PART ONE.
NEWS SECTION
PAGES ONE TO TWELVE.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER.
Fair

VOL. XLV—NO. 295. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1916—TWENTY PAGES. On Trains, at Hotels, News Stands, etc., 5c. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

WAITE HAS WIFE MARKED AS ONE OF HIS VICTIMS

Karpas Testifies That Prisoner Married Woman in Order That He Might Secure Her Money.

BOUND TO ACCOMPLISH ENDS

Puts Ground Glass in Marmalade and Germ Cultures in the Fish Served at Meals.

STICKS TO INSANITY CLAIM

New York May 26.—Dr. Arthur W. Waite told an alienist engaged for his defense in his trial for the murder of John E. Peck, the Grand Rapids millionaire, that he had intended to kill his wife, Clara Peck Waite, and that he married her only for her money, according to testimony given by the alienist, Dr. Morris J. Karpas today. Dr. Karpas added that Waite said he did not intend to stop at anything to gain his ends.

Cross examination, Waite told the prosecutor he "was not sure that he would not have killed his wife." Waite declared he did not think he was crazy and denied that he had at any time pretended that he was insane, denied that he had ever told the prosecutors that "the man from Egypt" had killed Mr. Peck and swore that he slept perfectly after the murder.

Dr. Waite declined to admit that he had made himself appear worse than he was in order to convince the jury he was insane.

The alienist, for Waite testified that he did not appear to be mentally well and that he was abnormal in that all his interests were centered in himself.

Ground Glass In Marmalade.

Miss Catherine Peck, sister of John E. Peck, was called. Waite testified yesterday that in an attempt to kill her he had placed ground glass in marmalade and germ culture in fish that she was to eat.

Miss Peck said she accepted Waite as what he appeared to be and told of entrusting her business matters to him. She smiled as she recalled her narrow escape from death.

"I ate some of the marmalade," she said. "When I opened the jar again I found it full of something like sand. I took it back to the store and the proprietor apologized."

Waite smiled broadly at her recital of this incident. The witness was then excused.

Waite laughed until his shoulders shook when Abraham Bassford, jr., a tennis player with whom the defendant had played, testified that Waite had "blown up" in his game and had merely smiled when "called down for errors."

Dr. Menas S. Gregory, head of the psychopathic ward at Bellevue, was then called as the first alienist for the defense.

First Alienist Called.

Dr. Gregory testified that while Waite was in Bellevue he asked the physician to intercede for him with the district attorney and also inquired:

"If I should escape the consequencs of this act do you think I would make a useful citizen?"

Dr. Gregory said he told the prisoner that he knew that he was doing wrong and the consequences of his acts. The physician declined to intercede.

Dr. Morris J. Karpas, formerly of Bellevue hospital, also was called as an alienist for the defense. He said he examined Dr. Waite in the hospital, that he did not appear to be mentally well and that he was abnormal in that his entire interest was centered upon himself. "Waite told me," testified Dr. Karpas, "that he intended to kill his wife. He said he had not intended to stop at anything to gain his ends."

STANLEY M. ROSEWATER TO ADDRESS BARRISTER'S CLUB

Stanley M. Rosewater will address the weekly noonday meeting of the Barrister's club, which will be held at the Commercial club rooms today, on the subject, "The Law and the Newspaper."

The Weather

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

3 a. m.	74
4 a. m.	74
7 a. m.	66
8 a. m.	69
9 a. m.	68
10 a. m.	69
11 a. m.	71
12 m.	73
1 p. m.	74
2 p. m.	76
3 p. m.	77
4 p. m.	78
5 p. m.	81
6 p. m.	78
7 p. m.	76
8 p. m.	76

Comparative Local Record.

Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding period of the last three years.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Highest yesterday	81	68	81	71
Lowest yesterday	64	52	52	47
Mean temperature	72	58	68	54
Precipitation	.00	.12	.25	.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	65
Excess for the day	7
Total excess since March 1	77
Normal precipitation	.16 inch
Deficiency for the day	.16 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	4.11 inches
Deficiency since March 1	2.46 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1915	1.66 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1914	1.17 inches

Report from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State.	Temp. 7 p. m.	High-est.	Rain-fall.
Cheyenne	66	68	.04
Davenport	68	72	T
Denver	64	72	.06
Des Moines	74	84	.02
Dodge City	74	82	.02
Lander	58	68	.06
North Platte	72	78	.02
Omaha	74	76	.02
Pueblo	74	74	.02
Rapid City	60	64	.12
Salt Lake	68	68	T
Santa Fe	66	68	.02
Sheridan	64	68	.02
Sioux City	74	76	T
Valentine	70	76	.20

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

DR. ARTHUR WARREN WAITE IN THE COURT ROOM—Smiling indifference has ch[illegible] surgeon-dentist on trial in New York fo[illegible] his wife's parents. This picture shows the half smile and half sneer that has marked his face since the taking of the testimony of the first witness.

DR ARTHUR WARREN WAITE.
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INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM OF LABOR

Gompers Says Unions Will Work For Rescue of Military Forces From Control of Autocracy.

JUSTICE FOR SMALL NATIONS

Washington, D. C., May 26.—Labor has borne most of the burdens growing out of wars in the past, with little to say in regard to the declaring of wars or their conduct, and in the peace of the future labor must have an increasing voice, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in an address here tonight at the first annual assemblage of the League to Enforce Peace.

Mr. Gompers outlined five principles which he declared represent not only the international program for which labor will work in the future, but for which labor has been contending through the years. These principles, he said, are:

"1. It must be a program under which the military forces of the world will be rescued from the dictation of arbitrary autocracy and absolute secret diplomacy and dedicated to the maintenance of a higher standard of morals, law and justice; a program that will so safeguard the use of military power that it cannot be used by the reactionary forces of privilege in imperialistic aggression, or dragged like a red herring across the path of democratic progress.

Must Permit of Changes.

"2. It must be a program elastic enough to admit of those fundamental changes that the growing life of the world makes inevitable. Any international arrangement that does not afford peaceful methods of securing the results that now can be achieved only by successful fighting will make little headway against war. Labor will oppose any federation of nations so organized that the move powerful nations can use the machinery to maintain the status quo against the demands for change made in the interest of democracy and larger opportunity for the masses.

"3. It must be a program under which the small nation, as well as the large nation, will have a free hand in every just and individual development; a program that will make it im-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

Many Soldiers Faint While Waiting for Anti-Typhus Serum

San Antonio, Tex., May 26.—Members of the Texas National Guard, who have been impatient at the delay in being ordered to posts of danger along the border, fainted in large numbers yesterday while waiting in line to be inoculated with anti-typhus virus.

"Psychological phenomenon," laconically remarked the army surgeons. Further than that no one knows accurately why militiamen, and regulars as well, who often later distinguish themselves in action, should be overcome at the prospect of undergoing a treatment characterized by no pain and no ugly spilling of blood.

"Everybody knows that typhoid fever is dangerous, often causing death," said one surgeon. "Perhaps it is that. Perhaps it is the waiting. The thoughts act on the emotions, but more we do not know. You never can tell which man will faint and which won't."

EIGHTEEN WOMEN HURT IN FOOD RIOT

Frankfort Police Use Swords on Mob of Hungry Females That Raided Butcher Shop.

REPORT IS FROM AMSTERDAM

London, May 26.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that eighteen women were wounded in a fight between police and food rioters at Frankfort-On-the-Main Wednesday night, according to a dispatch received at The Hague.

The riot is said to have started owing to a shortage of meat in the local butcher shops. Three hundred and fifty women, who had been told there was no meat for them, marched through the streets carrying black famine flags and singing socialistic songs.

Officers Use Swords.

The women forced their way into one butcher shop, although it was guarded by soldiers and policemen. After a search they found some meat which they cut up and continued their march, holding the pieces above their heads.

Police attempted to take the meat from the women and a general fight followed in which the officers used their swords. One woman was arrested for shouting "Down with the emperor." A local paper which referred to the affair was ordered suspended for two months.

Red Cross Has Great Task.

New York, May 26.—Problems which Europe faces today in caring for the millions of war sufferers make plain the need of Red Cross preparedness in this country, declares Ernest P. Bicknell, director general of civilian relief of the American Red Cross, in a statement given out today at Red Cross headquarters.

"In the terrible tests of efficiency to which the societies of the Red Cross have been subjected by war conditions in Europe and in the wasteful futility of uncentralized and uncontrolled relief agencies as observed here at home," says Mr. Bicknell, "is found a solemn warning to the American Red Cross of the vital importance of preparedness."

Fifteen Millions Dependent.

The director general estimates that in the hospitals, the ambulances and the relief stations in the belligerent countries no less than 300,000 Red Cross workers are employed. In the British Red Cross service alone there are 80,000. More than 15,000,000 people, according to his estimate, have been made dependent by the war operations, while the areas fought over contained a population of 35,000,000.

CHISEL IS RUN THROUGH RED OAK BOY'S FOOT

Red Oak, Ia., May 26.—(Special)—Merrill Hawkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hawkins, is compelled to walk with the aid of crutches, having penetrated his left foot with a wood chisel at the manual training room in the Lincoln school building. Merrill and some of the other school boys were working in the manual training department and as Merrill started to go hurriedly around one of the tables he stepped on the end of a three-eighths inch wood chisel which was lying on the floor. The sharp end of the chisel was raised from the floor and as he brought his left foot around he kicked the edge of the chisel, the tool entering his foot at the instep and coming out near the heel.

CERVANTES, THE VILLISTA BANDIT LEADER, IS DEAD

Shot to Death in Brush With American Troops in Country to the South of Cruces, in Mexico.

ONE AMERICAN IS KILLED

Engineers Are Attacked and Later Are Reinforced by Detachment of Infantry.

AMERICANS ARE OUTNUMBERED

Field Headquarters, Near Namiquipa, May 25., Via Radio to Columbus, N. M., May 26.—Candelario Cervantes, the Villista bandit leader, was killed by American troops south of Cruces today.

Cervantes' end came after he had made a surprise attack south of Cruces on a detachment of engineers repairing the motor truck road. He was beaten back and pursued into the hills by the engineers, who had been reinforced by a detachment of the Seventh infantry. One other Mexican, Jose Bencorne, and one of the Americans were killed. Two Americans were wounded.

Battle Lasts an Hour.

When the engagement began the bandits outnumbered the Americans two to one, there being twenty of them. The engagement lasted almost an hour with a hot interchange of bullets. Then the reinforcements from the Seventh came in sight and the Villistas broke for the hills.

Private George O. Hulitt was the hero of the fight. Bullets from his rifle laid low both of the bandits killed.

The identification of Cervantes was at first uncertain. Later, however, Mexicans who examined the body declared it was that of Cervantes. It was photographed for further identification.

Cervantes' home is in Namiquipa. He has been a thorn in the side of the army in northern Chihuahua ever since the expedition began. He had succeeded hitherto in avoiding persistent cavalry searches. His death probably means the breaking up of the Villistas in this direction.

General Pershing is much gratified over the latest fight, saying that there remain only a few bands of marauders to be hunted down.

Proclamation to Mexicans.

On Cervantes' body was found a copy of a proclamation, which read as follows:

"To citizens and leaders of the Carranza army: We, who subscribe ourselves members of the Mexican army and citizens loyal to the national defense, set forth that in the circumstances that have befallen our country with the armed invasion by the United States of the north, the shame of our souls and the unmentionable affront before all the world, we desire as true sons of our saddend Mexico to no longer bear the name of traitors.

"We further desire to combat the invading enemy without quater, and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

Tornado Sweeps District Near Ord

Ord, Neb., May 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Telephone communication was destroyed in the devastated territory to the north and east of Ord by the tornado last night. The wind was hight about 8 o'clock, and the tornado was apparent to many people in town when two clouds came together near the city limits and moved away toward the northeast.

The worst damage was done to farm property ten miles north of Ord, and in the neighborhood of Rosevale and Ericson. Insurance men estimated that $50,000 damage was done to property in Valley county.

There was no loss of life. James Heitz tells of a fence post being pulled out of theg round and being driven through the body of a horse in the pasture.

BANKERS FOR GOOD ROADS AT GRAND ISLAND MEET

Grand Island, Neb., May 26.—(Special Telegram.)—The resolutions of the group meeting of bankers adopted thisafternoon endorsed the thrift campaign waged by the National Bankers' association; enthusiastically approved the highway commission system as proposed by the Nebraska Association of Commercial clubs; commended the State Banking board for its efforts to protect the guaranty fund ofthe state by the recent rulings making the duplication of blanks and the entry of inexperienced men difficult, and expressed appreciation for the splendid entertainment received in Grand Island.

This city was for the fifth time in succession chosen for the next convention, though Gothenburg invited the group to meet in that city in 1917.

T. H. Kelly of Gothenburg was elected president; Roy Langford, North Platte, vice president; Peter Jesen, Lexington, secretary-treasurer.

One Year Ago Today in the War

British battleship Majestic sunk at the Dardanelles.

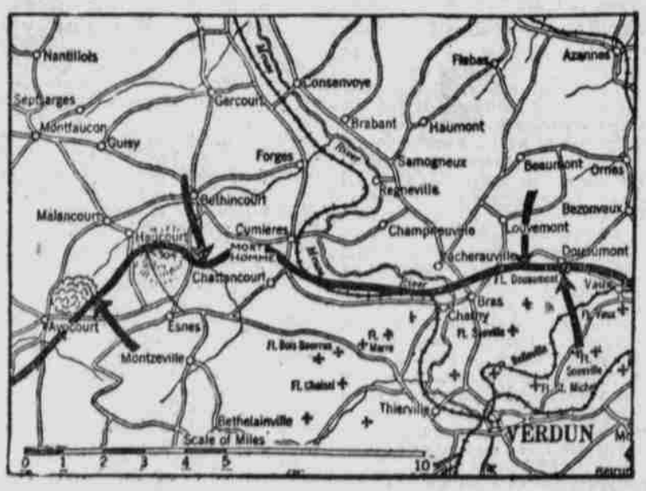
French aeroplane squadron attacked munition factory at Mannheim.

Heavy French attack carried successive German lines north of Arras.

Vienna announced capture of Russian positions northeast and southeast of Przemysl.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark sent to Italy, Germany and Austria notification of the Scandinavian countries' neutrality.

FRENCH TAKE OFFENSIVE IN VERDUN REGION—The accompanying map of the immediate neighborhood of Verdun shows the region in which some of the most furious fighting of the war has been going on for the last few days. The arrows show the direction of the attacks, both French and German.



U. S. IS RAPIDLY TAKING THE LEAD

Judge Gary Says People Will Insist That All Their Interests Be Adequately Protected.

EXPORT BUSINESS INCREASING

New York, May 26.—Declaring that the United States was rapidly becoming the leader among the nations of the world and that it was "high time for everyone to understand that a large majority of the people of the United States will insist upon the utilization of every facility to protect and to honorably further the interests of their own country," Judge Elbert H. Gary spoke here today at the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel institute on what he considered "momentous questions" involving life, liberty and happiness. "It is likely opportunity will be given to the voters to give expression to their views in the near future relating to some of these questions," he said. "The large majority have a friendly feeling toward business success, large or small, so long as it is decently and fairly conducted.

"We believe thoroughly in the regulation and restraint of business, but only in such a way as to prevent harm and injury to the public interest. The government and the business men should work in harmony.

Export Business Increasing.

"Our export business is large and increasing. The total exports for March of this year were $411,476,638 in value, an increase of $114,864,786 over March, 1915.

"The markets of the world are multiplying in number and increasing in importance. We are hoping for open ports in every country. We have not heretofore had our proportionate share of this trade. One reason for the limited amount of our export business in the past is found in the lack of ships owned, controlled and operated by Americans. We have been more or less subjected to the domination of foreigners having the ownership or control of ships and who are interested directly or indirectly in business competing with us.

New Shipping Lines Needed.

"When the present wars are ended these conditions will be even worse than they have ever been before unless there are adopted laws or amendments that will place our merchant marine on an equality with that of other nations.

"We are in favor of peace for our nation; not at any price, but we would, if necessary, pay liberally for it. We would fight any other nation, but only defensively.

"So anxious are our people to avoid trouble and to maintain a peace footing they are willing to submit temporarily even to sneers and insults before they will assume an offensive attitude and run the risk of precipitating a war unnecessarily. This is a strong statement, but it represents the real attitude of a large majority of our people.

Strong Navy Important.

"If the United States is to assume and maintain the important position among nations that has been thrust upon it, it must be possessed of the same elements of power and strength that others have. It must be prepared to protect its commerce on the seas. It must be ready to support other nations in the insistence that the ports of all foreign friendly nations shall remain free and open to all. And even more important to consider, we would be able to exert a powerful influence in aiding and even compelling international peace.

In closing, Judge Gary said: "There is not intended to be nor is there any question of politics involved in what has been said, notwithstanding there may be differences of opinion held by persons of different political parties concerning some of the points discussed. The steel industry is good; better than ever before."

Brandeis Certain To Win For Judge

Washington, May 26.—An agreement was reached among senators today under which the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court will be disposed of next week practically without discussion in the senate. The specific date will be fixed later. The agreement was reached by republican members of the judiciary committee, who oppose confirmation, and their democratic colleagues, who carried through the favorable report on the nomination.

Republicans who have opposed Mr. Brandeis admitted that his confirmation was assured.

GERMANS ADVANCE ON EAST OF MEUSE

Berlin Official Report Tells of Additional Gains West of Haudremont Quarry.

FRENCH STORY CONTRADICTORY

Berlin, May 26.—(Via London.)—German troops have continued successfully their attacks on the east bank of the Meuse, extending their positions to the west of Hauderemont quarry and crossing the Douaumont ravine, the war office announced today. South of Fort Douaumont the French were driven back further. The Germans captured an additional 600 prisoners and 12 machine guns.

The enemy aeroplane brought down south of Chateau Salins, reported on May 21, was the fifth put out of action in aerial engagements by Lieutenant Wintgens.

French Official Report.

Paris, May 26. — There has been little change in the situation on the Verdu front, says the French official announcement this afternoon.

The artillery bombardment was very violent about Avoecourt Wood and Le Mort Homme. At the latter place a German attack was stopped by the French in a curtain of fire at its inception.

On the right bank of the Meuse the French succeeded in recovering part of the trenches occupied yesterday by the Germans between Haudremont Wood and Thiaumont Farm. Otherwise the battle front was calm.

Dissension Sought To Be Stirred Up in Government Circles

Washington, May 26.—Secretary Lansing attended the cabinet meeting today, after having been confined to his home by an attack of indigestion for nearly a week. The secretary said he had been able to do little work during his illness, the effects of which he still showed when he arrived at the White House.

The State department made this statement regarding published reports that Secretary Lansing was contemplating resigning from the cabinet because of differences with President Wilson:

"This story is part of a propaganda, the deliberate purpose of which is to create an appearance of dissension in the government, which does not exist. The story was first born last February or March, while the relations between the United States and Germany were somewhat strained. It was sent to Berlin by wireless in press dispatches. It was picked up in transit in an allied country and subsequently published there. In that way the State department became cognizant of the story and instructions were sent to Berlin to watch out for it.

Apparently the persons responsible found out we were prepared for the story, because it never was published in Germany. The directors of this propaganda have now taken advantage of Secretary Lansing's illness to put out the story again."

Mr. Lansing personally denied that he was considering resigning as he left the White House.

Millionaire Miner Arrested on Charge Of Contempt of Court

San Francisco, Cal., May 26.—Jefet Lindeberg, a millionaire mining man of San Francisco, Seattle and Nome, who was one of the famous picturesque characters of the Klondike gold rush, was taken from a northbound train at Hornbrook, Cal., a few miles from the Oregon line, early today and served with a bench warrant charging him with contempt of court.

Lindeberg recently refused to answer questions in court regarding his property and was fined $5, with the alternative of a day in jail. He appealed to the supreme court and was released on his own recognizance. Yesterday the higher court sanctioned the fine.

WIFE OF BRADY RANCHMAN TAKES STRYCHNINE

North Platte, Neb., May 26.—(Special Telegram.—Mrs. Frank Peck, 14 years old, committed suicide at Hill ranch, nine miles north of Brady. Seven small children saw her take strychnine and hurried for their father, who was at work in the field. She died before physicians could reach her. No cause is known for her act.

PRESIDENT MAY SOUND KEYNOTE FOR END OF WAR

Executive Hopes His Address Before League to Enforce Peace Will Have Important Effect.

MR. TAFT OPENS CONVENTION

Former President Says No New Principles Are Involved in the Proposed Program.

ARBITRATION OLD AS THE U. S.

Washington, May 26.—President Wilson has confided to his advisers, it was learned today, that he hopes to make an address before the League to Enforce Peace here tomorrow night which will be of importance in connection with peace. Mr. Wilson has practically completed his speech, working on it yesterday and again today. As a rule the president writes out very few of his speeches in advance, but officials said today he wanted to prepare this one carefully because he realizes the importance of the subject.

The president will sit through the banquet of the league at which he will speak, instead of following his usual custom of arriving just in time for the speaking. He wants to learn as much as possible about the purposes of the league.

Former President Taft, president of the league, will sit next to Mr. Wilson during the banquet and introduce him.

Taft Presides.

The object of the League to Enforce Peace is not to urge President Wilson to take steps to stop the present war, former President Taft, president of the league, declared today in opening its two-day session here.

"We are not here," he said, "to urge the present administration to take steps to stop the present war. Not that we are not hopeful that such steps mak be taken, but we believe that a definite purpose, a purpose with limitations for an association like this, is much more likely to be realized than a general platform for the benefit of humanity."

The league hoped, Mr. Taft said, for a world agreement on a method to make war less probable.

Legal Status of Move Explained.

Acceptance of membership by the United States in a world court in which the joint powers would use their armed and economic forces to enforce its decrees in the interest of international peace was urged today by Mr. Taft.

His address was closely confined to the technical legal questions involved in joining by the United States in such an international tribunal. He denied that such action would curtail the power and authority of either the president or congress by limiting the constitutional discretion of the latter body to declare war.

Mr. Taft explained that the league's platform proposes compulsory submission to the world court of all international disputes not settled by diplomatic negotiation and which are "justiciable questions."

Arbitration Is Legal.

Referring to the so-called Bryan peace treaties, with England and France, Mr. Taft said it was argued that the arbitration stipulation in them was a delegation of the authority of the president and senate over our foreign relations.

"But upon reason and authority this objection is untenable," said Mr. Taft. Since the Jay treaty of 1794, Mr. Taft stated, some American nation had been a party to eighty-four international treaties, of which the United States was involved in two-thirds.

"In ten of these, which were boundary treaties," Mr. Taft continued, "it was never suggested that the government was delegating any power at all to the tribunal. A submission of a judicial question is not a delegation of power to an agent—it is a submission of an issue to a judge, and it is a misnomer to call such a submission a delegation."

Turning to the question of the duty of a nation belonging to the proposed would court to use its army and navy in enforcing its decrees upon other members that should go to war in defiance of the court's decrees, Mr. Taft took issue with former Secretary of State Bryan regarding Mr. Bryan's contention that constitutional amendment would be necessary before the United States could obligate itself in this respect.

"I venture to think that his view is wholly without foundation," Mr. Taft said.

Referring to this nation's treaty with Panama, guaranteeing Pana-

(Continued on Page 2 Column 2.)

The Chicago Convention

For our readers, this biggest political event of the year will be covered by two staff representatives.

Victor Rosewater
Editor of The Bee

Edgar C. Snyder
Washington Correspondent

Through their close personal acquaintance with many of the delegates and all of the active party leaders they will be "next" to what is doing on the inside as well as the outside, and will give graphic reviews of the proceedings from day to day.

Look to The Bee for Convention News