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# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1916—SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE WEATHER.  
Fair

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## SENATE DEBATES THE NEUTRALITY POLICY OF LAND

O'Gorman Says American Consul  
Losing Life in Persia Disaster  
Advised to Avoid Bellic-  
erent Ship.

LODGE OPPOSES ARMS EMBARGO

Works Says Government Morally  
Responsible for Citizens  
Sent to Death.

REED BACKS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Bonds of restraint against public discussion of international relations of the United States in regard to the European war were broken in the senate today and for more than an hour the session was enlivened by debate over the government's neutrality policy, exports of war munitions and travel by American citizens on bellicerent-owned ships.

There was no division of the debaters along party lines. Senator Jones of Washington, republican, denounced as "unpartisan" American citizens who imperiled the nation by taking passage on bellicerent vessels. Senator Works of California, republican, asserted that the government of the United States was "hypocritically claiming to be neutral when it was in fact participating in the war through the sale of munitions."

Lodge speaks against embargo. Senator Lodge, ranking republican member of the foreign relations committee, declared that to place an embargo on arms now would be worth more to Germany than a million men; that it would be a "grossly unneutral act" and would make the United States the ally of Germany. Senator O'Gorman of New York and Hitchcock of Nebraska, both democrats, urged the advisability of an embargo on munitions.

Senator O'Gorman also informed the senate that American Consul R. N. McNeely, who lost his life on the British liner Persia, had disregarded the advice of American Consul General Skinner at London that he make the journey to Aden on a Dutch vessel.

The discussion was precipitated when Senator Jones read a newspaper editorial urging American citizens to keep off bellicerent ships and advising the president to proceed slowly in the present crisis, heeding the interest of 20,000,000 rather than that of a "thousand reckless, inconsiderate and unpatriotic citizens who insisted on traveling on bellicerent ships."

Disregarded Skinner's Advice. Senator Nelson of Minnesota, republican, accused Senator O'Gorman of asking whether Senator Jones regarded Consul McNeely unpatriotic because he sailed for his post on the Persia. After the New York senator had explained that McNeely had declined to heed Consul General Skinner's advice to sail on a Dutch ship Senator Works blazed the way to general debate on the neutrality policy of the United States in the war by declaring the American government was not neutral.

Asserting that the outcast that the government should be responsible for the deaths of Americans on the Lusitania, the California senator said: "The government knew that the Lusitania was loaded to the guards with ammunition and explosives. Passengers were permitted, in spite of this, to travel on the vessel. The government, itself in full knowledge that the ship carried munitions of war, is morally responsible for the deaths of our citizens."

Need Asks Questions. When Senator Works declared the United States actually was participating in the war by the sale of munitions, Senator Reed, democrat, interrupted to ask: "Does the senator not know that the first loan placed in this country after the war began was a loan of \$25,000,000 to Germany, and that the loan was made without protest from him or any other citizen? Does the senator not know that Germany procured arms in this country as long as it was possible for it to get them?"

"That may all be true," said Senator Works, "but that does not alter the situation."

"If it be true," continued Senator Reed, (Continued on Page Five, Column Six.)

## COMPLETE PLANS FOR THE DODGE FUNERAL

Services to Be Held from Home of  
Deceased This Afternoon, with  
Burial in Walnut Hill.

MILITARY IN ALL DETAILS

No changes have been made in the arrangement for the funeral of General Grenville M. Dodge. It will be held this afternoon at the Third street residence, Council Bluffs, beginning at 1 o'clock. The religious services will be conducted by Rev. A. G. A. Buxton, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and Rev. J. T. Jones, pastor of the First Congregational church.

Although General Dodge was not directly connected with any church denomination, his broad liberality made him the friend and benefactor of every church in the city, and St. Paul's and the First Congregational were particularly favored by his generosity. He was one of the founders of the First Unitarian church established in this vicinity.

All of the panoply to be used in the military funeral has been forwarded by the War department from the federal arsenal at Rock Island. The field battery gun caisson upon which the casket will be borne is from the regular service equipment. It will be drawn by six black horses. The black military harness for these horses is a part of the equipment forwarded. A black cavalry saddle, taken from the service equipment, is here. It will be placed in reverse position upon the riderless horse that will be led behind the caisson. The black sheet that will envelop the casket will be hidden by a huge new silk flag that has never been injured.

Plan of Funeral Procession. The funeral cortege will be made up in accordance with this plan, arranged by the military and approved by Major M. A. Tinley, who will be in command of the nine companies of the Iowa and Nebraska National Guard:

1. Music, Third Regiment band.
2. Escort, two battalions of infantry under command of Colonel M. A. Tinley.
3. The clergy in carriages.
4. The casket on a caisson, draped and escorted by the active palbearers (non-commissioned officers of the troops present).
5. The led horse caparisoned with the general's saddle and sabers.
6. The military band, members of the Saturday Noon club, mounted.
7. The family and mourners, in carriages.
8. Members of the general's former command, the Army of the Tennessee.
9. Fourth Iowa Infantry in the civil uniform.
10. Second Iowa battery of field artillery, civil war, and other members of his division of the Sixteenth Army corps, in uniform.
11. Other officers and enlisted men of the civil war.
12. The Union Veterans Legion, in uniform.
13. The United States Spanish war veterans and their families, in uniform.
14. Distinguished visitors: Governor and staff distinguished guests from Iowa.
15. Delegates: Officers of the American Relief Corps and representative delegates as may appear.
16. The Odd Fellows of the American Revolution in carriages. B. P. O. Billis, and other civic societies, marching.
17. Clergians in carriages.
18. Automobiles.

The Line of March. The cortege will be moved from the residence down Third street to Willow avenue, then west on Willow avenue to Fourth street, north on Fourth to Broadway, east on Broadway to Oak street, south on Oak to Pierce street, and thence to the grave in Walnut Hill cemetery.

The grave has been opened in one of the most beautiful spots in the cemetery, one long ago selected by General Dodge, and often referred to when he expressed his wish to be buried in Council Bluffs. In the whole arrangement of the funeral every wish that he has been known to have expressed is being faithfully observed.

For three hours yesterday afternoon the Dodge mansion, that has a commanding view of the town from its site on the hillside at the highest point of Third street, was thronged with silent visitors. The body of General Dodge lay in state, resting upon a bier placed in the main parlor. The constantly moving throng was admitted at one door and passed out through another, without noise or confusion. Many paused more than a moment as their eyes lingered on the well-known face. It was a strong, but kindly, face. Every trace of pain had vanished and an expression of absolute peace was there. Tears fell in spite of efforts to repress them, but the strong emotion was given no sound. The memory of the last look into that calm and tranquil face will be treasured as long as memory lasts.

The doors will be opened again this morning from 9:30 until 11 o'clock. The casket will then be closed and will not be opened again to the public.

Park Board Pays Respects. The Board of Park Commissioners, of which A. C. Graham has long been the head, assembled for the regular monthly meeting at 10 o'clock.

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

AMERICAN WOMAN NOW VICERINE OF INDIA—Mrs. Lewis Vernon Harcourt, wife of Lewis Vernon Harcourt, who is about to succeed Baron Hardinge as viceroy of India, is an American. Before her marriage to Mr. Harcourt, in 1890, she was Miss Mary Ethel Burns, eldest daughter of the late Walter H. Burns of New York. Her mother was a sister of the late J. P. Morgan.



MRS. LEWIS VERNON HARCOURT

## LAD HAD CHANGED DAD'S AUTO TIRES

Had Been Sent Home as Scarlet  
Fever Suspect, but is Soon  
Reinstated.

TO INSPECT SCHOOLS OFTEN

During the medical inspection this week at Central High school a boy was excused because of the scaly appearance of his hands, the first suspicion being that he might be recovering from an attack of scarlet fever.

The boy's father telephoned the school officials this information: "My boy was sent home because of the appearance of his hands. I wish to say that he changed two automobile tires for me and that is why his hands do not recommend him. I favor strict inspection at schools, but I wish you would let my boy return. His ailment is automobilism and that is not contagious."

The boy was returned to school within the hour.

Inspect Schools Often. Superintendent Graff has divided the public school system into five districts for convenience of five nurses who will continue the medical inspection work. The plan is that each school shall be visited once every four days for an indefinite period.

The inspection made this week was surprisingly gratifying in the aggregate. There were some suspected cases removed and a few positive cases of scarlet fever discovered, but the school officials wish to reassure parents that the situation is not as serious as was at first believed.

## Attempting to Recall Atlanta Officials

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 5.—A special election is being held here today on the question of the recall of Mayor James G. Woodward and five members of the local board of police commissioners. The reason assigned for the attempt to oust the officers is that they reduced James L. Beavers from the position of chief of police to the rank of captain on charges of insubordination, alleging that he took his orders from a number of so-called reformers.

## General Huerta is Much Improved

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 5.—General Victoriano Huerta had so improved at noon today that he insisted on leaving his bed for a lounge chair. According to his physician he passed a comfortable night.

## Dr. Karl Heine Attacks Socialist Minority for Opposing War Credit

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 4.—(Via London, Jan. 4.)—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Dr. Karl Wolfgang Heine, social democratic member of the Reichstag, writing in the International Correspondence, bitterly attacks the minority of his party, which is opposing the sanctioning of the proposed new war credit.

"Enemies, who now, as Germany stands, powerful and unified, refuse all suggestions of peace," Dr. Heine says, "certainly would not be ready to grant peace to a German empire weakened by inner dissension. They would push across the border, defeat our armies, kill hundreds of thousands of our brothers and bring all the misery of an enemy investment into our country."

"Those who destroy party unity in order to oppose the war credit really do not want it refused. They enjoy the luxury of their negative votes only because they feel assured that others will look out for the safety of the fatherland."

## GARY SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING TO ALL LINES OF ACTIVITY

Steel Magnate Calls Attention to  
Extraordinary Increase of Pro-  
duction Due to War  
Conditions.

STOP, PONDER AND LISTEN

Conflict May End Too Soon and  
Great Shrinkage in Purchasing  
Power Sure to Follow.

DANGER OF INFLATION GREAT

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Elihu H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, today issued a statement dealing in detail with prevailing prosperous conditions in the steel and iron trade, together with a forecast of the future of that industry.

Reference is made to the European conflict in its worldwide application to economic conditions. Judge Gary calls attention to the danger of overproduction or inflation by manufacturers and bankers, resulting from overconfidence, and the aid of the government is invoked for adequate protection of the country's industries. In part the statement follows:

"It will be admitted by all manufacturers of these products that there is no reason for complaint at the present time as to the volume or urgency of the demand, nor, in most cases, the prices received, notwithstanding the cost of production has been larger during the last five years because of increases in wages, freight charges, etc."

Production Doubles in Year. The rate of production at present in the United States is about 25,000,000 tons of pig iron and 40,000,000 tons of steel ingots per annum. This is compared with a rate of 12,000,000 tons of pig iron and 18,000,000 tons of steel ingots one year ago and 22,000,000 tons of pig iron and 35,000,000 tons of steel ingots at high water mark in the year 1913 for pig iron and 1912 for ingots.

"Prices could easily be materially advanced, and, perhaps, will be, although I believe as to some of the commodities, at least, they are high enough. It is not certain they can be controlled, for the reason that the requirements of purchasers and the offers they make, fix the price to a large extent."

"Apparently about 75 per cent of the sales is for domestic consumption and the balance for foreign use, directly or indirectly. The influence of the export sales upon domestic sales I do not undertake to say."

Conditions pertaining to this industry reflect, more or less, those of other lines, and, perhaps, are an indication of the general situation. Certainly there are evidences which cannot reasonably be questioned of great prosperity. It is not my purpose to discuss the reasons for these satisfactory conditions. They exist, and it now seems probable that they may continue for months to come.

Face is Rapid, Caution Necessary. "When there is possible danger ahead, the locomotive engineer is directed by his rules, formal instructions and signs to proceed with caution, and sometimes to stop, look and listen. We may draw an analogy. I would offer words of caution. We are proceeding at a rapid pace. There is great expansion at hand. There is great inflation. Some of the circumstances surrounding the financial and industrial world are peculiar and not justified. There will be jars and jolts when eyes are opened and things become normal. We ought to stop, ponder, reason. We shall be all the better for it. Legitimate enterprise and progress will be benefited, if we read all the signs, consider the past and reflect upon the future."

"What of the future? Who can say with any feeling of certainty? It may be very dark and desperate. It will be thus in Europe, and we in America will feel the effects to a greater or lesser extent. The destruction of billions upon billions of property in any country must necessarily affect in some degree all other countries. Economic conditions in the United States may and should be good in the long future, with the usual inter- (Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

## MANY SURVIVORS OF PERSIA INJURED

Passengers Were at Luncheon and  
Some Did Not Have Time to  
Reach Upper Deck.

OTHERS FALL INTO THE WATER

LONDON, Jan. 4.—(Delayed.)—The survivors of the British steamship Persia, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean last Thursday, reached Alexandria, Egypt, according to the account sent by Reuter's correspondent at that point, all bearing traces of shock and hardship. Most of them had bruises and hand-gangrened limbs. One woman is in a hospital with a broken leg.

The tragedy was enacted so rapidly that the survivors say they hardly realized what happened, consequently they had little to tell. The passengers were sitting quietly at luncheon, everyone in good humor and an atmosphere of gaiety prevailing. Five minutes later those who escaped were in boats or clinging to wreckage and the luxurious liner was completely gone.

Short Delay is Fatal. Luncheon had just started when there came a terrific explosion. The liner trembled violently, and a moment later listed sharply to port. Only those who left their seats instantly and those who had not yet come down to the dining salon had any chance to escape. Many seemed paralyzed with fear and sat as if glued to their seats. Their inaction was fatal, as the water poured in and the list increased. Some of those who gained the deck lost their footing and slipped immediately into the sea, while others were swept away by waves.

It was possible to launch boats only on one side of the ship and only the prompt action by officers and crew enabled them to launch four boats. All the passengers praise the coolness and quickness of the crew. There were no signs of panic. Everyone made the most of the few remaining moments.

Young Woman Jumps Into Sea. One young woman described her experiences as follows: "I was just sitting down at the table when the explosion occurred. I ran at once to my cabin for a life preserver (Continued on Page Three, Column Two.)

## Major Henry Smith, Organizer of War Secret Service, Dead

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Major Henry Hascam Smith, who helped to organize the federal secret service department in the civil war died yesterday at his home here. He was chief of the service of General Lew Wallace, from 1862 to 1865. He was 74 years old.

When the attempt was made upon the life of Secretary Seward, Mr. Smith was assigned to the case and found and arrested Louis Payne, who was alleged to have committed the crime. In 1864, Mr. Smith also was one of those who discovered the conspiracy against President Lincoln and uncovered the Lincoln frauds in the army at Baltimore.

After the war Major Smith resigned from the secret service and entered the paper manufacturing business in New York.

## Three Thousand Cases of Typhus in Mexican Capital

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 5.—There were 3,241 cases of typhus in Mexico City and its suburbs during December, with 26 deaths in the city, according to an official communication received by the Mexican consulate today.

The report adds that the death rate of cases treated in the hospitals was about 1 per cent and of other cases about 20 per cent. There are at present, says the report, about 2,500 cases in the city and suburbs.

The report says the medical and sanitary corps are now adequate to handle the situation and that the disease is found chiefly among persons living in unsanitary surroundings.

## Grey Makes Rather Sarcastic Answer to Germany's Complaint

LONDON, Jan. 4.—(Delayed.)—The sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, the destruction of a British submarine by a German destroyer on the Danish coast and the submarine attack on the British steamer Huel are the three incidents that Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, suggests for submission to some impartial tribunal for investigation, together with the case of the cruiser Baralong.

In his reply to Ambassador Page's communication of a memorandum from the German government complaining of circumstances alleged to have attended the destruction of a German submarine by the British auxiliary cruiser Baralong, the foreign secretary wrote: "His majesty's government notes with great satisfaction, although some surprise, the anxiety now expressed by the German government that the principles of civilized warfare should be vindicated. It is true that the incident, which suddenly reminded Germany that such principles exist, is one in which the alleged criminals are British and not German, but his majesty's government does not for a moment suppose that it is the intention to restrict unduly the scope of any judicial investigation which it is thought proper to institute."

Sir Edward's reply makes no denial that the facts regarding the sinking of the German submarine are essentially as alleged in the affidavit from the six Americans, neutrals, on the Nicosian. These charged that the Baralong raised the American flag and signaled that it was a merchantman coming to rescue the

## ASQUITH DRAFT BILL IS TAKEN UP IN THE COMMONS

Premier Explains Proposed Measure  
to Compel Unmarried Men  
to Serve in the Brit-  
ish Army.

GREAT STRUGGLE IS EXPECTED

Members Called Home from the  
Front to Aid in Passing  
the Bill.

REPORT MADE BY EARL DERBY

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Under the terms of the compulsory military service bill, introduced in the House of Commons today, all males between the ages of 18 and 41 who are bachelors or widowers, without children dependent on them, are liable for military service. Ireland is excluded from the terms of the measure.

The largest assemblage of members since the war began faced the premier. Many members had obtained leave to return from the front so that they might be able to vote on the compulsion bill.

Mr. Asquith opened his address with an analysis of the figures in the Derby report. He emphasized the fact that during the Derby campaign nearly 3,000,000 men had offered their services. Even deducting those rejected on the ground of physical disability, the total was still in excess of 2,500,000.

"These are wonderful encouraging figures," the premier continued. "They ought to convince both our allies and our enemies that the people of this country have their hearts in the war."

Many Single Men Still Out. Mr. Asquith said he was unable, after making the most liberal hypothetical deduction, to consider the number of unrecruited single men as anything but a substantial and even considerable amount. He added that Sir John Simon, whose resignation as home secretary was announced yesterday, thought they might be reduced to an insignificant quantity.

If he had shared this view, Mr. Asquith said, the present contingency would not have arisen, but he could not think that. The primary obligation was to keep faith at all costs with the married men.

The prime minister said exemptions from service could be claimed under the terms of the bill on the same grounds as in the case of men attested under the Derby plan. The grounds of exemption include conscientious objection to performing military service.

Other grounds for exemption from service, the premier said, included ill health, physical infirmities, the necessity to support dependent persons and the fact of being engaged on work of national importance.

Mr. Asquith said no case had been made out for general compulsion, and that the bill he was introducing could be supported by those opposed to conscription.

Why Measure is Needed. LONDON, Jan. 4.—(Delayed.)—In the House of Commons tomorrow (Wednesday) the compulsory military service bill will be taken up. It promises to bring on the sharpest parliamentary struggle since the war began.

The Earl of Derby's report on his recruiting campaign which began October 23 and ended December 11, explains why the cabinet found it necessary to bring forward a measure for compulsory enlistment of unmarried men. More than (Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

## Haiti Rebels Attack American Marines; One Native Killed

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 5.—A revolutionary outbreak occurred at 3 o'clock this morning at Port au Prince. The force of American marines maintained in this city were attacked. One of the rebels was killed by the Americans, who suffered no losses.

Several groups of insurrectionists ran through the streets discharging rifles. The Americans met them and they were rapidly dispersed.

The outbreak is generally condemned and has been characterized as a piece of folly.

Following the assassination of President Guillaume in the month of July, in the course of the revolution, American forces were landed in Haiti. Under the agreement made subsequently between the United States and Haiti, American forces are being maintained on the island for police purposes.

## Hans Schuman-Heink Dies of Pneumonia

RAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 5.—Hans Schuman-Heink, son of Mrs. Schuman-Heink, the famous contralto singer, died here today early this morning following a two weeks' illness of pneumonia. His mother was with him.

Young Schuman-Heink was taken ill Christmas day and was removed to a hospital. The case was first diagnosed as a gripe and later developed into double pneumonia. Mrs. Schuman-Heink was in Chicago at the time, but hurried to San Diego. As her son seemed to be improving Mrs. Schuman-Heink consented to sing at the 'New Year's day opening exercises at the Panama-California International exposition, later leaving for a visit with friends in Riverside. Yesterday she was informed of a change for the worse in her son's condition and arrived in San Diego last night, immediately going to the hospital, where she remained until the end came.

The young man was 35 years of age and is survived by a widow and two children, his mother and several brothers. He had been engaged in a business here.

## The Weather

For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity

—Fair.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

5 a. m.	15
6 a. m.	15
7 a. m.	15
8 a. m.	15
9 a. m.	15
10 a. m.	15
11 a. m.	15
12 m.	15
1 p. m.	15
2 p. m.	15
3 p. m.	15
4 p. m.	15
5 p. m.	15
6 p. m.	15
7 p. m.	15
8 p. m.	15
9 p. m.	15
10 p. m.	15
11 p. m.	15
12 m.	15

Comparative Local Record.

Highest today	1916, 1915, 1914, 1913
Lowest today	23, 23, 16, 21
Mean temperature	3, 2, 12, 12
Precipitation	0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:	
Normal temperature	31
Deficiency since March 1, 1915	12
Deficiency for the day	16
Normal precipitation	4.26
Deficiency since March 1, 1915	2.74
Deficiency since March 1, 1914	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1913	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1912	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1911	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1910	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1909	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1908	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1907	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1906	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1905	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1904	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1903	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1902	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1901	1.51
Deficiency since March 1, 1900	1.51

—Indicates below zero.

A. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster