

GATHERING OF ALL PARTIES

TAFT MEN HOLD A SEPARATE MEETING.

DEMOCRATS ENDORSE MR. BRYAN

Republicans and Prohibitionists Meet in Lincoln, Democrats at Grand Island, and the Populists at Aurora.

Lincoln.—The republican party in Nebraska is divided into two branches, each with a platform of its own, much differing in tone, each with a state committee of entirely different personnel, and each with officials to conduct the campaign. The one branch will be known as progressive republicans, the other as Taft republicans.

The Taft branch left the regular convention, held a separate convention, passed resolutions endorsing the national platform and ticket, agreeing to support only those state candidates who make a like endorsement, and deprecating the refusal of the regular convention to give them a chance to present a Taft resolution before they retired. The progressive republicans adopted a platform in which an extensive declaration of principles is set out, but refused to endorse any candidate, national state or congressional, for office. The Taft republicans endorsed the president and vice president as candidates for re-election, but no others.

The two conventions were a foregone conclusion even before the delegates began to arrive. The question merely was which faction would leave the auditorium and hold its deliberations in another hall. The progressives were in full control, with a safe margin of delegates, unless the executive committee, empowered to hear contests and decide them so far as the vote on the temporary organization was concerned, would listen to the argument that the progressives who controlled in so many county conventions were not real republicans in that they did not endorse the national ticket, and were to all intents and purposes hostile to the candidacy of Mr. Taft.

The committee listened for many hours to the arguments of the opposing sides in contests from eight or nine counties. In each case the contestants were Taft supporters with the exception of Douglas county, where the Taft men held the regular credentials. Finally a sort of compromise was reached, and all but Jeffries of Omaha voted to seat the progressive republican delegates from every county where the test of republicanism was the only ground of contest, but no headway could be made looking to the withdrawal of any of the presidential electors.

Searle Taft Leader.
Thus ended the long-drawn-out contest. Immediately the Taft forces arranged their program. S. A. Searle was made the floor leader. It was decided that the signal for withdrawal should be an adverse vote on a resolution endorsing the national administration and ticket. The Taft delegates who had been refused seats by the executive committee waited on the outside for the bolters to appear and joined them at once in their separate convention. Likewise the progressive republican delegations from the four counties where they had been turned down on the temporary roll waited for their chance at seats, which it was known would come as soon as the credentials committee had got in its work.

The vote on the Taft endorsement was never taken, owing to the rulings of the chairman. When many efforts had been made and each frustrated the bolt took place regardless. No test vote was taken in either convention to indicate how many left with the bolting Taft delegates. Douglas county led off and it is known was followed by Saline, Colfax, Madison and Johnson entirely, and probably by other complete delegations. Dodge, Cuming, Cass and partial delegations from other counties where complete Taft victories had been won, remained and took part in the regular convention. Individual members in many delegations, supporters of the president, also left with the bolting faction, but how many of these did leave was never ascertained. All votes in both conventions after the split, were by acclamation.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Adopt Platform, But Do Not Endorse Taft and Sherman.

Lincoln.—The convention was called to order at noon, but in order to allow

RIDING IN AN AEROPLANE

James Hopper Describes His Emotions During His First Flight Through the Air.

James Hopper, who rode as a passenger in an Antoinette aeroplane, thus describes his emotions in Everybody's:

"And then—good Lord, what is that! At first I thought that I had struck an abandoned quarry and were hurtling through a pile of stones.

further time to get together, did not get down to business until 3 p. m.

Governor Aldrich was nominated by A. C. Epperson for temporary chairman and S. A. Searle, on behalf of the Taft men, nominated John L. Kennedy, but Kennedy declined to make the race and Aldrich was elected.

A resolution by Mr. Searle to deny seats to all delegates who did not intend to support the national ticket was the immediate cause of the bolt. Chairman Aldrich declared the speaker out of order and Mr. Searle left the hall, followed by the bolting delegates.

The convention adopted a platform declaring for a permanent non-partisan tariff commission and admitted the inefficiency of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. Demanded trust regulation and favored limiting the powers of federal courts, and go on record as favoring woman suffrage.

THE TAFT CONVENTION.

Met at the Lincoln Hotel After Leaving Auditorium.

Lincoln.—After withdrawing from the republican convention the Taft republicans under the lead of S. A. Searle and others of the Omaha delegation formed a second convention and made the cut between their faction and the progressives clean. A new state committee was named with power to fill in vacancies on the ticket and take charge of the books kept by the preceding republican central committee. The convention was in session for three hours. In that time the credentials of all delegations had been examined and a new committee appointed.

When the convention was called to order by A. W. Jeffries of Omaha fifty-two counties responded to the roll. Two more were later added. E. G. McGilton of Omaha was selected as temporary chairman, and to serve as temporary secretaries, O. B. Unthank, Charles Dort and Luther P. Ludden were chosen. This organization was made permanent after the credentials committee reported that there were no irregularities in the membership.

No platform was adopted other than that embodied in the resolutions adopted. These endorsed the national ticket and platform and protested against the use of the word "republican" in describing any organization other than their own.

The meeting was enthusiastic from the very beginning. The beginning was when A. A. Searle, who had led the fight in the auditorium, called the delegates together and led them through the streets to the banquet hall of the Lincoln hotel. Every mention of "regular republicanism" was greeted with cheers as was every mention of President Taft's name. Victor Rosewater was eulogized and cheered mightily when called upon to give a short talk. Frank Reavis, Judge Baker, John L. Kennedy and S. A. Searle shared in the crowd's applause when called upon for addresses.

BRYAN FORCES WIN.
W. H. Thompson Defeated Byrnes for Chairman.

Grand Island.—The Bryan forces triumphed in the democratic state convention. W. H. Thompson of Grand Island was elected chairman of the state committee over John C. Byrnes of Columbus. A platform and resolutions commending W. J. Bryan for his action at the Baltimore convention were adopted by an overwhelming majority in the closing hours of the convention. In all of the clashes between the two forces the Bryan men had little difficulty in keeping control of the convention.

Lancaster voted solidly for Thompson and Douglas with its 105 votes for Byrnes. When the roll call was finished Thompson had 478 votes and Byrnes had 428. Changes were rapidly made and when they were completed the vote stood 487 for Thompson. The Byrnes men took the defeat gracefully and showed every evidence of being willing to support the ticket. Mr. Byrnes himself admitted that he would not have been a candidate for re-election had it not been for letters said to have been sent out urging democrats not to vote for him.

Mr. Thompson in his keynote speech congratulated the party on the splendid services given to the party by Mr. Byrnes. The address of Mr. Thompson was punctuated by applause and he was urged to proceed. He finally took off his coat and sailed into the republican party and alluded to the democratic party until the delegates were in an enthusiastic state.

At the night session Morehead spoke while the convention was waiting for the committee on resolutions. He said he would not be a candidate for any other office in this state but that he believed in one term for governor. He denied the charge that he had voted against the initiative and referendum.

POPULISTS ENDORSE BRYAN.

Also Approve Democratic National Ticket.

Aurora.—Endorsing the democratic national ticket and portions of the

Then, more plausibly, that we had passed from the grassy plain to a road of torn-up macadam. But neither of these suppositions answered quite the question put to me by my senses. We seemed to roll on a medium singularly hard. Hard and smooth, and yet sown with roughness. It felt as if we were upon a road of adamant laid upon the bedrock of the earth, and as if upon this adamant road pebbles hard and faceted like diamonds had been strewn. Upon the hard, smooth substance the machine glided

democratic state ticket and passing a resolution highly commending the action of W. J. Bryan at the Baltimore convention adjourned after being in session a little over two hours. The state central committee was reorganized with fifteen members, two from each congressional district and three at large and a series of resolutions recommending reforms passed.

J. H. Grosvenor as temporary chairman, called the convention to order. J. B. Bishop of Nemaha was made permanent chairman. E. A. Walrath of Osceola served as both temporary and permanent secretary.

Between fifty and seventy-five delegates representing fifteen counties made up the convention. They decided to continue the party organization within the state and reorganized the state central committee.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS

Hold Quiet Session in Representative Hall.

Lincoln.—The prohibition state convention met in the representative chamber of the state house, transacting their business and departed without so much as one word of strife. Things were so peaceful about where the prohibitionists were meeting that during the whole day's proceedings there was opposition to but one or two proposed measures.

Nearly forty were present, one-fourth of the whole number being women. Owing to the few number of delegates present and the small territory represented, it was voted early in the day to dispense with the committee on credentials and to allow everyone in the room who expressed affiliations with the party the right to vote on all proposed measures.

The convention was called for 11 o'clock but it was nearer 12 when D. B. Gilbert of Fremont, chairman of the state central committee, finally called the meeting to order. The morning session lasted until about 12:30, at which time the temporary organization, consisting of T. J. Schroder of Bennett, chairman, and M. E. Bitner of Polk county, secretary, was completed and the committees on resolutions and on the selection of the members of the state central committee, were at work. The afternoon was largely taken up with an address by Aaron Watkins, vice presidential nominee on the prohibition ticket.

Committee Holds Session.

Lincoln.—The republican state central committee met at the Lindell hotel Tuesday night for the purpose of effecting an organization. H. M. Bushnell of Lincoln was elected temporary chairman and Labor Commissioner L. V. Guye, temporary secretary. Present at the meeting were about three-fourths of the regular committee.

Mr. Bushnell said afterwards that as temporary chairman he will likely call another meeting of the committee within a week or ten days to effect a permanent organization. At that time several of the candidates for state office will be asked to attend.

Holds a Second Convention.

Reno.—At a second state convention of the republican party held here, Thomas Nelson of Reno, R. W. Booth of Tonopah and W. M. McGill of Ely were nominated as republican presidential electors for the state of Nevada. The nomination of electors was omitted at the first convention of republicans because it was thought the state primary law required such nominations to be made at the September primaries.

Marshall Notification.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Governor Thomas R. Marshall will be notified of his selection as the democratic nominee for vice-president of the United States on August 20 at the coliseum at the state fair grounds.

Tentative plans to turn the meeting into a monstrous celebration are on foot by members of the state committee. Chairman Korbly conferred with Governor Marshall before the meeting which was merely a ratification of the plans proposed by the chairman.

Given Vote of Confidence.

Constantinople.—The new Turkish ministry received a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies today after it was announced that the government will not interfere with peace negotiations with Italy, and the new ministerial program had been read. The government was sustained by a vote of 113 to 45. The grand vizier had declared that the government would resign unless parliament gave its sanction to the program.

A remarkable land sale will be held in Lincoln on August 20 to 25, when Z. S. Branson will auction off 5,000 acres of land located near Havelock, Nebr., in Lancaster county.

The refusal of the dock workers in London to obey the manifesto issued by the strike leaders on Saturday declaring the strike at an end after it had lasted ten weeks, was given practical effect Monday when very few of the men returned to work.

level, but excited to a furious trepidation by the bristling diamonds. 'We are going through a rock pile,' I said to myself, returning to my first unsatisfactory and yet more plausible supposition. We were flying, by Jove! That was the meaning of this hard going, this tremendous trepidation. From the gentle earth we had passed to the ways of the air. That adamant, resilient and diamond-bristling surface upon which we rode now, it was the azure of the skies. It was ozone, it was ether, it was every-

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Sewing Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUG. 11.

A TROUBLED SEA AND A TROUBLED SOUL.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 4:35 to 5:20. GOLDEN TEXT—"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear, though the earth do change, and though the mountains be moved into the heart of the sea." Ps. 46:1-2.

We now turn from our studies in the manifesto or inaugural address of Jesus to one of the outstanding incidents of his life of service.

This lesson is a dramatic one. Lights and shadows, surprise and revelation, rebuke and encouragement are rapidly mingled. The subject of the lesson is well chosen. Leaving the multitude to whom he had been preaching, Jesus commands that they pass over to the other side of the lake, v. 35. "Let us pass over," he says. Jesus never asks his disciples to go where he will not go or has not been before. How touchingly vivid is the suggestion of v. 36, "they took him as he was,"—he is tired and weary, he, whose invitation is to all who are weary and needing rest, he who had not where to lay his head, is carried by loving hands into the boat and is soon lost in restful slumber? Loving hands minister to the loved teacher.

Both master and friends, who are soon to meet a case of great sin, are before that met by a great storm. But he who is Lord and Master of forces, sleeps calmly on. Why not? Who else could be indifferent? Not so these disciples; they have yet to know him perfectly and hence it is quite natural that in their alarm they should awaken him as they view the rapidly filling boat and exclaim, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" Weary as he was, and personally indifferent as he may have been, yet for the sake of his chosen friends he arose and rebuked the storm, and the peace which he later gave the demoniac is first shown in material things as he quieted the waves (Compare v. 39 and 15).

Had Little Faith.

It was a great storm, v. 37, likewise a great calm. The psalmist says, "great peace have they who love thy law," great peace have they who truly know and love Jesus, (John 14:27). His rebuke to the disciples, v. 40, was so gentle as to lose its sting,—"how is it that ye have so little faith?" They had some faith, it is true, for they appealed to him in their great need, but oh so little. Our proportion of faith is the measure of our fear. What wonder (v. 41) that they were amazed. This man of flesh who had been sleeping the sleep of intense weariness commanding the sea and that it should obey him with the meekness of a child. "What manner of man is this?" Nineteen hundred years has failed to answer that query.

Reaching the other side they entered the land of Gadara. There they met a demoniac who is, we believe, a type or picture of great sin in that he was (a) without restraint, "no man could bind him," v. 8; (b) he was injuring himself "cutting, etc.," v. 5; (c) he was separated from his friends, "dwelt among the tombs," v. 3; (d) he was "unclean," v. 2. There is also evidence of the futility of human resolutions and the vainness of attempts at control or reformation, see verse 4—"no man had the strength to tame him." Then note the torment of his life, v. 7.

Sins to Account For.

Church members have no right to condemn the liquor traffic and then to rent stores in which to carry on the same. Naturally, therefore, these people when they saw their illegal gains interfered with should request Jesus to depart, v. 17, and this even in the face of what had been done for stricken man. Luke tells us (Luke 8:37) that they were holden with a great fear. Fear of what? Surely not any fear of this Galilean teacher, but rather were they fearful of the effect of his life upon their material prosperity. Big business will have some sins to account for when in the face of known facts they still press for their gains ignoring the cry of the afflicted and careless of unreasonable house and unsanitary living conditions.

On the other hand why did Jesus refuse such a logical and seemingly reasonable and proper request as that recorded in verse 18? Was it not a very natural request and an evidence of gratitude as well? Jesus, however, knew a better place, for he saw a greater joy in store for this man. Hence he commanded the man to "go home."

A suggestion outline for this lesson would be as follows:

- I. A great storm 4:35-41. The command of Jesus, v. 35; the weariness of Jesus, v. 36; the alarm of the disciples, v. 38; the indifference of Jesus, v. 38; the great calm, v. 39.
- II. A glorious cure, 5:1-20. (1) The Gadarene a type of sin, v. 1-5. (unclean, separated, no restraint, self-injury. (2) The Gadarene cleansed, v. 6-15. He recognized purity.
- III. The great mission, v. 16-20. An improper request, v. 17. A proper request, v. 18. A hard request, v. 19. A great result, see Luke 8:40.

TAFT IS NOTIFIED

CEREMONY IN EAST ROOM OF WHITE HOUSE

ACCEPTS IN LENGTHY ADDRESS

is Profoundly Grateful to Republican Party For the Honor of Again Being the Standard Bearer.

Washington.—President Taft learned Thursday that he is the nominee of the republican party for presidential honors. The national republican convention's notification committee performed their perfunctory function in a ceremony remarkable for its informality.

Senator Elihu Root, who, as chairman of the convention headed the notification committee, formally tendered the nomination in a brief speech, glowingly commending Taft for his administration.

The president replied with a 10,000 word "keynote" speech, outlining the issues of the campaign as he saw them and bitterly assailing "demagoguery, fraud and misrepresentation" against himself and his administration. He did not mention Roosevelt by name in the entire speech, but dubbed the colonel and his followers as "former republicans who have left their party" where he did not couple them with adjectives of denunciation. The president formally accepted the nomination "with profound gratitude to the republican party."

The speech making took place in the spacious east room of the white house. The original plan had been for the president to speak to his audience on the lawn, from the south portico of the executive mansion. Possibility of inclement weather led to the change.

The notification committee—one representative from each state—met at the executive offices shortly before 11 o'clock and marched in a body to the big ballroom. There they were met by the president and Mrs. Taft—the president smilingly ready to receive the expected news of his re-nomination. "Charley" Taft, the president's youngest son, was the only other member of the family present. The president and Senator Root then submitted to a battery of photographers and the ceremonies began.

The east room held nearly 1,000 invited guests—cabinet officers, members of congress, prominent citizens and personal friends. They were grouped about informally. Following the exchange of speeches, a reception line was started and the president and Mrs. Taft personally shook hands with the guests. A buffet luncheon was then served. Every move in the notification ceremonies was perpetuated by four moving picture machines.

THIRD PARTY ORGANIZED.

Sixteen Men Picked to Attend Chicago Convention.

Lincoln.—A mass convention of supporters of the third party movement was held in this city Tuesday and sixteen delegates selected to attend the convention at Chicago, Aug. 5.

Judge Wray of York, who issued the call, was made chairman and John C. Sprecher, secretary.

About seventy-five persons took part, among which were several of the old time populist leaders. The meeting took a recess subject to call sometime after the Chicago convention when a full list of presidential electors will be nominated and such other business transacted as seems necessary.

The executive committee named was as follows: Judge A. G. Wray of York, chairman; John C. Sprecher of Schuyler, Jasper L. McBrien of Lincoln, George W. Baldwin of Crete, C. B. Manuel of St. Paul.

Strikers Engage in Conflict.

London.—One man was killed and scores of strikers and strikebreakers were hurt in a series of fights at the Victoria, Albert and West Indian docks Wednesday. Bricks, clubs, "knucks" and revolvers were used freely. At Victoria docks alone seven men were shot and seriously wounded.

Demand Wright's Impeachment.

Washington.—Speaker Clark received in his mail Thursday from Francis C. Tobin, a lawyer of Philadelphia, a petition for the impeachment of Justice Daniel Thew Wright of the District of Columbia supreme court, because of a recent decision in which he convicted Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell for contempt of court in connection with an injunction in the noted Buck's stove and range case.

Berlin.—Physicians were Thursday

examining the forty-four persons Dr. Adolph Sellar says he cured of cancer without operating. Some of the investigators are skeptical. Others think a great discovery has been made.

Many Victims of Plague.

Amoy, China.—No fewer than 224 deaths from bubonic plague and seventy-three deaths from cholera were reported to the authorities in the city of Amoy during the three months ending July 31.

WHY COWS STOOD IN WATER

Artistic Limitations Responsible for Characteristic Attitude of the Humble Bovine.

In a north of England town there was a shiftless man who would never accept gifts outright, although he was always depending on charity, says Al-Priddy in his book, "Through the Mill," relates the Youth's Companion. He painted landscapes, and my aunt, when benevolently inclined, would hire him to "decorate our walls with rural scenes, highly colored in glaring tints, as if nature had turned color blind. There were cows in every scene, and Aunt Millie noticed that all the cows were up to their knees in water. Not one stood on the vivid green hills.

"'Jorvey,' she remarked to the old man, 'why do you always put the cows in the water?'" "It's this way, Mrs. Brindin," the old artist responded. "Yoh see, ha'am, I never learned to paint hoofs."

FACE A SIGHT WITH TETTER

Moberly, Mo.—"My trouble began with a small pimple on the left side of my face and it spread all over my face and to my neck. It would be scarlet red when I got warm. My face was a sight. It looked very unpleasant, and it felt uncomfortable. My face was something awful; it just kept me in agony all the time. Some said it was tetter, and some said it was that awful eczema, but I rather think it was tetter. I had been troubled with it for about two years and tried many remedies, but got no relief until I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

"When I would wash my face with the Cuticura Soap and apply the Cuticura Ointment it would cool my skin and draw great big drops of matter out of the skin. You would think I was sweating; it would run down my face just as though I had washed it. It itched and smarted and I suffered in the day time most. I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for a month and I was cured of it." (Signed) Mrs. J. Brookshier, April 15, 1912. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

Rare Books for Harvard.

Harry Elkins Widener, who was lost on the Titanic, had a very valuable collection of books, and these will go to Harvard university. His grandfather, P. A. B. Widener, will provide a building in which the books will be adequately housed. The collection includes a first folio Shakespear, a copy of Shakespeare's poems in the original binding, and what is described as the finest collection in the world of Robert Louis Stevenson's works.

No Danger.

"Do you believe we are in any danger of losing our birthright?" "Not a bit—that is, those of us who are doomed to always work for what we get are not."

Paxtine Antiseptic sprayed into the nasal passages is a surprisingly successful remedy for catarrh. At druggists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Too Sleepy.

Physician—What can I do for you? Patient—My foot gets asleep often and I want something to give it insomnia.

Cole's Carbolic Soap
Relieves and cures itching, torturing diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. A superior File Cure. 25 and 50 cents. By druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

A Puzzle.

"Birds of a feather flock together."
"How about a rooster and a crow?"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children
Soothing, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. a bottle.

In the eyes of a silly girl clothes make a mighty poor specimen of a man look like the real thing.

There are imitations, don't be fooled. Ask for LEWIS' Single Binder cigar, 5c.

Not every fortune hunter is a good shot.

BILIOUS

TRY A BOTTLE OF

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

It acts directly on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels—stimulates them in the proper performance—keeps the bowels free from Constipation—assists digestion—and

REALLY KEEPS YOU WELL

Quickly cures any biliousness. Prepared by J. C. Hostetter, Druggist, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 32-1912.