 15.—The memory of Solomon Rabinowitz, "the Jewish Mark Twain," was honored in unusual fashion at his funeral here today. A procession of more than 3,000 men, women and children followed the funeral cortege through the streets of the east side, which the poet had often depicted in prose and poetry.

The crowd which had gathered at the synagogue was so great that it was impossible for the bar to be taken into the building and the funeral prayers were read by the rabbi from the steps.

Rabbi J. L. Magnes, in opening the funeral services, read Rabinowitz' will. In it the author pleaded that his family mention his name only with laughter and stipulated that each year one of his "most joyous stories" was to be read at a family gathering.

Chicago Bankers Arrange "Peace Credits" to France

Chicago, May 15.—Chicago bankers have entered into definite arrangements with French commissioners, it was announced today, to supply "peace credits" covering the sale of American manufactures. The arrangement becomes effective with the end of the war.

The arrangements have been perfected not only for the placing of large orders with Chicago manufacturers for machinery to be delivered to French business concerns, but for the payment for the goods through credits to be extended by the local banks," said one member of the group.

VAN VLEET CONTINUES IN CHARGE OF W. P. CASE

San Francisco, Cal., May 15.—The United States circuit court of appeals today virtually left it with Judge William Van Fleet of the United States district court to fix the sale price of the Western Pacific railway by refusing to compel him to certify as the highest court charges of disqualification brought by the Equitable Trust company of New York.

UNITED STATES IS DRAFTING VIGOROUS NOTE TO ENGLAND

United States will use to Counter seizure and Detention of the Mails by Britain.

IT WILL GO FORWARD SOON

Officials Say the Message Will Be Very Vigorous

IS NOW BEING PREPARED

Washington, May 15.—The American government is preparing a protest characterized by officials as "very vigorous" against the interference with mails to and from the United States by Great Britain. A note to be sent forward in the near future will take the position that the United States can no longer countenance seizure and detention of mails to and from the United States, particularly those concerning neutrals.

The reply recently received from Great Britain to the last American note protesting against interference with American mails is considered unsatisfactory.

Protests have been made to the government by many individuals and firms who have been injured by the frequent long delays in mails.

The subject is under detail study at the State department and President Wilson has decided to make representations to Great Britain as quickly as a note can be completed.

The British government will be informed that the United States considers it imperative that its present policy be modified.

Villista Chief Slain in Skirmish with American Soldiers

Lake Itasca, Mex., May 14.—(By Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 15.)—Three bandits, including Julio Cardenas, the Villista leader, were killed in a skirmish with an American detachment near Rubio ranch, twenty miles east of here today.

The Americans, twelve strong, under the command of Lieutenant George S. Patton, comprised an automobile detachment sent to purchase forage. The bandits fired upon Lieutenant Patton and his guide after they had alighted from the machines and were approaching the ranch house.

The Americans deployed to prevent the escape of the snipers and Lieutenant Patton returned the fire, wounding the bandits, who meanwhile fled through the rear of the house. Overtaken later, the Mexicans were killed.

There were no American casualties. The bodies of the Mexicans were brought here and buried. Papers in their pockets revealed their identity.

President Asks Wescott to Make Nominating Speech

Washington, May 15.—President Wilson has asked John W. Wescott, attorney general of New Jersey, who made the speech nominating him at the Baltimore convention, to make the nominating speech at St. Louis.

Mr. Wescott has accepted. He conferred today with the president. When the president asked Mr. Wescott he did not know that the New Jersey delegates on the same day had selected Governor Fielder.

In view of the president's wish to have Wescott it is expected the governor will withdraw.

Mr. Wescott is a candidate for senator from New Jersey, opposing Senator Martine.

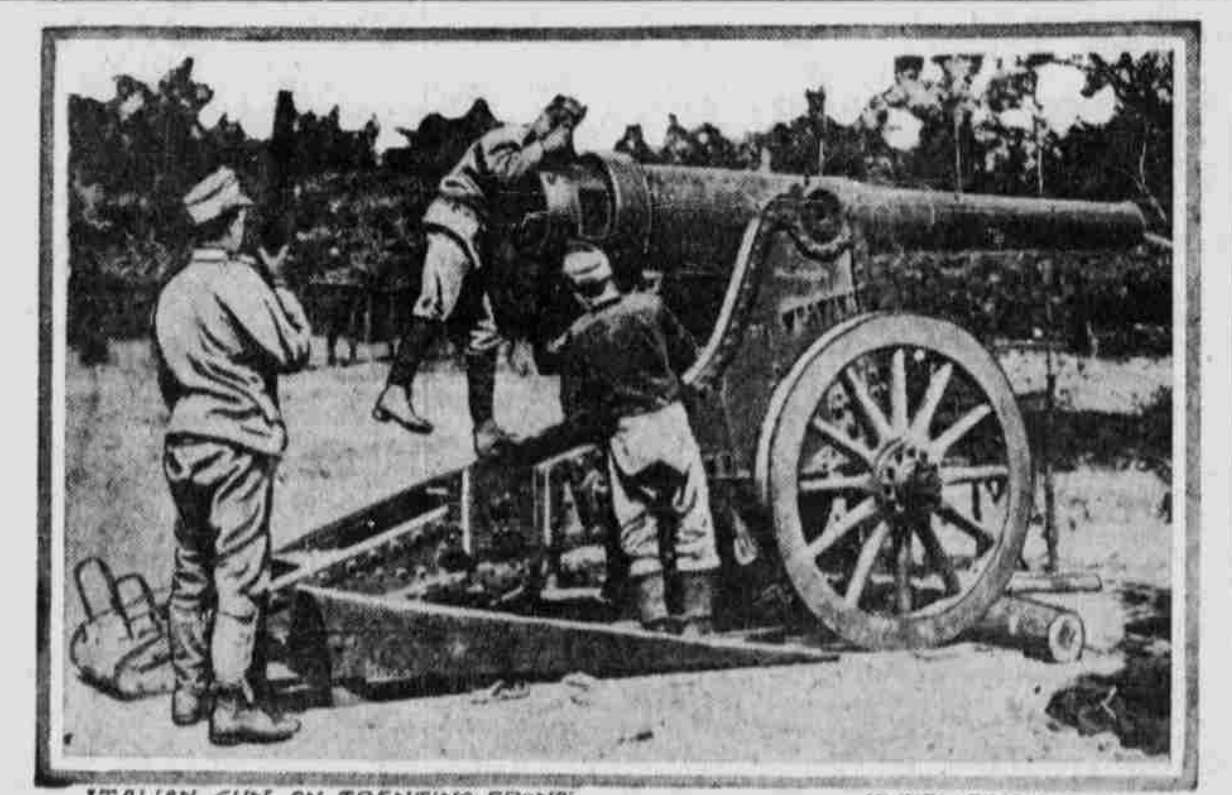
Close advisers have begun mapping out the platform to be presented to the convention. Peace and prosperity are understood to have been settled upon as being the principal issues.

Fifteen Thousand See Negro Burned To Death at Waco

Waco, Tex., May 15.—With 15,000 persons as witnesses, including women and children, Jesse Washington, negro boy, who confessed in the criminal assault and murder of Miss Lucy Sawyer, seven miles south of here last Monday was taken from the Fifth district court room today and burned on the public square.

The burning came immediately after the negro's trial had ended and after the jury had returned a verdict of guilty, giving him the death penalty. Some one notified from the negro started the cry of "Get the negro" and Washington was seized.

AUSTRIANS MASSING FOR ATTACK IN TRENITINO—According to recent dispatches, the Austrians have mobilized a large army for a big attack against the Italians in the Trentino. The picture shows one of the big Italian field guns in the Trentino.



WINTRY BLASTS SWEEP THE WEST

Railroads Report Low Temperatures in Several States, with Snow Falls and Wind.

MAY HURT SHEEP FLOCKS

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 15.—Recommendation that no change be made in the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church which prohibits church members from dancing, playing cards and attending the theater was adopted late today by the committee on the state of the church by a vote of 113 to 43. The sub-committee, which recommended that the prohibition against these diversions be removed, announced it would submit a minority report to the conference.

All of the western railroads reported temperatures as low as 30 degrees above zero through western Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado Monday, with a brisk wind blowing from the northwest.

The Burlington road reported a fall of two feet of snow throughout the Black Hills country Sunday and Sunday night, with clearing weather Monday morning. There was snow reported at most of the stations in the western part of Nebraska, with four inches at Belmont. On the Billings line one to three inches of snow was reported from Alliance, north to beyond Sheridan.

Along the Northwestern the snowfall of Sunday and Sunday night covered an area approximately 100 miles wide through northern Nebraska and up into South Dakota and from central Wyoming as far east as Inman.

On the Union Pacific there was one to two inches of snow from North Platte to a considerable distance west of Cheyenne, Wyo., with light flurries over the branches north and south of the main line. There was also considerable snow through the eastern portion of Colorado.

Temperatures during the night dropped to below freezing.

Heavy Rains General.
During Saturday night and most of Sunday heavy rains were general over the whole of the state, with the exception of a narrow strip along the Missouri river. In the west and north this rain turned to snow.

In many places in the state the rains were torrential, more than an inch being the rule. It was rain of long duration, and coming so gently did not wash the soil badly. In many places along the western lines of road the grade was softened and trains were run on a slower schedule, yet no washouts were reported.

Railroad men who keep in touch with the live stock situation are of the opinion that the snow and unusual cold weather in the western part of Nebraska and Colorado and Wyoming will result in some losses, especially among the flocks of the sheepmen. The lambing and shearing season is now in full blast and it is asserted that the snow, followed by the cold, will likely result in the death of a large number of lambs and probably in the death of a good many of the sheep from which the fleeces have been recently taken.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw Loses Damage Suit Against Railroad

New York, May 15.—Dr. Anna H. Shaw, former president of the National Woman's Suffrage association, lost her suit for \$25,000 damages against the Lehigh Valley railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pullman company today when a supreme court jury found that the defendants could not be held responsible for an imperfect station platform, which caused Dr. Shaw to break her ankle while alighting from a train to Jersey City two years ago.

HOGS PASS TEN-DOLLAR MARK AT KANSAS CITY

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—The best hog bid, \$10.00 on the local market today, which is the highest ever paid here in the month of May.

New local records in sheep quotations were established when western shorn fat lambs sold for \$12.00 and western shorn fat hogs for \$12.00.

CASEMENT TRIED TO ENLIST IRISH HELD IN GERMANY

Evidence of Attempt by Sir Roger to Get Prisoners to Join the Irish Rebellion Comes Out at the Trial.

BUT FEW JOINED HIS BRIGADE

Daniel J. Bailey, Who Was Captured With Casement, is Placed on Trial with Him.

STATEMENT OF CROWN LAWYER

London, May 15.—Sir Roger Casement, who only a few years ago achieved international fame for the services he rendered his government in the exposure of the Putumayo rubber atrocities, today faced the bar in an ordinary police court for a preliminary examination to determine whether he should be held for trial on the charge of high treason against the same government in connection with the rebellion in Ireland. Beside Casement stood Daniel Julian Bailey, who faced a similar charge.

Not in many years has so much popular interest been manifested in a case before the courts. This is not due only to the prominence of Casement and to speculation as to his ultimate fate, but also because it has been expected evidence would be produced which would lay bare a widespread plot resulting in the revolt.

There was an unexpected number of applications for seats in the little court room, but admission was restricted to about 100 persons, including representatives of the press.

Sir Horace Plunkett Attends.
Among the earliest arrivals in the courts was Sir Horace Plunkett of the department of agriculture in Ireland. He took a seat near the magistrate. It was understood Sir Horace was merely a spectator and would take no part in the day's proceedings.

A number of relatives and friends of Casement, including seven handsomely gowned women, also reached court at an early hour and were provided with seats well to the front.

Sir John Dickinson, who presided for the lawyers and the witnesses all had taken their places before Casement arrived at 10:40 o'clock and entered the dock. Every face was turned in his direction.

Sir Roger maintained much of his characteristic complaisance. He smiled and nodded as he saw friends in the court room. With him was Daniel Bailey, an Irish soldier captured by the Germans early in the war who went from Germany to Ireland with Sir Roger.

Given Green Uniforms
In his story of the manner in which Casement set about raising an Irish brigade among prisoners in Germany to fight against England, the attorney general said the prisoner had met with little success. Such men as he won over were "bet free, provided with green uniforms and received rewards."

When the attorney general declared that one of the Irish prisoners had struck Casement in the face on being asked to join the brigade, Casement smiled disdainfully. Bailey was one of the prisoners seduced by Casement, the attorney general said, and was made an officer of the brigade.

Second Prisoner in Dock
The spectators were considerably surprised when a second prisoner was placed beside Casement in the dock. This man was Daniel Julian Bailey, a private soldier whose home is at Wembley, a village near London. Bailey was arrested near Tralee, Ireland, April 21. He was jointly charged with Casement with high treason, but his exact connection with the Sinn Feiners has not so far been made public.

In the formal charge Casement is described as of no occupation and no fixed abode. The charge against both defendants reads, "for that they did, on the 1st day of November, 1914, and on divers other occasions between that day and the 21st day of April, 1916, unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously commit high treason within and without the realm of England in contempt of our sovereign lord, the king, and his laws, to the evil example of others in like case and contrary to the duty and alliance of the said defendants."

Attorney General Sir Frederick E. Smith, A. H. Bodkin, and Travers Humphreys appeared for the prosecution and Prof. J. H. Morgan and Artorius Jones for the defendants. Sir John Dickinson presided.

Worked Among Irish in Germany.
In the opening of the case for the crown the attorney general charged that Casement had conducted a systematic campaign among the Irish prisoners in Germany with the purpose of seducing them from their allegiance. Bailey, he said, had been seduced in this manner and had made a statement (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

Reynolds Opens Committee Rooms In the Coliseum

Chicago, May 15.—James H. Reynolds, secretary of the republican national committee, arrived here today and opened committee headquarters in the Coliseum, where the republican national convention will convene on June 7.

First attention was directed to getting the contacts over delegation in shape for presentation in the whole committee, which meets here June 7. Power than thirty centers are on file in the list of contacts as the late are Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Nearly all of the contacts involve factional disputes.

Among the problems which faced the secretary in his arrival was the distribution of seats. In the press reports there are indications for 28, and 1,000 applications for seats have been received by Mr. Reynolds.

The committee on arrangements already has made for the use of presidential candidates and their friends. It has been arranged with Mr. Reynolds that applications for a total of 200 seats

The Weather

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday	
Hour	Temp.
8 A. M.	42
9 A. M.	42
10 A. M.	42
11 A. M.	42
12 M.	42
1 P. M.	42
2 P. M.	42
3 P. M.	42
4 P. M.	42
5 P. M.	42
6 P. M.	42
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12 M.	42
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7 P. M.	42
8 P. M.	42
9 P. M.	42
10 P. M.	42
11 P. M.	42
12 M.	42

Comparative Local Record	
Year	Temp.
1894	42
1904	42
1914	42
1915	42
1916	42
1917	42
1918	42
1919	42
1920	42
1921	42
1922	42
1923	42
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2000	42

By A. WELLS, meteorologist.