

SOCIETY

Pleasures of the Week.

A farewell party was given at the home of Mrs. Frank Deuel Saturday evening in honor of Mr. Deuel's sister-in-law, Mrs. George Deuel of Pittsburg, Kan., who has been visiting here for the past month.

Miss Bessie O'Brien celebrated her thirteenth birthday Tuesday evening at the home of her parents, 202 South Second street. A large number of little friends were present and the hostess received many pretty gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Salter celebrated their forty-seventh wedding anniversary on Thursday. Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Salter gave a picnic supper party for the family at the Country club in honor of the day.

The ladies' society of the B. R. L. F. and E. gave a surprise handicraft shower on Mrs. William Schwertfeger Tuesday night. A two-course lunch was served.

The Bridge club met with Mrs. W. N. Huse on Monday to celebrate Mrs. C. H. Reynolds' birthday. Mrs. G. C. Culver of Chicago was an out-of-town guest.

Personals.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Haskinon and niece, Miss Helen Ollerman of Newcastle, Neb., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Huse on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Haskinon were enroute home from a three weeks' stay at Hot Springs, S. D.

Mrs. C. C. McNish of Fremont, who has been visiting Mrs. C. E. Burnham, left for home today. Mrs. McNish was enroute from Chadron.

Miss Luella Stueffer and Miss Venice Zajick of West Point were guests at the C. P. Parish home the latter part of the week.

Mr. A. P. Doe returned to his home in Davenport, Ia., on Monday, after a week's visit in the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. D. Butterfield.

Mrs. Lillian Gerecke-Hope of Houston, Tex., is a guest of Mrs. Mary Mathewson.

Miss Helen Bridge spent a few days in Omaha the first of the week.

Mrs. H. E. Warrick is home from a month's visit in Omaha.

FOOTBALL WILL BE CLOSER

Walter Eckersall Says New Rules Will Have That Effect.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Walter Eckersall says: With the approach of the football season few coaches and players are aware of a change in the rules which will have a direct bearing on the game this year.

One alteration concerns the defending team when a touchback is scored. The usual method of again putting the ball in play when a touchback was made was for the defending team to kick out from its own 25-yard line.

In case a strong wind was blowing against the kicker he could not boot the oval more than thirty yards and as the kick had to be low against the wind it gave the opposing player who caught the ball an opportunity to run it back at least half of its distance, which placed the offensive team in a scoring position once more by the air line route.

Another bad feature of the old rule was the kicking over the goal line on the kick-off. A team which possesses a good kicker generally will choose to kick off if the toss is won instead of receiving the kick. This is done so that the ball may be kicked over the line and the opponents forced to kick out from the 25-yard line.

A most vital change is that regarding scoring. For several seasons the advisability of reducing the value of a field goal has been discussed and particularly the advisability of reducing the value of a kicked goal from placement.

Minor regulations were made in the use of the forward pass. These were made principally to help the officials in determining the legality of plays in which the forward pass was a predominant factor.

At least That's What He Claims. Does Fair Day's Work at Fair. Pierce Call: "Uncle Billy" Pringle, with his hand organ, is on deck for the races.

rules governing it stand for another year to give it a thorough test. The only modification in this play affects the playing of the ends, who will be compelled to stand either on the line of scrimmage or at least one yard back of it.

In several games last year the referee blew his whistle to indicate a foul, sometimes inadvertently, and as the referee's whistle made the ball dead it was impossible for the offending team to take advantage of whatever run they made by refusing the penalty.

Because of the misunderstanding at times last year regarding the limitations of positions a rule has been made to show that the limitations apply only to the team on the offensive, but any attempt at evasion in order to get around the rule will not be permitted by the officials.

HILL FIGHTING HARRIMAN.

Will Open Combined Water and Rail Lines September 25. Portland, Ore., Aug. 28.—James J. Hill will be ready to deliver through passenger business by combined rail and water lines from eastern points to San Francisco in competition with Harriman on and after September 25.

This gives Hill access to territory hitherto regarded as exclusively under the control of Harriman and reprisals are likely.

The Oregon Trunk Line railway, which is said to have Hill's financial support, won its contest with the Deschutes railway company, a Harriman subsidiary, in the United States district court recently.

The court issued an order forbidding the Harriman road going upon the sixty miles of contested right of way up the Deschutes canon in central Oregon.

The application of the Harriman lawyers asking that the Hill road be similarly enjoined pending adjudication was refused.

CARUSO'S LAURELS IN PERIL

The New Tenor, Carasa, Has Only 22 Years Against the Italian's 47. New York, Aug. 28.—Carasa hasn't heard that classic selection, "My Cousin Caruso," but he said today he would not let another night pass without hearing the song hit on his illustrious rival.

Carasa says he heard Caruso sing just once—two seasons ago in Paris in "Rigoletto," with Melba, and that he recognized in Caruso's voice the same quality that he possesses.

"It is the same quality, but my voice is much stronger," the new tenor commented, without a quiver of an eyelash.

"Our Indians aren't going to be swept away by the whites as the melancholy poets used to sing. The red men will disappear, it's true, but I believe that they'll simply be absorbed into the white race through intermarriage."

"Wont that produce, temporarily, a half-breed race inferior to either whites or Indians?" "O, not at all. That theory's all a mistake. Certain half-breeds, of course, are worthless, like certain pure-bred whites or Indians. But as a rule the half-breed Indian is a superior man, both physically and mentally, to either of his parents."

"It's been unreasonable to expect any sudden civilization of the Indians. You're not going to be converted yourself, in any hurry, into the belief that your father and mother's ways and ideas were all wrong. Neither is the Indian. But he's now so far in sympathy with the whites and so out of sympathy with any general ideals of his own race that all future outbreaks, massacres, etc., are not to be thought of. It would be impossible to unite even the warlike Sioux in any violent opposition to the government. The Indian now is too much of a white man."

BILLY PRINGLE NOW 104

At Least That's What He Claims. Does Fair Day's Work at Fair. Pierce Call: "Uncle Billy" Pringle, with his hand organ, is on deck for the races. He informs us that he is now in his 104th year, and if it was not for his eyesight he would be as good as he was fifty years ago.

INDIAN HEALTH GETTING BETTER

MAJOR M'LAUGHLIN SAYS THEY ARE NOT DYING OFF.

WHITE BLOOD HELPS THE RACE

He Thinks the Half Breed Indian is Superior to His Parents and That the Theory of Inferiority of Half Breeds is a Mistake.

St. Paul, Aug. 28.—Major James McLaughlin of North Dakota, inspector for the federal bureau of Indian affairs, doesn't agree with the statisticians who believe the American Indians are more numerous now than when Columbus crossed the ocean blue.

Numbers Not Increasing.

Talking about the redmen today at the Merchants hotel, Major McLaughlin said: "I feel sure there can't be more Indians now than ever before since the country was discovered.

"But the Indian population, at least in the northwest, is not falling off by any means as rapidly as it did. In fact, taking the region through from the Great Lakes to the Rockies, I should say that the Indian population is now about stationary. On the Devils Lake and the Sisseton reservations—on all the reservations east of the Missouri—the population is increasing. West of the Missouri on the new reservations, there is still some falling off each year, but the rate of decrease is getting steadily smaller."

Death Rate Lowered. "When the Indian ran wild, so to speak, he got plenty of fresh air out in the woods and on the prairies, and plenty of exercise chasing the dinner he had to catch or lose. At the camp or village the tepee had a window open all night, if it didn't have open plumbing. The squaw and the papooses spent most of their time out of doors, and the squaws were always busy with their domestic duties. Everything ate fresh, wholesome food and led as sanitary a life as Medicine Man Wiley. The Indians then were robust enough. The Sioux were especially vigorous—the finest tribe physically and mentally. I think of all the Indians in our borders."

Adjustment to New Conditions.

"But when these wild huntsmen started to live upon reservations, to sleep in close, badly-ventilated cabins, to eat canned goods and the white man's pork and bacon, together with badly-cooked bread—why, then the Indians' health began to fall. The first generation of the reservations died fast. It has taken about thirty years, as a rule, for the race to adapt itself to civilization. But now, on the older reservations, the change has been made, and the Indians are beginning to get healthy and fairly prolific in their new surroundings."

Will Be "Absorbed."

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"Wont that produce, temporarily, a half-breed race inferior to either whites or Indians?"

"O, not at all. That theory's all a mistake. Certain half-breeds, of course, are worthless, like certain pure-bred whites or Indians. But as a rule the half-breed Indian is a superior man, both physically and mentally, to either of his parents."

Out of Touch With Own Race.

"It's been unreasonable to expect any sudden civilization of the Indians. You're not going to be converted yourself, in any hurry, into the belief that your father and mother's ways and ideas were all wrong. Neither is the Indian. But he's now so far in sympathy with the whites and so out of sympathy with any general ideals of his own race that all future outbreaks, massacres, etc., are not to be thought of. It would be impossible to unite even the warlike Sioux in any violent opposition to the government. The Indian now is too much of a white man."

His Taste Changing.

"Yes, he even eats butter nowadays, and likes it in spite of the salt. But when I first got acquainted with the Sioux he wouldn't touch any salty food, if he could possibly get food entirely fresh. In his 'wild state' he never ate salt. I've heard of African tribes selling slaves and ivory to get a little salt as a life preserver, but the Sioux Indians turned out first-class Marathon runners and wild west riders years ago without one salt cellar in the whole tribe."

HILL AFTER G. T. ROAD

Rumor Says G. N. Chairman Plans a Vital Blow at Harriman. New York, Aug. 28.—The manifold activities of J. J. Hill are beginning to arouse serious attention.

He is marching through eastern Oregon to California, stabbing the Harri-

man system in the heart. He is forming an alliance with the Grand Trunk for terminals at Winnipeg and Vancouver, and a strange rumor is afloat that Hill is buying control of the Grand Trunk in the London market.

This would be easy for Hill and Morgan to do. Had Hill and Morgan control of the Grand Trunk, they would have a splendid trunk line from Chicago to Portland, Me., that would give the Hill-Morgan system a transcontinental line with a vengeance.

Moreover, it would give the Hill and Morgan forces control of the new Grand Trunk Pacific line from Lake Superior to the Pacific over grades that the St. Paul, the Union Pacific, the Atchison, the Missouri Pacific or the Southern Pacific could never compete with.

A combine of the Hill system with the Grand Trunk might be the last great achievement of Morgan in the financial and railroad worlds, and with the Hill railroad tentacles reaching down through Oregon to the Sacramento valley, thence to the great Kootenay coal fields, and from Puget sound to Lake Superior through Yellow Head pass, the Hill system would treble discount any combine of New York Central and Harriman systems.

The one problem is whether Hill and Morgan can buy control of the Grand Trunk. The stock is held almost entirely by speculators in the brokers' offices in London. It is easy to control it, and control of that carries control of the Grand Trunk Pacific, built with Canadian government money.

Why Not a Baseball League?

How would Norfolk like to belong to a state baseball league? Or, better still, to belong to a north Nebraska and southern South Dakota league for next year? This is a suggestion.

Down in the southern part of the state, according to the Hastings Tribune, state league gossip is rife in a number of good Nebraska towns. Three years ago a circuit could have been formed had Hastings been able to secure satisfactory grounds.

There are numerous arguments in favor of league organization in preference to operating on an independent basis. In economy alone it is believed there would be a decided advantage in having the team under league formation. Under the present system contracts with players, although enforceable by legal process, are practically worthless, as no manager would care to go into the courts to compel a player to continue against his will, and independent contracts, of course, are not recognized by league organizations.

Moreover, the league organization is more satisfactory to the players for the reason that all records are kept orderly and accurately and scouts for the higher spheres of baseball are able to secure information of a player's ability that they cannot get under the present system. It is believed the attendance would also materially increase where all teams are marked on a percentage basis. Under the league system there would be order in the business side of the game instead of confusion and uncertainty.

A league team can be maintained here with a salary list no larger than that of the present team and there are many who believe the attendance will be sufficient to pay expenses without the aid of subscriptions. A fund of reasonable size to start with is an essential, however, and that is why the management is in hope of a strong attendance from now until the end of the season. Aside from the sum expended for improvements on the ball grounds the balance in the treasury a short time ago was almost as large as the fund raised at the beginning of the season.

Goble Sells Back Paper.

Butte, Neb., Aug. 27.—Special to The News: W. A. Goble's editorial career was of short duration, as he did not get far enough in the ranks to have his name appear as editor of the Boyd County Register. The paper again changed hands, O. R. Robinson being the purchaser. The paper will be democratic.

South Nebraska Corn Damage.

Omaha, Aug. 28.—Corn valued at more than thirteen million dollars has been burned up by the heat wave which has been sweeping Nebraska for several weeks, according to conservative estimates today.

The Burlington's crop report, which is considered reliable, says that the corn crop will be but 85 per cent of the average, which is valued at \$89,000,000.

Corn north of the Platte river is in excellent condition, but that in the Lincoln, Wymore and Cook divisions has been heavily damaged.

Cummins and His Bold Challenge

Iowa Senator, Leader of the Insurgents in Their War Against the Payne Tariff Bill, is a Fighter Who Never Sounds Retreat.

Main Question on Which the Battle Will Be Waged—Side Lights on Senate Insurrectos, Strong Factors in the Progressive Movement.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE statement of Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa that the insurgent fight against the Payne bill is not ended, but that it will be carried into every Republican convention and will be fought out on the floor of the national convention in 1912, introduces a new element into American politics.

In my own view, no more important step nor one fraught with possibilities of more far-reaching consequences has been made in recent years. Of course the present purpose of this fight is to unhorse the stand pat leadership in congress, and especially in the senate, and to control the Republican party.

That is the intention of the insurgent leaders, but it is one thing to start a political prairie fire and quite another thing to control it when it is once under way. No one can tell just what proportions the blaze will assume nor where it will end.

The enthusiastic reception given to Cummins when he returned to Iowa would indicate that the people of that state are with him. Signs are not wanting that there is a deep undercurrent of sentiment in that direction throughout the land, being most intense perhaps in the states of the central west.

The Cummins program does not contemplate any further general revision of the tariff in the immediate future or, in fact, for the next ten years. Its main plank is one demanding the rigid carrying out of platform pledges. This

significantly Mr. Cummins intimates that he would not himself be averse to becoming the standard bearer in 1912. This makes the issue explicit, furnishes a battery and a candidate around whom to rally, throws down the gauntlet defiantly and makes compromise impossible—bursts all political bridges in a word, and insures that the contest will have to be fought out to a conclusion. There is to be no quarter asked or given. In good old phreology, it is to be war to the knife and knife to the hilt.

It is about the most definite and fighting challenge that has been issued in American politics in the last dozen years. What of the man who makes it? Is his character such as to insure that he means what he says and that he has the purpose and the ability to make a finish fight? And, if he measures up to the task he has set himself, what of the forces behind him? A general must have an army. Has Cummins lieutenants who will stay by him? Can he rally the masses? The answers to these questions will determine whether this is to be a fight or a fiasco, a battle or a blunder, a victory or a joke.

Father of the "Iowa Idea."

First as to Cummins. Fortunately he is not unknown. His record is an open book and determines the character of the man. In the light of this record certain facts stand out in clear relief. Albert Baird Cummins is a fighter. He means what he says. He never sounds retreat. He fought the



SENATOR CUMMINS OF IOWA, WHO LEADS THE INSURGENT FIGHT ON THE TARIFF, AND TWO OF HIS LIEUTENANTS.

shows its wise political generalship, catches the enemy at his weakest point and raises an issue against which it will be impossible to make a successful fight. In theory all men agree that party promises should be kept. Any other policy is insincere and dishonest, and woe to that politician or group of politicians whose sincerity and honesty the public comes to doubt.

Nothing means such speedy and certain political death. The Iowa senator assails Aldrichism at the one fatal breach in the wall. It is impossible to argue against the principle. A political platform is not, like a car platform, meant to get in on, but not stand on. It must be made in good faith and considered as sacred as the promissory note of a private individual—indeed, more so, for with the platform pledge tens of millions of private individuals are involved, and the duty to fulfill the obligation is raised to the nth power. This principle is primary and fundamental. There is no gauding it. The issue then becomes one of fact as to whether platform pledges have been carried out or not, and on this question the coming battle will be waged.

To Fight in the Party.

As to the tariff itself, Senator Cummins' program is exceedingly moderate—a commission of tariff experts, which in a somewhat crippled and ineffective fashion is provided for in the Payne bill itself, and revision on individual schedules as public policy seems to demand. Emphasis is placed on the underlying principle of protection, the basis for making rates being that laid down in the last Republican national platform and made prominent in the campaign of President Taft, which is that the tariff on any given article should equal the difference between the cost of domestic and foreign production, with the addition of a reasonable profit.

The Iowa senator makes it plain that he supports the president, whom he regards as a progressive, and he adds significantly that he will continue in this policy until or unless the president proves that he is not a progressive. Still more

like fiber, with a great army of the farmers of the middle west falling into step in the new crusade. It certainly looks like political war of the real variety.

"Handsome Albert."

Senator Cummins is fifty-nine years old, of distinguished appearance, iron gray hair and mustache, graceful and Chesterfieldian in manner, always wins the support of the women—so much so, in fact, that if woman suffrage were in force he would be elected almost unanimously—a man who dresses well and knows how to wear his clothes, called by his enemies "handsome Albert" and "this man Cummins," an orator who is equally at home with a column of figures and a spread eagle peroration—in fact, an all-around leader that if he catches the tide on this present proposition is liable to go to almost any heights. He is of the sort who will either be president or die in the last ditch. Give your optic to Cummins, for, without trying to pun, he is a coming man.

Then there is La Follette, small and scrappy, who has fought even harder than Cummins and has been abused more, who also was three times governor of his state and fought against the railroads and the old political bosses, a man who would not accept his election to the senate until sure that his state reforms would be carried out! La Follette is five years younger than Cummins and has been in the senate four years longer. When he went to that body the Aldriches and Hales tried to haze him, but he hit them so hard that they soon gave up that policy. Well hated by the interests and better loved every year by the plain people of the United States, it is a toss-up whether Cummins or La Follette is the real leader of the insurgent forces, and it does not much matter since they are so nearly alike in principle that the same cause will triumph whichever carries the banner.

Perhaps the third in importance among the senate insurgents is Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, who is younger than either Cummins or La Follette and has been in the senate much longer. Beveridge is outgrowing his reputation as a boy orator and through his fight against child labor and for other reforms is more and more endeavoring himself to the hearts of the progressives. He was born in Ohio in 1852, beat Bryan in a college oratorical contest and has long been a Chautauqua idol and a spellbinder that could do anything with the English language except shut it off. The old chaps in the senate never would give the Indiana Demosthenes a chance, and now that this insurgent movement has happened along he is in his element.

How Cummins Corralled Dolliver. Nor is Beveridge the only orator in the bunch. Jonathan P. Dolliver, Cummins' colleague from Iowa, has the American eagle trained so that it will not only spread and soar for him, but turn flippers in midair and scream in sheer rhetorical delight. Dolliver is also an insurgent, though there are those who say that Cummins had to kidnap him and drag him into the game, or, rather, Cummins grabbed off the whole state of Iowa and Dolliver had to come along if he wanted to play at all. At any rate, he is committed and now makes a noise like a progressive. Likewise he gave Brothers Aldrich, Hale and Lodge several uncomfortable half hours during the late lamented extra session. Dolliver was born in what is now West Virginia fifty-one years ago and has been in congress nineteen years, seven of which have been spent in the senate.

Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas is an editor and a reformer of the Roosevelt type. When he was running a paper in the Sunflower country he was secretary of the Republican state committee and private secretary to Governor Morrill. McKinley made him one of the assistant postmaster generals, third, fourth or seventh, and he unearthed the Cuban postal frauds. This made him right with Roosevelt, who set him to work cleaning out the whole postoffice department, which needed it enough, as the sequel showed. Bristow was born in 1861 and is a new member of the senate. The only pity is that he cannot investigate that body and clean it up as he did the postoffice bunch.

Personally speaking, it is a grief to me that Burket and Brown of Nebraska, who insured up to the very last hour, had not the stamina to stick it out and vote against Brother Aldrich in the last ditch—and beyond. I used to know both of them in my salad days, when I was trying to do a little reforming on my own hook. But there is hope that in spite of that one vote for the conference report they will return to the insurgent camp and make things interesting along the Platte.

Nor should Knute Nelson, the grand old Norwegian from Minnesota, be forgotten, nor Clapp, both of whom stuck to the end; nor Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota, who insured in spots and at intervals, although lacking at the last roll call; nor Victor Murdock and a host of others in the house; nor old Uncle Josh and Bill Jones, back on the farm and in the shops, who had no chance to spout in the halls of legislation, but who are looking grim and waiting till they get a chance to go to the polls. These are the boys that have the last say in the matter, and their verdict is yet to be heard.

Northwest Weddings.

Victor Weinberger and Miss Nellie Goodwater of Madison were married at Omaha. Fred Larsen and Miss Ona Sagester, both of McCully, were married at Butte. The following marriage licenses were issued by County Judge Wilson, August 24: Henry Sheets and Mrs. Jennie Forbes of Plainview, Edward Schwab and Miss Bernice Hartbot of Elgin, Alva D. Nicholas of Genoa and Miss Ethel B. Admire of Okadale.