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OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1917—TWELVE PAGES.

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BANK ROBBERS SENTENCED TO TERMS IN PRISON

Louis Assman Convicted of Winslow Holdup by Jury After Short Deliberation at Fremont.

CALCORD PLEADS GUILTY

Does Not Want to Stand Blunt of Blame for the Crime.

THREE TO 10 AND 15 YEARS

Fremont, Neb., Jan. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—After deliberating less than twenty minutes the jury in the case of the state against Louis Assman, accused Winslow bank robber, brought in a verdict of guilty. While the jury was out Tom Calcord, the other accused bandit, pleaded guilty. Assman was sentenced to three to fifteen years, while Calcord was given from three to ten. Calcord told County Attorney Joe Cook that he did not want to stand trial and then take the brunt of the sentence, as he believed he was held responsible for the crime.

During the forenoon Mrs. Assman was on the stand and testified as to her husband's habits of drinking and using drugs. For the last few weeks before the crime, the witness said, the defendant had not been acting rationally, at times appearing to be under the influence of drink or drugs. A day or two before the robbery he appeared nervous and was unable to remain at the store for any length of time.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Assman, parents of the defendant, testified as to their son's early life and of his becoming addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors and drugs after he became a druggist. Up to that time he was a model son, they testified.

Egg Boycott Called By Consumers League Begins This Morning

A boycott on eggs is on today, of Omaha housewives beginning this morning and continuing until February 1.

Mrs. Vernon C. Bennett, president of the Omaha Consumers' league called an official boycott of eggs on the part of Omaha housewives beginning tomorrow morning and continuing until February 1.

"Storage eggs are now 52 cents and 45 cents for seconds. Something drastic must be done to combat the high cost of living," said Mrs. Bennett. "We call on all sympathizers to stand by us and make our efforts effective."

Mrs. D. G. Craighead, who helped organize the Consumers' league, has pulled out of the organization while the boycott is in effect. Mrs. Craighead is a sympathizer with the movement to lower the prices, but she believes in restricted buying, not boycotting.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Consumers' league will hold a meeting in the city hall council-chamber, when the egg boycott will be further discussed. Laurie J. Quinby will also talk on "Single Tax as a Solution of the High Cost of Living."

The Weather

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

High	21
Low	11
Normal	18
Excess	3
Deficiency	-7
Total	20
Normal	20
Excess	0
Deficiency	0
Total	0

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

Normal temperature	20
Excess	0
Deficiency	0
Total	0

Report from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High	Low	Rain
Cheyanne, clear	24	30	18	0.00
Dayton, clear	24	30	18	0.00
Denver, clear	24	30	18	0.00
Des Moines, clear	24	30	18	0.00
Dodge City, clear	24	30	18	0.00
Lander, clear	24	30	18	0.00
North Platte, clear	24	30	18	0.00
Omaha, clear	24	30	18	0.00
Pueblo, clear	24	30	18	0.00
Sioux Falls, clear	24	30	18	0.00
St. Louis, clear	24	30	18	0.00
Santa Fe, clear	24	30	18	0.00
Shenandoah, cloudy	24	30	18	0.00
Sioux City, clear	24	30	18	0.00
Valentine, clear	24	30	18	0.00

TRAINMEN KILLED BY MEN UPON TRAIN

Cicero Allen of Sidney and Otto B. Jones of Cheyenne Are Victims.

TRIED TO UNCOUPLE CARS

Denver, Colo., Jan. 17.—Cicero Allen, conductor of Sidney, Neb., and Otto B. Jones, brakeman of Cheyenne, Wyo., were shot and killed near Kimball, Neb., today by two men who were stealing a ride on a Union Pacific freight train. Allen and Jones were trying to put the men off the train.

Both men were captured and taken to Kimball. When the train which Allen and Jones had charge of arrived in the Kimball yards today the trainmen ordered two men who were riding on a freight car to get off. The men did so. A few minutes later Allen and Jones discovered the men trying to uncouple cars.

"Get away from there," Allen shouted, running towards the men. One of them drew a revolver and fired twice. Jones was killed instantly. The conductor fell mortally wounded.

The shooting occurred when the trainmen attempted to put the tramp, who gives his name as Albert R. Carroll, off the train. The tramp was riding in a coal car and it was there that the trouble and killing occurred. Brakeman Jones was killed first by a bullet through his right lung at a distance of about six feet. Allen was killed while attempting to overpower Carroll.

The bodies were brought to Kimball and an inquest held. The jury returned a verdict of murder with felonious intent in the case of Jones. The word felonious was omitted in the verdict of Allen. Both men leave families.

Democrats Pat Reavis on Back for Free Seed Knock

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Jan. 17.—Resolutions commending a republican congressman, Reavis of the Nebraska First district, were introduced in the house this morning by Representative Waite, a democrat, and adopted by the democratic house.

The resolution commended Congressman Reavis for his action in refusing to continue the freed seed distribution to voters in this district. Murtry of Cass was not in full accord, but the members as a whole appeared to believe it was about the proper caper.

Mr. Waite said there was just as much justice in a congressman distributing fountain pens and buggy whips as there was in sending out garden seed. The resolution urged other congressmen and the senators from Nebraska to follow suit.

After the introduction of bills the house listened to an address on good roads by J. C. Wonders, representative of the government, and then adjourned to the state farm to attend an agricultural meeting.

Moriarty Feels Peeved Because Press Is Active

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Jan. 17.—(Special.)—With his mind filled with visions of leaks, especially the one now holding the stage at Washington, Senator Moriarty of Douglas county today arose in the senate and called attention to the fact that while the senate had taken every precaution yesterday to surround itself with all the provisions of the constitution guarding publicity of proceedings of an executive session the newspapers were able to tell what happened, with the vote of each member and the speeches of some.

After a good deal of discussion the majority of the senators felt more like doffing their hats to the press than roasting the papers as did Moriarty and the incident was passed over.

Family of Dickinson Gets The Union Pacific Benefits

The family of W. J. Dickinson is the first to receive benefits from the life insurance feature that the Union Pacific inaugurated and applied to employees, beginning the first of the year.

W. J. Dickinson was cashier at the Union Pacific freight station, Denver, January 4 he became ill with pneumonia and died shortly afterward. A month's extra pay went to his family and also the face value of the \$2,000 insurance policy that the company had placed upon his life a few days previous.

New Head of Lenox College Strong for Military Training

Hopkington, Ia., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Coming out in an interview unreservedly for preparedness and military training of the undergraduate college body, Dr. A. St. Clair MacKenzie, president of the grand chapter of the Alpha Delta Sigma fraternity and newly made president of Lenox college, the oldest Presbyterian educational institution of Iowa, said:

"In all state universities of America some military training has been obligatory for years. I favor military training in the independent colleges of the country, whether under the care of a particular church or not."

"Several weeks ago the War department sent notices to Lenox college that it would welcome undergraduates qualified to take examinations as to their ability to become lieutenants in army or navy. Lenox college has a civil war record which

ALLIES EXPLAIN WHY PEACE NOT POSSIBLE NOW

Balfour Sends Communique to Spring-Rice After Recent Reply

WHEREFORE DEMANDS

Something More Than Treaties Necessary to Nations' Security.

ENTENTE VICTORY NEEDED

Washington, Jan. 17.—The entente allies, in a note addressed by Arthur Balfour, British foreign minister, to Ambassador Spring Rice and delivered to the State department today, amplify their reply to President Wilson's peace note by explaining in detail why they believe it impossible at present to attain a peace which will assure them such guarantees as they consider essential.

The note also explains why the allies demand the expulsion of Turkey from Europe, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, of Italy irredenta to Italy and the other territorial changes set forth.

Treaty Not Enough

Those who think the future peace of the world may be insured by international treaties and international laws, the note says, have ill-learned the lessons taught by recent history. After charging that German influence in Turkey had resulted in conditions as barbarous and more aggressive than were known under Sultan Abdul Hamid, and that it had been shown Germany cannot be expected to respect treaty obligations, Mr. Balfour says:

"So long as Germany remains the Germany which without a shadow of justification overran and barbarously ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend, no state can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty."

Recites Reign of Terror

Asserting that Belgium was not Germany's only victim, the note recites the "reign of terror" attendant upon Germany's method of warfare, and adds:

"The war staffs of the central powers are well content to horrify the world if at the same time they can terrorize it." The people of Great Britain, Mr. Balfour says, share President Wilson's desire for peace, but do not believe it can be durable unless based on the success of the allied cause.

"Such a peace, it is argued, cannot be expected unless these three conditions are fulfilled: Existing causes of international unrest shall be as far as possible removed or weakened; the aggressive aims and unscrupulous methods of the central powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; and, finally, that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.

Note Is Unexpected

"It is recognized that these conditions may be difficult of fulfillment, but the belief is expressed that they are in general harmony with President Wilson's ideas. The note declares confidence that so far as Europe is concerned none of the conditions can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace is secured on the general lines indicated by the allies' joint note.

Great Britain's note was entirely unexpected to officials here, but was gratifying because they interpreted it as a step toward the world federation to preserve peace which President Wilson, both in his speeches and in his peace note, has pledged the United States.

Justifies Its Policy

Great Britain justifies its continuance of hostilities, it was pointed out, not only for the immediate objects of the war, but also on the necessity that "behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor."

It is just some such arrangement, it is pointed out, which President Wilson has been urging and which is expected to cause wider disagreement in American foreign policy than any other question raised in the country's history. Great Britain's answer was interpreted as its official acceptance and endorsement of the president's proposal.

Defeat for Mellor AS FAIR SECRETARY

Loup City Man Loses Out to Danielson of Osceola in Election.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
Lincoln, Jan. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—The defeat of W. R. Mellor for re-election as secretary of the State Board of Agriculture by a vote of 28 to 42 was the feature of the meetings of organized agriculture today. All the other old officers were re-elected, as follows: J. A. Ollis, president; R. M. Wolcott, Central City, first vice president; J. F. McArdle, Omaha, second vice president; E. R. Danielson, Osceola, secretary, in place of Mr. Mellor, and Jacob Sass, treasurer. After his defeat Mr. Mellor protested against contemplation action of the board to deprive the secretary of a vote on the board, but no action was taken and E. R. Purcell of Broken Bow was placed on the board in place of the secretary. W. C. Caley of Creighton took the place of Danielson on the board.

Prof. R. E. Howard of the University of Nebraska was elected president of the State Horticultural society this afternoon; L. C. Chapin, Lincoln, first vice president; D. C. Bliss, Minden, second vice president; Peter Young, Geneva, treasurer for many years, re-elected; Arthur Shubert, Shubert, director; J. R. Duncan of Lincoln was reappointed secretary.

The Swine Breeders' session was well attended, about 500 being present. Dean Burnett said the main thing in order to make a success of swine breeding was to stay in it continuously and not get out when conditions were not good. Chancellor Avery, W. J. Kennedy of Sioux City, and others made a very interesting day's program with talks on different subjects. The principal speaker of the afternoon session was Prof. Howard Haskendorn of Columbia, Mo.

The Corn Improvers were interested in an address, "Why Shall Control Our Highways?" by L. S. Herron of Lincoln, while E. J. Morris, government official in charge of the grain supervision office at Kansas City, gave a talk on new grain standards.

We Don't Know Where We're Going, but—



Text of New Allied Note Telling Why Peace Is Impossible Just Now

Washington, Jan. 17.—The text of Arthur Balfour's note dated January 13, and addressed to Sir Cecil follows: "In sending you a translation of the allied note I desire to make the following observations which you should bring to the notice of the United States government."

"I gather from the general tenor of the president's note that while he is animated by an intense desire that peace should come soon, and that when it comes it should be lasting, he does not for the moment at least concern himself with the terms on which it should be arranged. His majesty's government entirely share the president's ideas; but they feel strongly that the durability of peace must largely depend on its character and that no stable system of international relations can be built on foundations which are essentially and hopelessly defective.

"Lust of Domination." "This becomes clearly apparent if we consider the main conditions which rendered possible calamities of which the world is now suffering. These were the existence of great powers consumed with the lust of domination in the midst of a community of nations ill prepared for defense, plentifully supplied indeed with international laws, but with no machinery for enforcing them and weakened by the fact that neither the boundaries of the various states nor their international constitution harmonized with the aspirations of their constituent races or secured to them just and equal treatment.

"That this last evil would be greatly mitigated if the allies secured the changes in the map of Europe outlined in their joint note is manifest, and I need not labor the point.

"It has been argued indeed that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe forms no proper or logical part of this general scheme. The maintenance of the Turkish empire was during many generations regarded by statesmen of work-wide authority as essential to the maintenance of European peace. Why, it is asked, should the cause of peace be now associated with a complete reversal of this traditional policy?

"Circumstances Changed." "The answer is that circumstances have been completely changed. It is unnecessary to consider now whether the creation of a reformed Turkey mediating between hostile races in

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The twenty farmers' unions in Cuming county want the legislature "to reserve water power to the state," according to a communication received by Lieutenant Governor Howard, and introduced as a memorial by Senator Bushee. It was referred to the committee on irrigation and water power matters.

Howell Above Court

Senator Howell of Douglas complained he couldn't find rooms for his committee on enrolling and engrossing bills in the capitol. On motion of Senator Tanner the senate gave him the right to order "any rooms he might choose vacated for his use."

Quick Will Talk

The senate voted to join with the house in fixing a date Friday or Saturday to hear Herbert Quick of the Federal Farm Loan board explain the provisions for the land banks.

BODY OF DEWEY TO REST AT ARLINGTON

Hero of Manila Bay and Third Admiral in Navy Passes Away at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Funeral arrangements for Admiral George Dewey, who died here last night in his eightieth year, were discussed today at a conference between President Wilson, Secretary Daniels and Rear-Admiral Badger. The funeral probably will take place on Saturday and interment will be in Arlington cemetery.

Orders were issued by the Navy department to bring all the cadets at Annapolis and all available bluejackets from the Norfolk and Washington navy yards to attend the funeral here Saturday. Secretary Baker will order all available army units to participate in the ceremonies.

NEWS FLASHED TO NAVY

Secretary Daniels and ranking officers were engaged today arranging the details. These include appropriate exercises on every American naval vessel and at all American naval stations throughout the world, and the firing of an admiral's salute of seventeen guns.

A guard of honor, composed of bluejackets from the gunboat Dolphin and the presidential yacht Mayflower, was stationed at the Dewey home.

It has practically been decided to hold funeral services for the admiral in the capitol, under the dome, Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The body, however, will not be viewed by the public. In the event that the plan is perfected congress would adjourn on that day.

President Wilson will issue an executive order closing all government departments on Saturday.

A general break-down accompanied age was the cause of death. The disease had been gradually spreading its hold upon the powerful body for a year and a half, but the admiral proud of his physical vigor had fought it off and even kept its existence a secret from most of his intimate friends. Last Wednesday he was at his office apparently hale and hearty. The next day he collapsed as he was preparing to leave the house, and the beginning of the end was at hand.

The admiral died at 5:56 o'clock. President Wilson and Secretary Daniels were notified at once and the news was flashed by wireless to American naval vessels and stations all over the world. The message carried orders that all flags be half-masted.

Only two other men—Farragut and Porter—have held the rank of admiral of the American navy, and since civil war days no military figure has held such a place as Dewey in the affection and admiration of the American people. His death ended sixty-two years of active service.

Served in Civil War

His baptism of fire came in the civil war, through which he served with distinction. Promotion followed promotion during the years following the orders "capture and destroy the enemy's fleet," gave him the first news of hostilities with Spain and sent him into Manila bay for the feat that won undying fame and had far reaching effect upon the position of the United States as a world power.

Immediately Dewey was advanced to rear admiral and then congress by special act made him admiral of the navy, a grade that died with him. Since 1900 he had been on duty at the navy department as president of the general board, constantly in touch with all activities of the navy, advisor of secretaries and a mighty champion of a greater fleet. Year after year he had been on duty at the navy department as president of the general board, constantly in touch with all activities of the navy, advisor of secretaries and a mighty champion of a greater fleet. Year after year he had been on duty at the navy department as president of the general board, constantly in touch with all activities of the navy, advisor of secretaries and a mighty champion of a greater fleet.

Used Cars

Many bargains are listed in today's want-ad section.

This is the time of the year to secure a Real Bargain in a used car.

Find yours today.

RAIDER SINKS TEN VESSELS IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

Eight British and Two French Ships Sent to Bottom by a German Commerce Destroyer.

TWO OTHERS CAPTURED

Raider is Fast, Well Armed Ship Equipped with Torpedo Tubes.

PART OF CREWS SAVED

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 17.—According to information received here today from a British official source, seven vessels in the Atlantic have been sunk and nine captured by a German raiding vessel.

The vessels reported sunk are: British, Radnorshire, Saint Theodore, Dramatis, Minich, Tredegar Hall; French, Nantes, Asnières. The vessels captured include the following: British: King George, Mount Temple, Georgic, Voltaire, Yarrowdale; Japanese, Hudson Maru.

All of these vessels were sunk or captured between December 12 and January 1, on the route between the Azores and Pernambuco, in longitudes varying between 40 and 32 west, latitude between 30 north and 7 south.

The crews of the steamships sunk were placed on the Hudson Maru. This vessel was compelled to accompany the raider to a point 7 degrees south latitude, where it arrived January 12. It then received permission to go to Pernambuco, where it arrived on Monday evening with 237 men from the crews of the vessels which were sunk. No information has been received in regard to the crews of the captured vessels.

Marine Insurance Rises

New York, Jan. 17.—News of the destruction of allied shipping in the South American trade by a German raider was followed by an advance in marine insurance rates here today from 2 1/2 to 10 per cent of West Indian and South American ports.

Although underwriters awaited official confirmation, persistent rumors were still current today that the German sea raider had been either sunk or captured. It was pointed out that the steamers Yarrowdale and St. Theodore were still at large and that the British admiralty for naval reasons, might withhold announcement of the sinking of the German war vessel until these two ships had been recaptured.

Two Other Ships Missing

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 17.—Two steamships which left this port in November have not been reported as reaching their destinations. The Swedish steamer Consul Olson sailed November 16, and the Swedish steamer Consul Corfiton November 13, both for Havre. Fears are entertained for their safety.

London, Jan. 17.—Eight British and two French merchant vessels are believed to have been sunk by a German raider.

The following announcement was given out here officially today: "For some time past it had been assumed that the following British and French merchant ships, which had long been overdue, had been sunk by a German raider: British, Dramatis, Radnorshire, Minich, Netherby Hall, Mount Temple, King George, Georgic, Voltaire; French, Nantes and Asnières. Definite information has now been received from Pernambuco confirming this assumption.

Part of Crews Rescued

"On the evening of Monday the Japanese steamer Hudson Maru arrived off Pernambuco, having on board the masters and 237 men of the crews of some of the lost vessels which were sunk on various dates between December 12 and January 12.

"In addition the steamer St. Theodore was captured and a prize crew put on board, and the steamer Yarrowdale was captured and sent away with about 400 men, the crews of others of the sunk vessels, who were to be landed. No further news has yet been received of their whereabouts."

Wireless Warning Sent

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 17.—Wireless warnings that a German raider was off the Brazilian coast last Friday were picked up here last night. These messages were addressed "to all ships" and were repeated in English and French. They placed the raider in latitude 7 degrees south and longitude 25 degrees west, which would put it off the Brazilian coast near Pernambuco.

The German vessel was described as a ship of 4,500 tons, well armed with torpedo tubes. It had one black funnel, capable of extension, and two

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)