

# THE NEW PRESIDENT

## Theodore Roosevelt Is Now the Nation's Chief Magistrate.

By the death of William McKinley at the hands of the assassin Czolgosz, Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice-President, becomes President of the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City October 27, 1858, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. By all laws of heredity he is a natural leader, as his ancestry on both his father's and his mother's side, who trace back beyond revolutionary days, were conspicuous by reason of their quality. His father was Theodore

and was the investigation of the city government, and particularly the police department, in the winter of 1884. Another important service was securing the passage of the civil service reform law of 1884.

**Runs for Mayor of New York.**  
In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was nominated as an independent candidate for mayor of New York, but, although endorsed by the Republicans, was defeated.

In 1884 he was chairman of the New York delegation to the national Re-

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



Roosevelt, after whom he was named, and his mother, whose given name was Martha, was the daughter of James and Martha Bulloch of Georgia.

**Educated at Home.**  
Young Roosevelt was primarily educated at home under private teachers, after which he entered Harvard, graduating in 1880. Those qualities of aggressiveness which have marked his more recent years of public life were present with him in college, and he was a conspicuous figure among his fellows.

It was an interesting period in the history of the party and the nation, and young Roosevelt entered upon the political field with eagerness and energy. The purification of political and official life had been for some time an



MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ideal with him, and with this came the belief in the efficacy of the application of civil-service rules to executive conduct. So strongly did he impress himself upon his political associates that in 1882 he was nominated for the state assembly and elected.

**In the State Assembly.**  
He served for three years and soon came to be recognized as an able and fearless advocate of the people's rights and he succeeded in securing the passage of several measures of great benefit. The abolition of fees in the office of the county clerk and the abolition of the joint power of the board of aldermen in the mayor's appointments were among those of special benefit to the city of New York. Another important work done by him

### ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Russia possesses the largest standing army on earth, and each year it grows. Every year some 250,000 conscripts join the Russian forces, which in time of peace numbers 1,000,000 men. On a war footing this rises to 2,500,000, and calling out the reserve would increase it to 6,947,000 well-trained soldiers. Should necessity arise the militia would be called out, bringing the army of Russia up to 9,000,000 men. France comes next, with a standing army of 559,000 men, rising to 2,500,000 in time of war, while the calling out of the reserves would bring it to 3,370,000. Despite this, the regular army is increasing yearly. The German army numbers 685,000 in times of peace. War would bring it to 2,250,000, and the reserves added make the total number of men 4,300,000. The peace army of Austria-Hungary is 365,000; in war it would be 2,500,000, and with the reserves 4,000,000. Forces are being reduced in Italy, because the people are too poor to pay the necessary taxes. The standing army, therefore,

is but 174,000, war bringing it up to 1,475,000, the reserves making the force 2,200,000. Great Britain has a standing army of 220,000, but calling out the reserve force puts 720,000 men under command. Every ninth person in France is a trained soldier; in Germany there is a soldier to every twelve persons and every six males. Russia has such a population that in spite of her big army only one man out of the fourteen is a fighter. Every five families in France contribute three soldiers. Every other Austrian household has one member in the army, and the same state exists in Germany. Every third Italian family has some one in the army.

**Ows Millions of Acres.**  
The dukes of Sutherland, Buccleuch and Devonshire are joint lords of 2,004,600 acres of land, an area representing a slice of land stretching from the south of England to the extreme north of Scotland, more than five miles wide. If this land were all in England about an acre out of every sixteen would belong to one or other of these dukes.

fect with Spain. He left nothing undone to secure the highest efficiency in the navy.

On May 6, 1898, Mr. Roosevelt resigned this place to muster in a cavalry regiment for the Spanish war. Life in the west had made this a fitting ambition. As a hunter of big game, used to the saddle and the camp and an unerring shot with rifle and revolver, the country recognized in him the making of a dashing cavalry leader. He had experienced military duty in the New York National Guard in the '80s. Col. Wood was put in command of the Rough Riders; Mr. Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel. On June 15 the regiment sailed to join Gen. Shafter in Cuba.

**With the Rough Riders.**  
From the time of landing until the fall of Santiago the Rough Riders were giant figures in the campaign. Their work reached a climax on July 1, when Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt led the regiment in the desperate charge up San Juan hill. He had shared all the hardships of his men, and when he broke the red tape of discipline to complain of Gen. Shafter's camp and its dangers from disease the army was with him and the war department listened to his judgment. On July 11 he was commissioned a colonel of volunteers.

**Elected Governor of New York.**  
Scarcely two months later the new military hero was nominated for governor of New York. In the convention he received 753 votes, against the 218 cast for Gov. Frank S. Black. Col. Roosevelt entered into the campaign with characteristic energy. Men of all parties supported him and he was elected by a plurality of more than 18,000. His administration was very satisfactory to his state. As reformer, official, military leader and state executive, he has carried his earnest dashing personality into it all.

**As a Writer.**  
As a writer of outing papers his varied experiences on the trail have served him well. In biography, his life of Thomas H. Benton and of Gouverneur Morris have been praised. Essays and papers dealing with political life have added to his reputation. Of his latest work, "The Rough Riders" has been pointed to as "one of the most thrilling pieces of military history produced in recent years."

When his name was first proposed for the vice presidency, Mr. Roosevelt declined the honor, preferring to remain governor. He finally consented, after much pressure.

**Mr. Roosevelt's Family.**  
Mr. Roosevelt has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Alice Lee of Boston; the second, Miss Edith Carow of New York. He is the father of six children, ranging from 16 to 3 years of age.

His domestic life is ideal. Whether encamped in winter quarters at Albany or New York, or at the famous Roosevelt home at Oyster Bay on Long Island, he is an indulgent father and romps with his children with as much zest as the youngest of them. The youngsters are known as the Roosevelt half-dozen, and all reflect in some manner the paternal characteristic.

**All Bright Children.**  
The oldest girl is Alice, tall, dark and serious looking. She rides her father's Cuban campaign horse with fearlessness and grace. The next olive



branch is Theodore, Jr., or "young Teddy," the idol of his father's heart and a genuine chip of the old block. Young "Teddy" owns a shot gun and dreams of some day shooting bigger game than his father ever did. He also rides a pony of his own.

Alice, the eldest girl, is nearly 16. She is the only child by the first Mrs. Roosevelt. "Young Teddy," the present Mrs. Roosevelt's oldest child, is 13. Then there are Kermit, 11; Ethel, 9; Archibald, 6, and Quentin, 3.

A Paris periodical asserts that France has more Catholic missionaries than all the other nations combined—4,500 out of a total of 6,166.

**Professor Starr's Indian Name.**  
Professor Starr, the noted authority on anthropology, went among the Iroquois Indians a year ago for the purpose of studying the tribe. The red men adopted him as one of themselves and gave him the name of Hai-yeh-sah, a free translation of which is "the wisest speaker in the council." Professor Starr formed a strong attachment for the intelligent descendants of a tribe famed for their strength, bravery and prowess.

**A Visit to the Four Courts.**  
Justice Martin J. Keogh of the supreme court of New York visited the Four Courts, Dublin, recently and for some time occupied a seat on the bench in Nisi Prius court 1 with Justice Barton.

**Women in English Postoffices.**  
In 1870 women were for the first time introduced in the postal service of England. In 1871 there were 1,000 thus employed, and today there are in the British Isles about 35,000 postmistresses and clerks.

## STATE IRRIGATION ACT

Motion for a Rehearing in the Cause of the Crawford Company.

### A CASE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

What the Brief in the Matter Sets Forth—An Early Settler of Nuckolls County Ends Life by Suicide—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters.

**Involves Irrigation Act.**  
LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 16.—Additional briefs were filed in the supreme court in support of the motion for a rehearing or modification of the decision in the case of the Crawford company against Hathaway and others. This action involves the constitutionality of the irrigation act of the state and is said by attorneys to be one of the most important cases on the supreme court docket. It was appealed from Dawes county, where Leroy Hall, a mill owner, secured an injunction protecting his exclusive use of the water in White river. Judge F. G. Hamer of Kearney, who is fighting the injunction with much vigor, contends that if Hall is entitled to the order then every person who diverts water from a stream above a mill wheel is likely to be enjoined by the mill owner and he insists further that the effect of this injunction is to strangle and destroy irrigation in Nebraska without proof of damage.

As to the congressional and legislative irrigation acts it is said in the brief:

"Ever since 1856, when the act of congress was passed touching upon the use of water out of streams running on public lands, and also before that time, the people of Nebraska have been diverting water from the running streams of the state for irrigation and domestic use and they have acquiesced in the idea that the water in the streams might be taken out and used for domestic purposes or irrigation. When the legislature passed the act of 1877 it did it upon the theory that the water belonged to the people and that it might rightfully be diverted by them, and that the public of the state had all agreed to this idea and that they had no objection to the diversion of the water. For more than thirty-four years the people of Nebraska have proceeded on this basis, ever since 1877, twenty-four years, they have voted bonds and surveyed canals and condemned right of way and constructed ditches and applied the water to irrigation and domestic use and all upon the theory that what they did was not wrongfully done, but rightfully done. They simply took a practical business sense view of the matter and it remained for the judges to raise doubts and create uncertainties."

### Found Dead With Weapon.

SUPERIOR, Neb., Sept. 15.—C. L. Patterson, an early settler in Superior, committed suicide. He had been ill for a great many years, and was just able to be around again after a serious attack. His nurse not being well had left the room and on returning said Mr. Patterson took a drugged tablet and went back to lie on the couch. The nurse stepped into another room and while he was gone Mr. Patterson slipped out. The nurse returning and not finding him notified his wife and each went in an opposite direction to find him. Failing in this they gave a general alarm. A small boy said he saw him go into the basement of the store over which they lived. Keys were gotten and Mr. Patterson was found in the rear of the basement with a bullet hole in his forehead. He used a .38-caliber revolver.

### Boy Robs Farm House.

LOUISVILLE, Neb., Sept. 15.—While the family of C. G. Mayfield, a prominent farmer living southeast of town, were here, Leo May, a boy 17 years old and a farm employe, went to the house, secured the key and ransacked the entire house, taking everything he could carry away of any value. He was arrested and jailed.

### Cousin in Nebraska.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Celia Cadman of this city is a cousin of the dead president, her mother being a sister of President McKinley's mother. The home was filled with grief upon the receipt of the news of the death, and a large number of friends and neighbors thronged the home to express the deep sympathy which they felt.

### Arrested by Game Warden.

OGALLALA, Neb., Sept. 15.—Eight Italians were lodged in jail here by Deputy Game Warden G. L. Carter, arrested by Sheriff Patrick for illegal shooting of birds.

### Two Declared Insane.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 15.—John Pascoe and Fred A. Rometch were examined before the board of insanity on Friday and pronounced insane. Mr. Rometch was taken to Norfolk.

### Farm Residence Burned.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 15.—The splendid farm residence of J. B. Keller, one and one-half miles north of this place, caught fire and was burned to the ground with all its contents. The family barely escaped. The fire started in a room in which oil was kept and spread very rapidly. The house was in good condition, having been recently repainted and repaired, and the loss falls heavily on Mr. Keller at this time of year.

## WAR ON OLEOMARGARINE.

Food Commissioner Bassett to Suppress the Yellow Imitation.  
LINCOLN, Sept. 16.—State Food Commissioner S. C. Bassett has commenced the long expected crusade against manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine who have for several years openly ignored the law of the state which prohibits the sale of imitation butter colored yellow. Suit was commenced in justice court against Beha Bros., butchers of this city, and the case will be tried October 1.

The complaint in the case was filed by the county attorney. The penalty under the law is a fine of \$25. If the suits ends in favor of the state similar suits will be commenced in all parts of the state. It is reported that the manufacturers of oleomargarine will pool their interests and resist the enforcement of the law by carrying the suit to the highest court in the state, and possibly to the United States courts. The complaint was filed under the original act in this state, which makes it unlawful to sell oleomargarine colored yellow. Its passage drove the manufacturers out of South Omaha, but the product has been shipped into the state and sold everywhere.

### DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Result of Investigation Made by State Veterinarian Thomas.  
LINCOLN, Sept. 15.—State Veterinarian W. A. Thomas has been called on frequently to investigate a disease among cattle. He pronounces it epizootic fever and not the European foot and mouth disease, which it somewhat resembles. Few cattle die, but when the animals are not cared for death is likely to follow. Mr. Thomas said that the diseased animals have a high fever, sores appear in the mouth, drooping follows and sometimes a discharge from the nose, constipation, soreness of the feet and stiffness of the limbs; on cows the udder becomes ulcerated and the flow of milk almost disappears. One great difference between this disease and the foot and mouth disease is that the hoofs are not so badly affected as in the European foot and mouth disease. Mr. Thomas says that if the sick animals are nursed well the disease will run its course with little loss. He deems it contagious in one sense and that it is useless to fence against the disease, yet, on the other hand, many exposed animals fail to take the disease. It is impossible to tell where the disease will make its appearance.

### Survey of Fremont Canal.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 16.—The party of five who are now engaged in taking measurements of slopes along the proposed route of the Fremont power canal will probably finish their field labors soon. They have been working in the vicinity of Morse Bluff every day that the weather would permit. It will take a few days to figure up results after the field work is completed.

### Cattle Die from Eating Cane.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Sept. 16.—John Eis, a farmer south of town, has lost seventeen head of cattle and a large number more are sick. The cause of their death is supposed to have been from eating cane fodder, as the animals died soon after being turned into a cane field.

### State Objects to Special Contract.

LINCOLN, Sept. 16.—Deputy Insurance Auditor Babcock has given notice that the Old Waybe Mutual Life association of Indiana has no right to transact business in Nebraska. The objection is that the company issues a special contract for aged people at reduced rates.

### Cutting Corn for Fodder.

DEWITT, Neb., Sept. 16.—Much corn is being cut hereabouts for fodder the coming winter. Farmers are asking \$10 per ton for their hay. Reports continue to come in concerning the loss of cattle from being allowed to run on green cane.

### Runaway Indian Boys Caught.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 16.—Four young Indians giving their names as Joe White, Pat Casarbo, John and Tom Coon were arrested here on information from the authorities from the Genoa school and were taken back.

### Dean College Begins.

CRETE, Neb., Sept. 16.—The college year at Doane has commenced. President Perry made a short speech of welcome to the students. W. G. Reynolds joins the staff of teachers this year and will take charge of the music department. Mr. Reynolds is a graduate in piano, harmony, theory of teaching and history of music from the musical department of the Pennsylvania state normal school at Mansfield.

### Treasurer Seeks Bonds.

LINCOLN, Sept. 16.—Treasurer Stuefer, accompanied by his family, left for a trip of three weeks through the east. They will go first to Ann Arbor, Mich., and after a visit of a few days with relatives in that place will go to New York. Treasurer Stuefer expects to complete negotiations in the metropolis for the purchase of a large block of bonds for the investment of idle permanent school funds.

## SOME NEBRASKA DATA

Fact From the State Historical Society to Be Remembered.

### PASTE THIS IN YOUR SCRAP BOOK

The First Indians, First White Men, First White Child, First Army Post and First Newspaper in Nebraska—Miscellaneous Matters.

The State Historical society sends out the following data concerning Nebraska's infancy:

The first Nebraska Indians—so far as now ascertained—were a branch of the Pawnees, who inhabited this country 500 or 1,000 years ago. They lived in lodges made of poles and sod, built on the tops of rounded hills, generally overlooking a valley. They made pottery from clay mixture with pulverized clam shells; they opened up limestone quarries in order to get flint from the limestone. The remains of their homes and works are found beneath three to ten feet of soil in Cass, Douglas, Lancaster, Otoe and other eastern counties, sometimes with large oak trees above them. Further study of them now being made by the State Historical society is expected to yield more information.

The first white men of Nebraska soil who left a clear and undisputed record of their visit were the Mallet brothers, Frenchmen, who in 1739 came up the Missouri river, wintered with the Pawnees on the Loup near Jenoa, and the next spring followed the Platte to the forks, then up the North Platte some distance, then across to the South Platte, and up that stream in the vicinity of Denver, hence south to Santa Fe. The Colorado expedition in 1540 and other Spanish expeditions from Santa Fe undoubtedly came near Nebraska, possibly came into it—the question is not certainly settled.

The first white settlement in Nebraska was Bellevue, named in 1805 by Manuel Lisa, a Spanish trader; established in 1810 by the American Fur company of St. Louis.

The first white child born in Nebraska, whose name and date of birth are definitely known, was Samuel Pearce Merrill, son of Rev. and Mrs. Moses Merrill, Baptist missionaries to the Otoes. He was born at Bellevue, July 13, 1835.

The first army post in Nebraska was Fort Atkinson, established in 1819, abandoned in 1827. It was on the site of what is now the village of Calhoun, Washington county. There were no doubt children born and marriages made at Fort Atkinson, but the record of them has not been preserved.

The first Nebraska newspaper was the Palladium, set up and printed at Bellevue, November 14, 1854, published by Thomas Morton and D. E. Reed. The first Nebraska court house was erected in July, 1856, at Calhoun, Washington county.

The first steamboat to navigate Nebraska waters was the "Western Engineer," in 1819, carrying Lieutenant Long's party of explorers to the mouth of the Platte.

The first Nebraska school began November 25, 1833, at Bellevue, taught by Mrs. Moses Merrill. The school children were mostly Otoe Indians and half-breeds.

The first Nebraska railroad opened to the public was the Union Pacific Ground was broken at Council Bluffs December 2, 1863. The first regular train was run March 13, 1866, from Omaha to North Bend—sixty miles.

### Will Be Largest in the World.

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 17.—This city is to have the largest canning factory in the world. The Waterloo Canning company has purchased machinery sufficient to double the capacity of their enormous plant. The machinery for the new plant, added to the present excellent outfit, will make the factory proficient to turn out 320 cans of corn a minute or in an ordinary canning season 4,000,000 cans. Manager G. W. Drake says the factory is the only corn preserving plant in the world run by a complete, continuous calcium system of cooking, rinsing and cooling. There is one other calcium factory in the states, and that is at Mt. Morris, N. Y.

### Woman Badly Burned.

BUTTE, Neb., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Henry Brunnemeyer attempted to start a fire with coal oil last evening. The can exploded and the house caught fire, but the neighbors saved it. Mrs. Brunnemeyer was badly burned and her life is despaired of.

### Arrest Eight Game Law Violators.

OGALLALA, Neb., Sept. 17.—George L. Carter, deputy game warden, arrested eight Italians at Paxton for illegal hunting. Sheriff Patrick put them in jail and they will have a hearing before Judge Mathews.

### New Postoffice Completed.

YORK, Neb., Sept. 17.—The new postoffice building, which was built according to the plans and specifications as required for additional facilities by the government, is now completed.

### Killed by the Cars.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 17.—Edwin O. Arnold, a car inspector in the Burlington railroad yards in this city, was crushed and mangled beneath a moving switch engine. Arnold had left the lower rooms in the yard office to walk across the tracks when the accident happened. He walked directly in front of engine 218, which was passing the office. The heavy machine struck him, threw him to the tracks and passed over him.

## NEBRASKA DIVORCE LAW.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Seeks Opinions of Prominent Persons.

LINCOLN, Sept. 14.—Deputy Labor Commissioner Watson has addressed inquiries to fifty prominent persons of Nebraska asking them for their views on the subject of divorce legislation. His letter containing the questions follows:

"I would respectfully submit the following questions for your careful consideration and ask that, if convenient, you will kindly favor this bureau with such answers as shall be of interest and profit to the people of our state.

"Are you in favor of more stringent divorce laws in Nebraska. If so, what steps do you deem necessary to procure a practical measure of reform?"

"What is the effect of divorce on the integrity of the family?"

"Would a more prohibitory measure, reducing the number of causes of divorce as defined in the existing statutes have a tendency to promote the moral purity of society in this state?"

"While the subject of divorce is gradually assuming a position of greater prominence before the country from year to year, yet its importance even when confined to state limits, might well engage the scholarship of a Newman or Liddon and awaken the enthusiasm of a Wilberforce or Sumner."

Mr. Watson concludes by saying that complete returns from all counties in the state shows that there were 9,066 marriages solemnized and 758 divorces granted in 1906. In Lancaster county seventy-one divorces were granted and thirty-five cases were abandoned.

### AS TO LEGAL DISSECTIONS.

Superintendent Fowler Quotes the Law in Regard to the Same.

LINCOLN, Sept. 14.—State Superintendent Fowler has issued a circular quoting the law stipulating the conditions under which dissections are legal in Nebraska, with this preface: "The following law is self-explanatory. Every coroner, sheriff, jailer, undertaker, superintendent or managing officer of any asylum, hospital, poor house or penitentiary in this state should make himself fully acquainted with the requirements of this act. This department will insist upon a strict observance of every provision in this law. Let all concerned take due warning."

"The question has been raised regarding the amount the medical colleges are supposed to pay for such bodies as come under this law. I do not understand that any undertaker, coroner, sheriff, jailer, superintendent of asylum or hospital, warden of penitentiary, etc., will be entitled to charge more than the actual expenses incurred, making due allowance, of course, for his services. Unreasonable charges will not be tolerated."

### Want Rev. F. L. Wharton to Stay.

LINCOLN, Sept. 14.—At the Nebraska conference of the Methodist church to be held in David City, September 26, the bishops were informed that it is the unanimous desire of the members of the quarterly conference of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church that Rev. F. L. Wharton remain for another year. The congregation has increased in membership and the loss caused by the destruction of the church building has nearly been made up.

### Omaha Boy Drowned in Sea.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—Word has been received of the death of Charles P. Everts, who was drowned while in bathing near his uncle's home at Swampscott, Mass. Mr. Everts is the son of Rev. W. W. Everts, formerly pastor of the Beth-Eden Baptist church of Omaha, and was well known in this city. The young man graduated from the high school several years ago. He was prominent in his class and editor of the school paper.

### Case Kills Cattle.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Sept. 14.—John Eis, a prominent farmer living five miles south of the city, lost seventeen head of fat cattle. It is thought that their death is directly attributed to having eaten too much cane, as they had broken through a fence where they were found in the field. The loss is about \$500.

### For Defending Anarchy.

ARLINGTON, Neb., Sept. 14.—Arnold King was notified to leave here by the citizens for preaching anarchy. A crowd was ready to give him a coat of tar and feathers if he was seen in town after a certain time. He left for Fremont.

### Burial of a Suicide.

SHELBY, Neb., Sept. 14.—The United Brethren church was crowded at the funeral of Ed Petys, who committed suicide in Cheyenne a few days ago. He lived here before enlisting in Cuba. He has been a coachman out west ever since then. He shot himself near the heart and lived about three hours. He would not let his friends why he shot himself, but asked them to finish him, as he thought he had not done a good job.

### Sees Settlers for Fees.

WYMORE, Neb., Sept. 14.—J. A. Van Orsdel, attorney general of Wyoming who secured a settlement with the government for the settlers of the Otoe and Missouri Indian reservation, has sued to recover his fees, which were secured by contract. Action has been taken against eight of the 153 land owners who have not paid. The cases were called before J. W. German. A demand for a jury was granted and the cases were continued.