

YOUTH, STABBED BY HIS COMRADE AT PLAY, IS DEAD

Concetto Circo Uses Knife on Earl Cunningham in Game That Develops into Fight.

Earl Cunningham, aged 11, 1417 Pacific street, was stabbed in the neck by Concetto Circo, aged 12, 1218 Pierce, a boy companion, at Thirteenth and Pierce streets at 7:30 Saturday evening. He died at 1 a. m.

The left carotid artery was completely severed. After the stabbing, the wounded boy ran toward home, but fell from loss of blood in the Burlington railroad tracks at Fourteenth and Pacific streets, where he was later found by W. N. Sherman, 1711 Jackson, and Albert Jones, 1312 South Twelfth, who had been visiting with the Cunningham family.

Police were called and rushed him to St. Joseph's hospital, where Drs. Duncan and Swoboda attended the boy's wound.

Circo Under Arrest. Detectives Brinkman and Barta later arrested young Circo, who did the stabbing. He said he had been playing a game called "Tea-Bear" with young Cunningham and a crowd of other boys at Thirteenth and Pierce, and he (Circo) was "tagged," to be pinched by the other boys, but objected because, he said, they were not playing the game fairly, whereupon, he said, young Cunningham struck him in the mouth.

A fight ensued between Circo and Cunningham, in which the former pulled out a pocket knife and stabbed Cunningham in the neck. The wounded boy then ran toward home and fell down on the Burlington tracks, where he was later picked up and carried to his home.

Mrs. Katie Cunningham, the boy's mother, is prostrated with grief. The boy's father is dead, and he and his brother, Leo, aged 11, who is call boy for the Union Pacific railroad, support the mother.

Probation Officer Miller took Concetto Circo to Riverview home, where he will be held by juvenile authorities.

Russian Court Favorites Sent To Lonely Exile

The exception being the grand duke Paul, whose wife is my kinswoman. The truth about Nicholas is that he has a good character and a quicker and better mind than the good-for-nothing grand duke. His fault is his incorrigible weakness, which is partly congenital and partly the result of the crushing training by the mother dowager and his tutors, who were instructed to suppress every manifestation of initiative.

Nicholas hated to hear bad news and reports against others. Until the last he had not the slightest notion that all the nation detested and despised him. He told us only a few days before the revolution that he was pleased with the conditions in Russia and would grant a responsible cabinet after the war. He was positively dumfounded at the sudden revolt.

Rasputin's Influence a Legend. Rasputin's name is wrongfully associated with him. Having been court during the entire time Rasputin was a power there, I know that his political influence over Nicholas and the empress and his alleged despotic authority over the ministers are pure legends. Alix was busy all the time with me in managing hospitals, of which there were seventy-nine at Tsarkoe Selo. Rasputin, as already known throughout the empire, assured Nicholas that daily prayers would cure Grand Duke Alexis, his son. The illness of the grand duke was not caused, as has been alleged, by terrorist attempts on his life, but through defective protection of the blood vessels, which caused a hemorrhage at the slightest exertion, a disease universal in the Battenberg family.

Daily Rasputin prayed, first alone, and later with the empress and empress, who were intensely pious and shared his prayers. Alexis suddenly recovered two years ago, and he is now in perfect health. The accusations against the personal character of myself and the empress in connection with Rasputin are infamous. When I am allowed to return to Russia, I shall bring my calculations to justice.

Viraboda added that Nicholas was not pro-German and did not intend to make a separate peace. Immediately before the outbreak of the revolution she heard him make the following statement: "I believe and hope we will soon beat the Germans soundly."

"Deny," she concluded, "that I am exiled as the result of any connection with a grand ducal monarchist plot. I do not believe such a plot could succeed, as not one of the grand dukes is fit to rule Russia."

The grand dukes arrested early this week in connection with the monarchist plot against the provisional government have not yet been sent from Petrograd. The date of their departure is being kept secret.

Packers Take Up Meat Question With Hoover. Washington, Sept. 9.—Meat producing and packing interests of the country will meet with Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, here Wednesday to take up measures to deal with the meat situation. A threatened shortage in the supply will be given particular attention.

A committee of twenty-five men, representing the five branches of the producing industry, is in Washington now discussing means to deal with the problem.

SCOOPERS WHO WERE SCOOPED

Being a Satire by a Young Woman Scribe for The Bee Who Was "Canned" From Fort Omaha.

By BEATRICE FURMAN. Somewhere in Fort Omaha, far from the entrance gate, beyond the balloon house and at the edge of no man's land, is a little plot of ground. It is dotted with mounds, freshly sodded and well kept, whose small dimensions show with a pathos greater than words could express the tender ages of those resting within the windowless palaces.

In those narrow beds lie the mortal remains of the valiant band of reporters that sought to disclose in an eager city, state and nation news of the army balloon school at Fort Omaha.

There they lie, cut off in the flower of their youth by the stern hand of military necessity. Every other Sunday Major Hersey, by whose orders they were laid low, comes over and drops a little white flower on each peaceful mound, and every time he comes there is a new mound or two over which he stands a while. Then he shakes his head sadly and moves slowly, sorrowfully, away.

Scheme to Bomb Kaiser. There rests the ambitious youth who discovered the famous Berlin plot of Leo Stevens and Lieutenant Goodale. Their scheme was to sail secretly out of the fort at midnight, head north till the proper latitude was reached, poise in the sky at a certain point and remain motionless while the world turned beneath them till Berlin was directly below, and then drop a bomb on the kaiser's bald spot.

Had the reporter remained silent till the deed was done, the war would be over now and all would be well. But the temptation to get a scoop was too great. The story was in type all ready for the morning edition when Major Hersey's sleuths discovered the fact.

The story was "killed" at midnight, the reporter shot at sunrise and the expedition postponed indefinitely.

At the foot of this mound is another. A simple headboard tells the story:

A Starke Porter. He died doing his duty nobly.

Fleischmann's Balloon Gas. This brave lad was found within the grounds with the goods on him—typewritten story concerning the discovery of Captain Fleischmann.

This was an easy method of solidifying balloon gas, and making it into small packages to be carried away in a soldier's pocket. Just before the ascension this was to be inserted in the balloon bag, a few drops of a chemical compound on it and, presto—there would be a big, fat gas bag tugging at its leash.

On the way to hand in this story to his paper, the reporter was halted by six soldiers who had been following him. He was never seen again.

Just a step farther and you are standing over another pathetic heap of earth which hides from mortal view all that is left of the young man who was on the point of printing the biggest scoop "scoop" Omaha has read in many a day. He had learned, by great daring and strategy, the fact that Captain Prentice had been training for weeks a group of society women for special balloon work in France.

"Nix On That," Says Major. Because of their constant employment with knitting needles in war relief work, their hands had grown so skillful as to adapt them to the most rapid machine gun work. Captain Prentice planned to take them to the front and there let them operate machine guns from balloons.

But Major Hersey hasn't a good news sense at all. In vain the conscientious scribe explained how such a story would reflect credit on the Fort Omaha school and give it world-wide fame. The commander was adamant.

At sunrise there was a loud "boom"—and another budding literary genius had gone to his long rest!

A fourth mound covers the one who learned—and almost printed—the news that Sergeant Conolly was to be made a general and ten other non-commissioned officers were to be promoted at once to lieutenant-colonels.

Coming of George Creel. A fifth had a fine "feature"—the news that President Wilson and General Squier frequently flew from the White House to Fort Omaha, on dark nights, in a big dirigible.

There are lots of feature stories at Fort Omaha. And there are big doings, "they say." But "they" don't say so out loud—at least when a reporter is around.

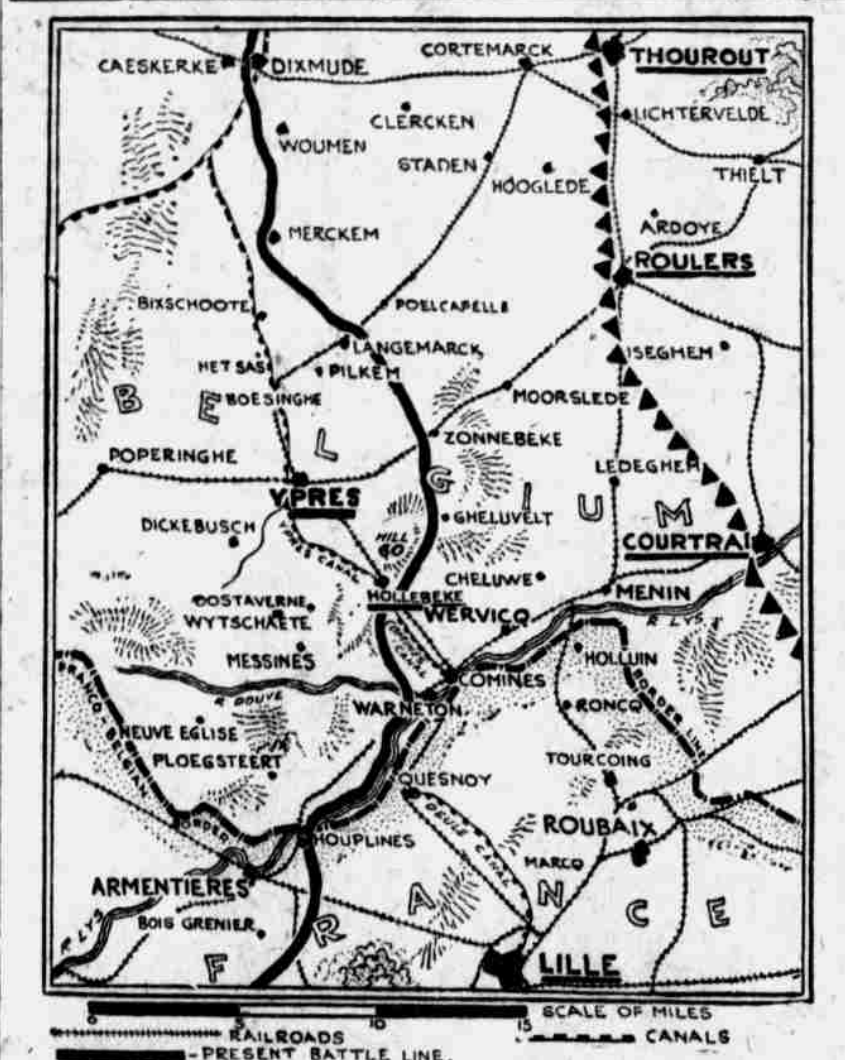
Still, new recruits are continually found willing to try for some real news at Fort Omaha. Thus the little mounds increasing number. When the graveyard is full, it is said a big demonstration will be held.

There will be a parade, with marchers bearing banners emblazoned with the legend "A has les reportes." George Creel has promised to come to Omaha and head the procession.

Henry Beal Injured in Wreck Near Sheldon, Ia. Sheldon, Ia., Sept. 9.—Passenger train No. 3, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, south bound, was wrecked a mile north of here at 5:30 Saturday, and forty persons hurt, eight seriously. The baggage car jumped the track on a straight roadbed, carrying the remaining five coaches with it. The track was torn up for 500 feet.

Those seriously injured: Henry Beal, Omaha; E. C. Kemnitz, Marion, Ia.; Mrs. O. W. Thompson, Billings, Mont.; Edward Orth, Minneapolis, Minn.; S. Halverson, Worthington, Minn.; E. C. Embody, mail clerk, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. W. Long, express messenger, St. Paul, Minn.; John Smith, conductor, St. Paul, Minn.; Robert Schultz, Fargo, N. D.; Charles Smith, Galva, Ia. Express Messenger Long is reported in a dangerous condition.

WHERE GREAT BATTLE IMPENDS IN BELGIUM—Expecting another great offensive by Field Marshal Haig in Flanders, the Germans have ordered the evacuation of civilians of approximately 200 square miles of territory. The danger zone extends from the present battle front from Dixmude south to a point east of Ypres to a line running southward from Thourout through Roulers to Courtrai.



INDICATES EXTENT OF EVACUATED TERRITORY.

STRIKERS STILL WAITING THE U. S. CONCILIATOR

(Continued on Page Eight, Column One) a supply of cooks and waiters and offered to pay the union scale. Leaders advised the strikers to keep away from the plants and cautioned against violence.

Telegrams were read stating that employes of the packing houses in Kansas City, East St. Louis, Chicago and Sioux City are to hold mass meetings Sunday morning. Some of these plants are already involved in strikes.

Soap Makers Walk Out. Kansas City, Sept. 9.—With the walkout of 700 employes at Peet Brothers soap plant and an alleged sympathetic strike of workers at the Kansas City Packing Box company, strikes in four different industries, involving nearly 4,000 workers, were in progress tonight in Greater Kansas City.

Higher wages and an eight-hour day were the demands stated by the striking Peet Brothers employes, after organizing a soap makers' union.

Packing plant officials announced they would treat only with a committee of strikers and not with organizers, and there was said to be no immediate prospect for a settlement of the packing house employes' strike involving nearly 3,000 workers and four of the seven plants in Kansas City, Kan.

More Expressmen Strike. Approximately 150 Wells-Fargo freight handlers and teamsters joined the express strike today, started yesterday by the walkout of ninety-five Adams Express clerks, freight handlers and teamsters. This strike already has resulted in an embargo being placed upon all shipments of a perishable nature and in addition practically no express of any description is being moved by either company at the Union station.

SWEDISH EXPOSE STARTLES WHOLE WARRING WORLD (Continued from Page One.) should be given to neutral diplomats during the war.

"The discovery and deciphering of the present series of telegrams is due to the watchfulness and skill of the American intelligence service," says the Sunday Observer. The Observer states that it received this information from "trustworthy sources." The newspaper continues:

Neutral Made Dupe. "It must cause some ground for reflection to the German government that one of the first acts of their new enemy, whose activities and value in the prosecution of the war they have affected to despise, has been to expose a procedure which affords damning evidence against themselves and against a neutral government which it is charitable to regard as their dupe.

"The contents of the published telegrams cannot but show neutral governments the amount of faith they may put in German promises and German concessions. The accredited representative of the German empire at Buenos Aires, while actually enjoying the hospitality of the Argentine republic, is seen advocating the deliberate murder of Argentine subjects on the high seas in order that the sinking of Argentine ships by German submarines should leave no trace which would make their crime known in Argentina and so make an enemy of that country.

"A further point of interest is the assurance apparently given by the Argentine government that Argentine ships will in future only clear as far as Las Palmas.

"In other words, the pretended immunity for Argentine ships, accorded with a show of magnanimity by the German government, is a pure farce. In reality the immunity is secured not by Germany refraining from sinking Argentine ships in the war zone, but by the Argentine government undertaking to arrange that no Argentine vessel should be found in that zone.

"It will be interesting to hear what Argentine public opinion will say when it learns the real nature of the 'diplomatic victory' which the Argentine government claims to have gained."

Anti-German Riots Threatened. La Razon, the most important paper of the president's party, says the situation must be studied carefully

EAGER TO DEFENSE OF HERBERT GOOCH

Lincoln Democrat and Spanish War Veteran Says Howard's Attack Is Undeserved by Newspaper Owner.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Lincoln, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—The "panning" by Lieutenant Governor Howard, given H. E. Gooch, with the demand that he be fired from the State Council of Defense, has started things in Lincoln. The charge made by Mr. Gooch that it is the result of the fight made by his paper against the Bryan wing of the democratic party, is considered by those here in Lincoln, who have watched the political scrap in democratic ranks, as probably true.

Colonel Frank Eager, former populist leader, and now a Lincoln business man, in an interview this morning brands the attack upon Captain Gooch as unfair.

"I happen to know of much of the untiring and unselfish work that Mr. Gooch is doing for his country," said Colonel Eager. "He has given weeks, and months of his time and contributed liberally of his money to every organization soliciting funds for the aid of the government. A more genuine, liberal, hard-working patriot cannot be found in the state of Nebraska."

Mr. Gooch has shown his brand of patriotism by enlisting as a private soldier in Company L of the Seventh regiment reserve militia and as soon as the regiment is complete will leave his family and luxuries and serve his country in the trenches in France. His comrades in the company have shown their confidence in him by electing him captain of the company unanimously.

"It is too bad that there are not more men like him in our government. He is too good to be punished for his sincere, malicious and dastardly attack upon the patriotism of a man who has enlisted to serve his country at the battle front in his hour of need. Mr. Gooch is so much a patriot that Lieutenant Governor Howard is not worthy to unlace his shoes."

before extensive comment can be made because the Washington disclosures make the situation of the Swedish minister exceedingly difficult and open to serious and disagreeable incidents.

The Swedish legation denies absolutely any knowledge of the message sent to Stockholm for Count Loxburg and refuses to make any comment on the Washington revelations.

The police are taking measures to prevent threatened anti-German manifestations tomorrow by students and certain political organizations.

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RED CROSS PAYS OUT 12 MILLIONS IN SIX MONTHS

Care of Destitute Children and Fight Against Tuberculosis Part of Work of American Organization.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 9.—Approximately \$12,000,000 for war relief work in Europe will have been expended by the American Red Cross in the first six months since the United States has been at war with Germany, according to a report addressed today "to the American people" by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, in which full details are given of the activities of the organization in various nations abroad, chief of which is France.

More than \$10,000,000 of this sum, appropriated up to and including August 31, by the war council, since its appointment May 10 last, is for use in France. Other countries to receive relief are Russia, Roumania, Italy, Serbia, England and Armenia, the grand total amounting to \$12,339,681, the greater part of which will be used by November 1, although some of the appropriations cover a year. Most of the persons in charge of the Red Cross work in France are giving their time and paying their own expenses. A special fund of \$100,000 has been privately contributed to meet the expenses of members of the commission to France unable to pay their own way.

Care for Destitute Children. The war council has sent to Europe five separate commissions, each composed of representative Americans skilled in business administration, in medical and surgical work, and in other lines of Red Cross effort. The work covers a wide scope of relief, from the establishing and maintaining of hospitals for soldiers in the American army in France to civilian aid, including the care and education of destitute children and the rehabilitation of the devastated areas in France.

Relief and preventive means against tuberculosis, which has greatly increased since the war, also will be supplied. A plan has been devised also to extend aid to soldiers and civilians held as prisoners by the enemy. These are only a few of the many avenues through which Red Cross relief will flow to the countless thousands of war victims.

The Red Cross in France has assumed the management of the war relief clearing house. It has taken over, under control of the United States army, the administration of the American Red Cross ambulance at Neuilly. It has assumed financial responsibility for Dr. J. A. Blake's American hospital in Paris. It has allied with itself the work of the American surgical dressing committee, which distributed in France in July 782,449 dressings among 435 hospitals.

Co-Ordinate All Relief. The effort has been in accordance with the express views of the president of the United States and of the civic and military authorities of France to co-ordinate along helpful lines all relief work being done in France and America. The first and the supreme object of the task is to care for our own army and navy. Toward this end the Red Cross is establishing field canteens which will provide for every corps of the French army, as well as for the American army. There are now large reception camps near the coast where

Swiss Demand Expulsion Foreigners of Army Age

Geneva, Sept. 9.—Several Swiss newspapers demand that the authorities take the same measures as were adopted recently at Budapest, Hungary, and expel all foreigners of military age. Such action by the Swiss government would affect many rich men who are here with their families at the best hotels and houses and who legally have no reason for not returning to their native countries. If Switzerland adopted the suggested measures, it is estimated many thousands, including many Americans, would be expelled.

United States soldiers are received. Along the route to the firing line the Red Cross has established infirmaries and rest stations. At railway stations canteens are being established where our soldiers may find rest and refreshment. Baths, food, games and other comforts will be available. When American troops start for France, the men are given comfort kits. Christmas parcels will be sent over later.

Various Movements Profit. Various appropriations have been made to worthy causes, such as \$1,000,000 for the relief of sick and wounded French soldiers and their families; \$100,000 for medical research work in France; \$500,000 for supply warehouses; \$1,500,000 to buy foodstuffs to be sent to France, and \$1,000,000 for the hospital supply service.

The transportation problem with which the Red Cross has had to cope in moving supplies over seas has been most difficult, but through official French, British and Italian co-operation with the United States shipping board and leading steamship and rail-time companies, vast quantities of supplies are now shipped almost daily. A special Red Cross transport service has been developed in France as the railroads there are overtaxed with military needs.

Six base hospitals were sent to European fronts in advance of the American soldiers and more than a dozen are now actively in service there and others are rapidly being made ready.

It is not the policy of the Red Cross to rebuild French villages, but it is hoped to start new starts in life to a large number of persons now destitute through ravages of the German army. A provisional experiment along this line is being worked out.

The Omaha Ambulance company is expecting orders to entrain at any moment. No orders have come yet and it is not known where the company will go. "We wired Washington as soon as we had enlisted the men," said Dr. C. A. Hull. "We rather expect some orders will come Monday. Until they do there is nothing to do but wait as patiently as we can."

Rural Carriers and Pensions. Washington, Sept. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Rural letter carriers appointed: Colfax, Ia., Emory Mann; Fort Dodge, Ia., William M. Hopkins; Huntington, Ia., Floyd Humiston; Iowa City, Ia., Joseph P. T. Machovec; Mitchellville, Ia., Howard K. Lacey; Newton, Ia., William C. Fish; York, Neb., Edward N. Norwood.

Pensioners granted: Iowa—Elizabeth C. Boker, Muscatine, \$12; Lodem Hatwell, Council Bluffs, \$28; Mary E. Countermeine, Cleghorn, \$20; Sarah C. Hilven, Sioux City, \$12; Susan P. Gilpin, Winfield, \$20; Mary A. Johnson, \$12; Alpha Harriet L. Moon, Des Moines, \$12; Nancy E. McCaffrey, Okaloosa, \$20; Willard M. Measely, Mount Pleasant, \$12; Wyoming—Henry A. Bell, Tipton, \$15.20.

The postoffice at Olin, Ia., Jan. 1; Janesville, Mudd Butts and Walker, S. D.; Poinsett and Saragot, Wyo., will become domestic money order offices on October 1.

ROOSEVELT ASKS VOTE FOR MOTHERS

In Spirited Address at Sagamore Hill, Former President Declares Women Not More Pacific Than Men.

(By Associated Press.) Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Women are entitled to the ballot as a right and not as a favor, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt told a gathering of about 500 suffragists at Sagamore Hill yesterday. He declared himself most emphatically in favor of woman suffrage, and was heartily applauded when he said: "On the whole the citizen to whom I will pay the greatest deference as doing the most indispensable of all duties is the mother. I will put her ahead of every other human being. To deny the mother the vote seems to me something so preposterous that our descendants will fail to understand how we call ourselves self-governing and democratic and yet deny it."

"People have said to me that we must not have women vote because they would all be pacifists. The Lord knows I despise a pacifist, and I have made no special effort to dissemble my feelings about that. But I have failed to notice that among them the shrieking sisterhood of pacifists outnumber the bleating brotherhood of pacifists."

Tried to Change Her Old Hat for New One Mrs. Ellen Jones, 703 Farnam street, was detected by Special Officer Finn while in the act of exchanging her old hat for a new one valued at \$16.50 in the millinery department at the Brandeis stores on Saturday afternoon. She was arrested and is being held on a charge of petit larceny.

Advertisement for Hotel Astor, featuring an illustration of the hotel and text: "The Meeting place of Representative American Men and Women from every state in the Union. For rates, etc., see advertisement appearing on Thursday. TIMES SQUARE."

Large advertisement for Union Pacific, featuring an illustration of a train and text: "September is the Ideal Month in Colorado. Nowhere else can more of interest be seen or more real benefit be derived in your two weeks than in Colorado. The temperature now is around 80 degrees in the daytime and a little less than 50 degrees at night (the sun shines every day there). Vacation crowds have thinned out until the choicest accommodations are now available; fishing is better than any time this season. Omaha to Denver or Colorado Springs and return \$20. On sale until September 30 with final return limit October 31. Three splendidly equipped daily trains to select from. Via UNION PACIFIC. The line that is double tracked and protected by automatic electric block safety signals all the way to Colorado. Denver Special 7:45 A. M. Colorado Express 4:20 P. M. Colorado Special 12:30 Midnight. For Colorado literature and further vacation and train service information, apply to L. BEINDORFF, City Passenger Agent, 1324 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb. Phone Douglas 4000."