

More store news in THE BEE, than other papers. "The great market place"

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER UNSETTLED

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OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1917.—TWELVE PAGES.

10c Train, at Hotel West, Omaha, Mo., 3c

SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

DYNAMITE BLAST IN SHELL PLANT ROCKS COUNTRY

Fifteen Thousand Tons Explode in Munitions Factory Over Intervals of More Than Two Hours.

LIVES ARE REPORTED LOST In Canadian Car and Foundry Works Producing Munitions for Allies.

ONE OF BIGGEST ANYWHERE

New York, Jan. 11.—Reports reached here also that a number of lives had been lost. Flying shrapnel had injured many. Rescue squads it was said, were unable to reach the scene, and inhabitants continued to flee from the vicinity.

The Canadian car and foundry plant is one of the largest in the east and its buildings cover several acres. It has been working night and day on war orders for the British government.

New York, Jan. 11.—A two hours' of tremendous explosions on the munitions plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry company at Lynchburg, N. J., this afternoon, created a panic throughout the countryside and caused thousands to flee to safety. At 6 o'clock this evening, the explosion was still going on, sounding like the roar of heavy artillery. A great fire was raging in the plant which covers several acres.

Telephone communication with the vicinity was impossible at this time and it could not be feared whether any lives had been lost. The employees were reported, however, to have escaped in time.

It was said 15,000 tons of dynamite had exploded.

At 5:30 o'clock the explosions had not yet ceased. A great blaze illuminated the sky. Roads in all directions were reported to be blocked with fleeing persons.

Half frozen workmen from the plant reached Jersey City after a perilous trip over the Hackensack meadows which was their only escape. They said they feared some of their fellow workmen had lost their lives, but had no definite information. Flames from a small explosion in one part of the plant spread with amazing rapidity, they said.

Rocks Prison Building. James J. Kelly, warden of the Snake Hill penitentiary about one mile from the scene of the explosion, said at 6:45 o'clock tonight that the detonations were as violent as they had been an hour before.

The prison building, which contains 219 prisoners, was being severely shaken, he said, and he felt alarmed for its safety. All the glass in the prison windows had been broken.

The prisoners were badly frightened but were behaving well. Arrangements were being made to remove them should the detonations last much longer.

Between 200 and 300 employees of the plant who fled to escape the explosions are reported to have broken through the ice in Berry creek and it is feared some of them have been drowned. Other s are wandering through the Hackensack meadows, lost in the darkness, and fugitives said some of them might perish from the cold.

Many Are Drowned. The plight of those who tried to cross the frozen creek and met with disaster was related to Dr. George W. King, superintendent of the Hudson county hospital for the insane, by Israel Williams, a workman at the plant, who arrived at the asylum, hatless, coatless and almost frozen.

The man said that many must have been drowned in the creek and that others, too weak to continue their flight, had dropped from exhaustion in the meadows.

Describes Conflagration. Warden Kelly gave a vivid description of the conflagration, of which he had an excellent view from the penitentiary. He said the burning area

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The Weather

For Nebraska—Unsettled.		
Hour.	Dir.	Temp.
5 a. m.	6
6 a. m.	6
7 a. m.	6
8 a. m.	6
9 a. m.	7
10 a. m.	.....	7
11 a. m.	.....	11
12 m.	.....	14
1 p. m.	.....	16
2 p. m.	.....	18
3 p. m.	.....	20
4 p. m.	.....	21
5 p. m.	.....	21
6 p. m.	.....	21
7 p. m.	.....	21
8 p. m.	.....	21

Comparative Local Records.		
1912-1916, 1915, 1914	1913	1912
Highest yesterday	21	42
Lowest yesterday	6	24
Mean temperature	14	28
Precipitation	0.00	26.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha since March 1, and compared with the last two years.

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.		
Station and State	Temp.	High-Low
Omaha, Neb.	21	21-18
Chicago, Ill.	20	20-18
St. Louis, Mo.	20	20-18
Indianapolis, Ind.	20	20-18
St. Paul, Minn.	20	20-18
Des Moines, Ia.	20	20-18
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	20	20-18
Lincoln, Neb.	20	20-18
Omaha, Neb.	21	21-18
Des Moines, Ia.	20	20-18
St. Paul, Minn.	20	20-18
Chicago, Ill.	20	20-18
St. Louis, Mo.	20	20-18
Indianapolis, Ind.	20	20-18
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	20	20-18
Lincoln, Neb.	20	20-18
Omaha, Neb.	21	21-18
Des Moines, Ia.	20	20-18
St. Paul, Minn.	20	20-18
Chicago, Ill.	20	20-18
St. Louis, Mo.	20	20-18
Indianapolis, Ind.	20	20-18
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	20	20-18
Lincoln, Neb.	20	20-18
Omaha, Neb.	21	21-18

— indicates trace of rainfall.

POLITICAL TALKS OCCUPY TIME OF STATE LAWMAKERS

Democrats of House Table Own Resolution Through Parliamentary Maneuvers of Mr. Taylor.

ROAST FOR COMMERCE

Members Grow Heated in Unlambing Post Campaign Echoes.

SENATE FIRES BROADSIDE

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Lincoln, Jan. 11. (Special).—In the first political discussion of the session, republicans, although badly in the minority, came out on top today in the house because in the heat of discussion one of the democratic leaders forgot parliamentary rules long enough to make a motion to table an amendment which carried with it the tabling of the original resolution.

The discussion came up over the Hoffmeister resolution condemning the interstate commerce commission's attempt to undermine the authority of the states in the regulation of rates within the states and after Peterson, republican leader, had offered an amendment which stated that a majority of the members of the interstate commerce commission were democrats.

The original resolution had referred to the vote of President Wilson as against the vote of Hughes and claimed that the vote was indicative of a feeling against the republican party.

"We ought to recognize the facts as to who appointed a majority of the commission," said Peterson, "and what political element controlled it so as to make it plain whom we are criticizing."

Calls It An Insult. McAllister characterized the remarks of Peterson as insulting.

Peterson retorted by saying that he disclaimed any intent to insult anybody by calling him a democrat.

Taylor said he would not believe Peterson's statement that a majority of the Interstate Commerce commission were democrats until he was furnished with a pedigree of the members.

Cronin, republican, said that the amendment told the truth. He referred to the action of Senator Hitchcock in exerting himself to defeat a confirmation of one commissioner who was considered to be unduly favorable to Wall street interests.

Thomas and Trumble, democrats, took a whack at the amendment while Reiser made a speech in favor of it. A vote was taken and the amendment was declared lost.

Peterson did not let the matter rest there. He had discovered that he had the majority of the house up in the air and introduced another amendment reciting that the Interstate Commerce commission with the approval of President Wilson had granted the railroads a five per cent increase in railroad freight rates, thereby laying a great burden upon the producers of Nebraska, and now contemplating another increase.

Taylor Falls in Trap. Taylor jumped to his feet and moved to table the amendment and the house proceeded to do so. Then too late the discovery was made that the action in tabling the amendment had disposed of the resolution, much to the chagrin of Mr. Taylor and other democrats who had been caught by the action of the minority floor leader.

The Hager resolution in the senate calling for criticism of the Interstate Commerce commission and hinting that the courts should take some note of the feeling of the people, brought out a protest from the republicans and resulted in an amendment being sent up by Senator Sandall calling for the elimination of that part of the Hager resolution which called attention to the vote of Wilson and Hughes as showing how the people felt toward the Interstate Commerce commission.

McMullen denied that the Interstate Commerce commission action in overruling the will of the state commission was the paramount issue of the republicans, as indicated by a democratic senator. "The resolution is unfair to the republican party."

Unfair and Untrue. In explanation of his amendment, Senator Sandall said that part of the resolution referred to was not only unfair but untrue. "It was not a paramount issue," said he. "President Wilson in his speeches had not referred to the matter at all, consequently it could not have been considered one of the issues of importance." He said he was for the resolution, but against that part referred to in his amendment.

Senator Beal, democrat, was for the resolution, but gave the republicans great credit for legislation in the part. "The legislature which passed the 2-cent fare bill," said he, "was strongly republican in both branches, and it was the best legislature the state of Nebraska ever saw."

Chappell, democrat, said the rate question was an issue out in Kearney county, and made a strong plea for the passage of the resolution as a whole.

Albert Asks Caution. The amendment lost, but before a vote was taken on the original resolution, Albert, democrat, who was absent during the discussion, came in and asked the privilege of being heard before the vote was taken, and it was granted.

Judge Albert said it was entirely wrong for the legislature to take any action tending to censure or criticize the courts and that it was equally wrong for the courts to criticize the action of the legislature. The courts had a right to pass judgment upon the legality of laws, but should not criticize. The resolution passed by a party vote.

GERMANY SAYS LET HISTORY BE JUDGE OF GUILT

Lawyers, in Note to Neutrals, Announce They Have No Reason to Discuss Who Began War.

PROFFER NOT A MANEUVER

Protest Against Such Characterization of Their Motives in Making Offer.

CITES CRIMES OF ENEMIES

Berlin, Jan. 11.—(By Wireless to Sayville).—Germany today handed neutral governments a note concerning the reply of the entente to the German peace proposals. The Overseas News agency announces.

It is first stated, says the news agency announcement, that the German government has received the reply of the entente to the note of December 12, containing a proposition to enter at once into peace negotiations. The note continues:

"Our adversaries declined this proposition, giving as the reason that it is a proposal without sincerity and without importance. The form in which they clothe their communication excludes an answer to them, but the imperial government considers it important to point out to the governments of neutral powers its opinion regarding the situation.

Leave It to History. "The central powers have no reason to enter into any discussion regarding the origin of the war. History will judge upon whom the immense guilt of the war shall fall, history's verdict will as little pass over the encroaching policy of England, the revengeful policy of France and the endeavor of Russia to gain Constantinople as over the instigation of the Serbian assassin in Sarajevo and the complete mobilization of Russia which meant war against Germany."

"Germany and her allies, who had to take up arms for the defense of their liberty and their existence, consider this their aim of the war, as obtained."

"On the other hand, the hostile powers always went further away from the realization of their plans which, according to the declarations of their responsible statesmen, were among others, directed toward the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and several Prussian provinces, the humiliation and diminution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the partition of Turkey and the mutilation of Bulgaria."

Effect Surprising. "In the face of such war aims, the demand for restitution, reparation and guarantees in the mouth of our adversaries produces a surprising effect."

"Our adversaries call the proposal of the four allied Teutonic powers a war maneuver. Germany and her allies protest in the most energetic fashion against such a characterization of their motives, which were frankly explained. They were persuaded that a peace which was just and acceptable to all the belligerents was possible, that it could be brought about by an immediate spoken exchange of views and that, therefore, the responsibility for further bloodshed could not be taken."

"Their readiness was affirmed without reservation to make known their peace conditions when negotiations were entered into, which refutes every doubt as to their sincerity."

Do Not Attempt Exoneration. "Our adversaries, who had it in their hands to examine the proposition as to its contents, neither attempted an examination nor made counter proposals. Instead, they declared that peace was impossible so long as the re-establishment of violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities, and the free existence of small states were not guaranteed."

"The sincerity, which our adversary denies to the proposals of the four allied powers, will not be conceded by the world to these demands if the world holds before its eyes the fate of the Irish people, the destruction of the liberty and independence of the Boer republic, the subjugation of northern Africa by England, France and Italy, the suppression of Russian alien nations, and also the violation of Greece, which is without precedent in history."

"Against the pretended violations of the laws of nations by the Teutons, those powers are not entitled to complain which from the beginning of the war trampled on justice and tore to pieces the treaties upon which it is built. England already during the first weeks of the war repudiated the London declaration, the content of which had been recognized by its own delegates as a valid law of nations and in the further course of the war violated in the most severe fashion also the Paris declaration, so that by her arbitrary measures in warfare, a condition of lawlessness has been created."

Ask Revocation Of Consul General Bopp's Exequatur

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Revocation of German Consul General Franz Bopp's exequatur—the permission granted by this government under which he acts—has been asked by District Attorney John W. Preston, it became known here today. Bopp and four associates were convicted last night of conspiracy against neutrality. The recommendation was made some time ago.

How About the Old Folks at Home?



HARRY K. THAW CUTS WRIST AND THROAT

Slayer of Stanford White Tries to Kill Self When Detectives Locate Him.

HE IS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—Harry K. Thaw, wanted by the New York authorities on charges of kidnaping and assaulting a Kansas City boy, was found in an apartment house at Fifty-third and Walnut streets, West Philadelphia, by the police today.

He was taken to St. Mary's hospital in the northeastern section of the city and his condition is said to be serious.

There were conflicting reports as to how serious his condition is.

According to Captain Tate, Thaw's whereabouts were learned early today and the house was surrounded. When detectives entered the place, according to Tate, they found that Thaw had cut his wrist and throat.

Thaw, Tate says, asked that Dr. Elwood Kirby, a well known physician of this city, be sent for. When the doctor arrived he ordered Thaw be removed to St. Mary's hospital, where Dr. Kirby is head physician.

St. Mary's hospital is in the extreme northeastern part of the city, several miles from the house where he was found.

Captain Tate later said he had been informed that Thaw was expected to die. What Thaw cut himself with, Tate said, he did not know.

House in West Philadelphia. The house where Thaw was found is within a short distance from the street where Thaw was in an automobile accident last May. It was a damage suit instituted against his mother, the owner of the machine, that brought Thaw here last Monday to defend the action.

How the detectives learned that Thaw was in West Philadelphia they do not say. When they were asked by the New York authorities to apprehend him on a warrant charging him with assaulting Frederick Gump, jr., of Kansas City, they made a search and were convinced that he had left the city.

Lieutenant Scanlon of the detective bureau said that Thaw was found in the house shortly before 2 o'clock. Scanlon said that he had learned that while Thaw is unconscious he is expected to live.

Surprise was expressed that Thaw should be taken so far away when there were nearly a dozen hospitals nearer the West Philadelphia house where he was found.

Detective headquarters were not advised in their early reports whether Thaw was taken to the hospital in an auto-patrol or the doctor's automobile.

Minister is Appointed Policeman at Douglas, Wyo.

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 11.—Rev. Hubert L. Sparks, pastor of the First Baptist church here, has accepted an offer of the city council to appoint him a policeman for the purpose of leading a campaign against illicit sale of liquor, gambling, drug sales and kindred vices. This action was taken by the council Monday night after publication of extracts from a sermon delivered by the minister in criticism of the methods employed by the city administration in dealing with alleged sale of whisky.

Pass Bill to Bar Liquor Ads From the Mails

Washington, Jan. 11.—Transmission in the mails of liquor advertisements, in circulars, newspapers or otherwise, into states which prohibit such advertising or solicitation, is barred by a bill by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, passed today by the senate. It now goes to the house.

SOLDIERS TO MARCH AT FUNERAL OF CODY

All the Troops at Fort Logan Will Turn Out to March in Honor of Buffalo Bill.

GUARDSMEN IN CORTEGE

Denver, Colo., Jan. 11.—Practically the entire personnel of federal troops now on duty at Fort Logan, near here, will turn out to participate in the funeral Sunday of Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) who died here yesterday. It was announced today.

Owing to the call of the troops to the border the detachment will be smaller than it otherwise would, but will contain several hundred men, probably two companies and a band, it was said, by an officer at the fort tonight.

Adjutant General Harry P. Gamble today accepted an invitation to have a detachment of the Colorado National Guard in the cortege. These honors, with others to be determined on at a conference between the adjutant at Fort Logan and committees from the Elks and the city tomorrow morning will be accorded Colonel Cody because of his rank as a command officer in the army.

Hours Are Changed. The Colorado legislature today passed a joint resolution, originating in the senate, expressing the deep appreciation and respect felt for Colonel Cody by the people of Colorado and opening the state capitol Sunday for his body to lie in state. The hours during which the body will be in the capitol were changed today, from 8 o'clock to noon to 9 o'clock to noon.

Virtually all of the features of the funeral had been settled tonight. A phase still to be determined was whether, on account of the large crowd expected at the funeral, it should not be held in the municipal auditorium instead of the Elks' auditorium, which seats far fewer than the 10,000 that can find room in the city structure. The funeral services are to be conducted by the Elks, who will have charge of the body from the time it leaves the capitol until the services are concluded, but from that moment until it is laid in its rock heven tomb at the summit of Lookout Mountain next Decoration day, it would be in the custody of the Masonic order.

Favorite Horse in Cortege. In the cortege Sunday will be led the white horse which was Colonel Cody's favorite for many years. On the saddle will be hung the colonel's revolvers and holsters.

Honorary pallbearers named tonight, with all of whom Colonel Cody saw service, are: Generals George R. Randall, Frank D. Baldwin, John Pope and Colonel D. Manahan.

The Episcopal funeral service, the Grand Army service and the Elks' service will be read at the funeral. Only the Elks will escort the body to the receiving vault.

The mayors of Cody, Wyo., and North Platte, Neb., where Colonel Cody lived for many years, and the governor of Wyoming, today were asked to attend the funeral.

Colonel Cody was baptized into the Catholic church at 6 o'clock the night before he died, Mrs. L. E. Decker, his sister, announced today. Colonel Cody had been a Christian all his life, she said, although he belonged to no denomination formally.

Unconscious When Baptized. He was baptized, she stated, because the mother of Colonel Cody and his sisters, died when they were very young, and they were not sure, at this time, that he ever had been baptized.

The Catholic church was chosen at the request of his wife, who is a member of that faith.

Colonel Cody was unconscious when the baptism took place and no attempt was made to rouse him, because Mrs. Decker said, "we were sure it was what he would wanted had he been awakened."

TEXT OF ENTENTE REPLY TO WILSON

Allies Cite German "Crimes" in Answer to President's Peace Suggestion.

MUST HAVE REPARATION

Washington, Jan. 11.—The translation of the French text of the entente note as cabled by Ambassador Sharp at Paris, follows:

"The allied governments have received the note which was delivered to them in the name of the government of the United States on the 19th of December, 1916. They have studied it with the care imposed upon them both by the exact realization which they have of the gravity of the hour and by the sincere friendship which attaches them to the American people."

"In general they wish to declare that they pay tribute to the elevation of the sentiment with which the American note is inspired and that they associate themselves with all their hopes with the project for the creation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world."

Recognize Advantages. "They recognize all the advantages for the cause of humanity and civilization which the institution of international agreement destined to avoid conflicts between nations would prevent; agreements which must imply the sanctions necessary to insure their execution and thus to prevent an apparent security from only facilitating new aggressions. But a discussion of future arrangements destined to insure a peace, presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the actual conflict. The allies have as profound a desire as the government of the United States to terminate as soon as possible a war for which the central empires are responsible and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity."

"But they believe that it is impossible at the present moment to attain a peace which will assure them reparation, restitution and such guarantees to which they are entitled by the aggression for which the responsibility rests with the central powers and of which the principle itself tended to ruin the security of Europe; a peace which would on the other hand permit the establishment of the future of European nations on a solid basis."

What They Fight For. "The allied nations are conscious that they are not fighting for selfish interests but above all to safeguard the independence of peoples of right and of humanity."

"The allies are fully aware of the losses and suffering which the war causes to neutrals as well as to belligerents and they deplore them; but

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

ALLIES DEMAND TEUTONS GIVE UP CONQUERED SOIL

Entente Reply to Wilson Will Demand Captured Belgian, French, Russian, Balkan Territory.

REPARATION ALSO SOUGHT

Retirement of Turkish Empire From Europe Another of Conditions.

TO BE GIVEN OUT FRIDAY

London, Jan. 11.—It has been learned by the Associated Press that the entente reply to President Wilson made specific designation of its terms of peace, which includes the restoration of Belgium, of Serbia and Montenegro, and complete reparation for the damage they sustained, and the evacuation of the invaded territory of France, Russia and Roumania, with such reparation as is considered just.

The terms also require the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Rumanians and Czech Slavs from foreign domination.

The retirement of the Turkish empire from Europe also is required.

The terms provide for the reorganization of Europe, guarantees by a stable regime and founded upon the respect for nationalities and the full liberty and security of the great and small nations.

While Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian Tyrol are not specifically named, yet the terms require the restitution of territories previously severed from allied nations by force or contrary to the wishes of their populations. This is considered clearly to refer to Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian Tyrol.

While Russia's claim to Constantinople is not specifically alluded to, the Turkish clause is considered indirectly to mean the replacement of Turkey by Russia at the Dardanelles.

The assurances of Emperor Nicholas of Russia concerning Poland are also indorsed.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The entente reply to President Wilson's peace note began arriving this morning at the State department. As fast as it was decoded it was laid before President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.

One neutral diplomat had information from a source he considered reliable that the note would be of a friendly and courteous nature, but would be of such a character that it could not be accepted by the central powers without modification, but would not preclude another move by the president, should he choose to make it the occasion for one.

Well informed sources which some time ago let it be known that at least another move was contemplated, understood today that the president would not abandon his efforts for peace unless the reply was something wholly unexpected.

Door Still Open. The utmost secrecy was maintained at the State department, but the impression prevailed that, while the entente has been perfectly clear in stating its position, the door to peace had not been utterly barred.

In other quarters it was pointed out that whether President Wilson will take a further step depends not alone on the actual terms of the note itself, but also on his estimate of the situation and confidential advices from abroad.

The latest London reports indicated that, while the allies in their note should be more specific as to terms than in their reply to the central powers, any statement on that point would be general and rather guarded in character. Nowhere was it felt that the allies have given a specific and detailed statement of terms.

The impression was general in allied quarters here that the allies would not enter a conference unless under military necessity or until they were able by a military victory to force their own terms.

British Forecast of Note. London, Jan. 11.—The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent, forecasting the terms of the entente allies' reply to President Wilson, says: "Restitution, reparation and securities are demanded and the note gives some indications of the aims of the allies in redrawing the map of Europe. The principle governing this must be the question of nationalities."

"Certain formulæ are mentioned. Belgium must regain its independence and be indemnified for its losses. The boundaries of France must be redrawn in a spirit of restitution. Italy must redeem its provinces and the boundaries of the Balkans must be redrawn in conformity with nationality

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

Free Theater Tickets

Save your copy of THE BEE and when the young lady calls at your home and asks to see the copy show it to her and you will receive one ticket good for one reserve seat to see the Laughing Musical Comedy, "Bringing Up Father." The tickets will be good for either Monday or Tuesday night at the Boyd theater.