

THE NORFOLK WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

FLIGHT OF 75 MILES

BROOKINGS FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO REACH SPRINGFIELD.

MACHINE WAS SHORT OF FUEL

Aviator Brookings Makes an Attempt to Fly Continuously 186 Miles from Chicago to Illinois State Fair Grounds—Succeeds, Save for Fuel.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Walter Brookings failed in his attempt to make a continuous flight of 186 miles from Washington park, Chicago, to Springfield, Ill., today, by descending at Gilman, Ill., seventy-five miles from his starting point.

The descent in a measure had been provided for as the aviator did not carry a sufficient amount of fuel to fight the brisk wind which blew across his path the greater part of the day.

Resumes the Journey.

Wilbur Wright, who was a passenger on the special train following the aviator, overtook his pupil and at Gilman assisted in the preparations for the resumption of the flight. He predicted that Brookings would reach Springfield without making another descent and would break this record for sustained flights across country.

Brookings descended easily in a field 200 yards from the Illinois Central station at Gilman, where he awaited the arrival of Mr. Wright, who was carrying the necessary fuel. Brookings said he had enjoyed the trip, that he was not the least fatigued and that the airplane was working smoothly. He anticipated no difficulty in reaching Springfield without a further descent.

Could Hear Shouts.

The aeroplane had maintained an average height of about 1,000 feet from which the aviator could plainly hear the shouts of the people crowding the streets of the towns over which he passed.

In all the towns along the route business was entirely suspended as the air machine passed above them. Aviator Brookings expressed chagrin at his failure to bring more oil for his engine, saying that he had provided sufficient fuel he could have continued his flight to Springfield without effort.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—At 9:23 o'clock this morning Walter Brookings in the Wright biplane "Hawk," started for Springfield, Ill., 187 miles away, in an effort to break the long distance sustained flight record of the country. A hundred thousand persons cheered the air machine on his way.

Sails High to Avoid Currents.

His destination was the state fair grounds at Springfield and his object the winning of the Chicago Record-Herald prize of \$10,000. Brookings said he intended to sail high to avoid the treacherous air currents.

The aviator's successful exhibition flights here Tuesday and Wednesday gave him confidence in his machine.

Away Like Homing Pigeon.

He left the ground without difficulty, circled to test his machine and then shot away like a homing pigeon to the southwest in the direction of the state capital. His last words were spoken to Wilbur Wright, inventor of the air craft.

"Goodbye, Mr. Wright, I'll see you in Springfield," he said.

Train Starts in Pursuit.

Half an hour later the Record-Herald special train, crowded with interested spectators, started in pursuit of the aviator.

Brookings passed over Kensington, thirteen miles from Chicago, at 9:36 and at 9:45 sped over the suburb of Harvey, nineteen miles distant.

Up 2,000 Feet, 50 Miles an Hour.

He was flying about 2,000 feet high and at about the rate of fifty miles an hour. The country roads and fields were dotted everywhere with people witnessing their first aeroplane flight.

The biplane passed over Peotone, forty miles distant, at 10:22 and over Manteno, five miles further on, at 10:34.

It was averaging, unofficially, about thirty-three miles an hour.

Fifty Miles at 10:42.

Tucker, fifty miles from Chicago, was passed at 10:42.

ANOTHER AVIATOR IS KILLED

German Aeroplanist, Flockman, Dies from His Injuries.

Ruelhausen, Germany, Sept. 29.—Aviator Flockman, who was injured when his biplane collapsed at a height of 150 feet yesterday, died today without having regained consciousness.

Rate Hearing Ends.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—The railroads concluded the presentation of evidence in the rate hearing today and the interstate commerce commission adjourned without date.

EXPECT REVOLT IN CHINA

Rebellion Like Boxer Insurgency Wouldn't Surprise Observers.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Advisers have been received from American officials in the orient that a critical situation exists in China and an outbreak similar to the Boxer rebellion of several years ago would not surprise close observers of the recent trend of events.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Temperature for Twenty-four Hours. Forecast for Nebraska.
Maximum 79
Minimum 46
Average 62
Barometer 29.80
Chicago, Sept. 29.—The bulletin issued by the Chicago station of the United States weather bureau gives the forecast for Nebraska as follows: Generally fair tonight and Friday.

HASKELL RELEASED

GOVERNMENT DISMISSES CASE AGAINST OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR.

TIME LIMIT HAD RUN COURSE

Under Restrictions Laid Down by Marshall, Who Took Recent State Historical Society Out.

McAlester, Okla., Sept. 29.—The trial of Governor Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma in the Muskogee town lot cases came to a sudden end today when the government announced that under the restrictions laid down by the court it would be unable to make out a case against Haskell or any of his co-defendants.

Governor Haskell and three other defendants were charged in an indictment returned by a federal grand jury with "conspiracy to defraud the government" in the disposal of town lot sales at Muskogee, Okla. It was charged that by false registration of the names of people scattered over the country they secured title to about 600 lots.

The dismissal of all of the cases today was attributed by the government attorneys to their inability to confine their proof to the period of limitation as fixed by Federal Judge John A. Marshall.

Statute of Limitations Fixed.

Judge Marshall ruled that under a recent circuit court of appeals decision rendered in the Longbaugh case, the prosecution would have to prove conscious participation by Haskell with the other defendants during the three years prior to the return of the indictment, which was in May, 1909.

S. R. Rish, special assistant to the attorney general, said as the alleged conspiracy had taken place in 1902 much of the evidence secured by the government related to acts committed before the statute of limitation as fixed by the court. The government therefore asked that the case be nolle prossed.

Judge Marshall said the circuit court of appeals decision under which he was bound to rule was in some points at variance with his own views, but he had no alternative.

RAID BROKERS' OFFICES.

Federal Government Gets After Firm for Using Mails to Defraud.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Agents of the department of justice at noon today raided the offices of B. F. Scheffels and company, New York City stock brokers, and the branches of the same firm in Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit.

The complaint against the firm is conspiracy to use the mails to defraud.

DISCOUNT RATE RAISED

Bank of England Increases Discount Rate to 4 Percent.

London, Sept. 29.—As had been anticipated, the Bank of England raised its discount rate today to 4 percent.

The advance was due to the large outflow of gold to Egypt and Turkey, the prospective Indian demand and the fact that the weekly arrivals are being steadily absorbed by the continent.

The recent advance in the German bank rate and its rise in the market discounts hastened the decision.

CHARGE WITH WIFE MURDER.

Chicago Man Held for Poisoning Two Wives for His Insurance.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Karl A. Bading, under suspicion of having poisoned his wife, Mrs. Maybelle T. Bading, who died August 15, was held to the grand jury here on a charge of murder by a coroner's jury. Mrs. Bading's body had been exhumed and a chemical analysis of vital organs revealed arsenic in marked quantities, according to the physician's report. The body of Bading's first wife, who died two years ago under somewhat similar circumstances, has been exhumed and is being examined.

Life insurance agents testified at the inquest that Bading applied for a policy on his wife's life shortly before he drew it. He was told he would have to be insured in her favor before she could be insured in his favor. He made application for a policy on his own life and gave a note for one year's payment, but deferred payment until his wife's death, after which he allowed the policy to lapse.

TAMMANY IN CONTROL

CHARLES F. MURPHY DOMINATES ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

MAY NOMINATE TAMMANY MAN

With 213 of the 450 Votes in the Convention in His Vest Pocket, Boss Murphy Had a Lead Pipe Clinch on Naming Own Ticket in New York.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 29.—With 213 of its 450 votes under his control, Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall was in a position to dominate the democratic state convention here today.

Upon Mr. Murphy's use of this power that came to him through a coalition of delegates from New York, Queens and Erie counties depends the composition of the ticket that will be placed in the field to oppose the candidates nominated yesterday by the republicans at Saratoga.

Thus far no upstate combination has developed strong enough to threaten the supremacy of the leaders from the two large cities of the state. The question was not one of the Tammany leader's power but of his disposition to use it. The supporters of Edward M. Shepard and the several upstate candidates indicate that the nomination of their men depends upon Mr. Murphy's word, though they bear in the minds his reiterated declaration that the delegates would name the ticket. But few ventured to predict how broad an interpretation the Tammany leader would give this promise.

May Name Tammany Man.

There were reports early in the day even that New York leaders had made up their minds that one of their own organization would make as strong a run as any of the outside candidates and that the confidence of a democratic victory this fall was so strong they would conclude to nominate from their own bailiwick.

Mr. Murphy was said to be weighing Shepard's availability with increasing doubt.

The Tammany leader was credited with the opinion that it would be difficult to convince voters the Brooklyn attorney was the choice of any representative forces of the state if the democratic candidate this year was to run with the supposed handicap of a Tammany affiliation he might as well be an out and out Tammany man. It was a question in his mind, the report went, just how closely the voters would associate Shepard and Tammany.

To convince the New York leaders there was a real demand for Mr. Shepard above the Bronx his friends were busy this morning obtaining signatures of representatives of upstate delegates to a statement favoring his candidacy.

Havens in the Race.

The last conference adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning with the question of candidates unsettled. Its effort to induce Congressman James S. Havens to withdraw failed, the alternative of a seat on the supreme bench, it was said, having failed to prove sufficiently attractive to the Monroe county congressman.

Thomas Osborne of Auburn steadfastly refused to desert Mr. Shepard in whose favor alone he is willing to accept second place.

Mr. Havens' friends declared that much of the anti-Shepard talk coming from the Tammany men was disingenuous and for the purpose of creating the impression that Shepard was not Tammany's candidate. Havens' managers claimed something over 150 delegates.

It still was anybody's race before the convention met this afternoon.

For Sharp Primary Plank.

The task of turning out a platform appears to be giving Edwin M. Shepard and his assistants trouble. The democratic league and the progressive democracy have united in demanding a direct primary plank broad enough to attract those who are not satisfied with the efforts of republican convention in this direction and it is probable that the platform committee will carry out these recommendations. There is a discussion about which plank shall be the main one.

Would Assail Roosevelt.

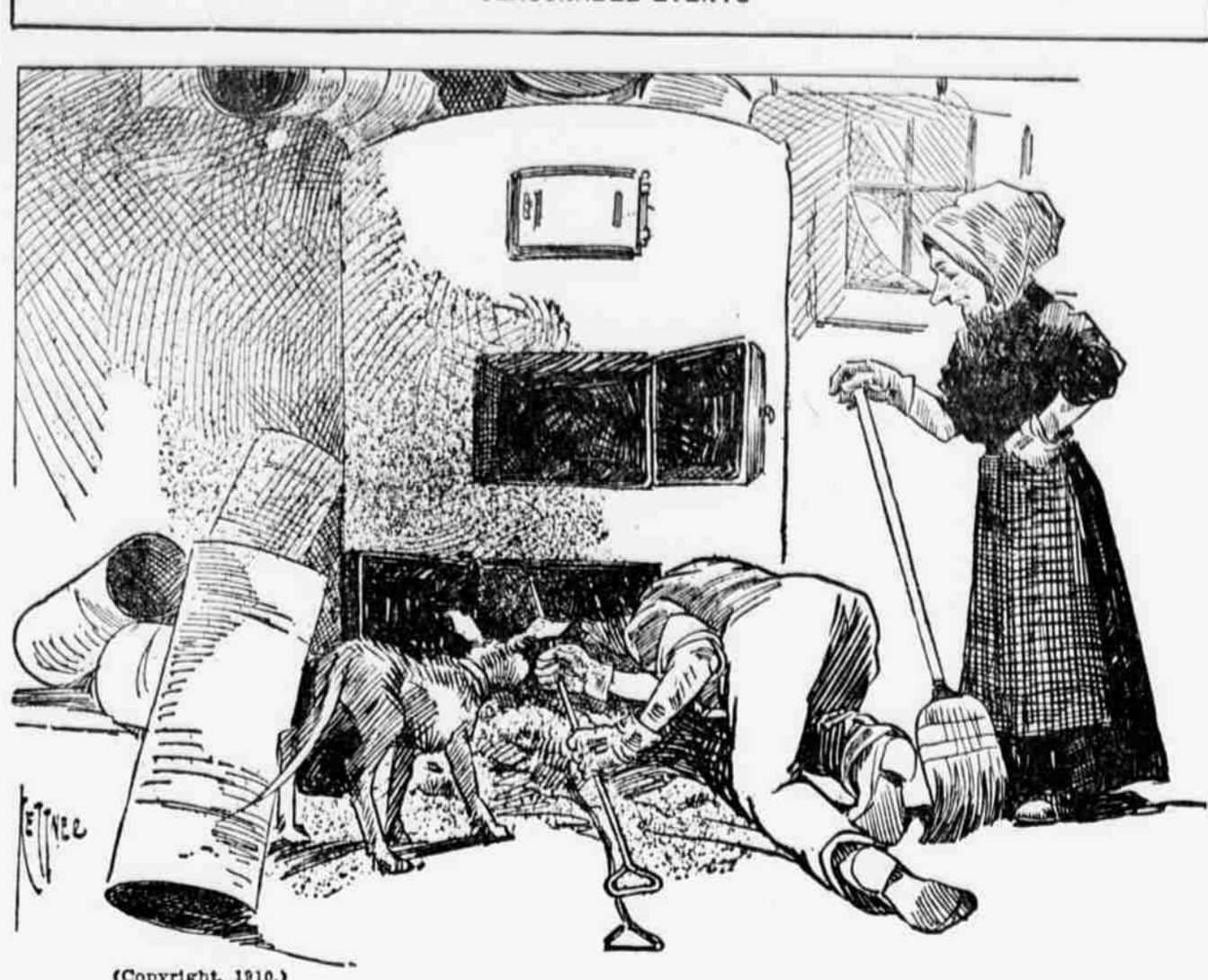
Some declare that the tariff should be held up as the principal issue, with the high cost of living as a corollary. Others favor direct nominations while a third group wants the party to push forward its denunciation of the "new nationalism" which will be interpreted to mean mainly principles advocated by Theodore Roosevelt. Along with this will be defense of the supreme court from Colonel Roosevelt's recent attacks.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Dix of the state committee. He named Alton B. Parker as temporary chairman and Judge Parker addressed the convention, defining the issues of the coming campaign.

Mr. Parker said:

Parker's Keynote Speech.
The democratic party stands confronted with the opportunity and the duty to render patriotic public service of the first magnitude. The fathers bequeathed to us a government under the control of the people. Into the constitution they incorporated those great principles of liberty, the denial of which had been the cause and the justification of the revolution. They so divided the powers of government as

SEASONABLE EVENTS



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to guard against executive usurpation; put it beyond the power of any save the people themselves to amend this constitutional and sat down to enjoy the blessings of a government on law, not on men.

This was less than a century and a quarter ago. Today there are political prophets in other lands who predict for us a speedy coming of the dictator. There are in our beloved country advocates of the policy to gradually take from the people the home rule powers of the states and confer them upon the federal government. Others, still more "progressive," would not await the action of the people but would seize coveted powers whenever the passing whim or caprices of an executive shall suggest it. Indeed, a president of the United States has said in substance and effect, that if we fail to increase the federal power through executive action, through legislation and through judicial construction and interpretation of laws, we show our impotence. On divers occasions he fitted the deed to the word, and subsequently rejoiced in the applause of the unthinking.

A Rap for Roosevelt.

Nor is he alone in this advocacy. Other champions there are of the doctrine that the people of the states and their officials are less competent to deal with business matters than the executive branch of the federal government, the courts, the judiciary, the public welfare." This means that the legislative and the judicial departments of government are no longer to be co-ordinate departments of government, exercising their powers independently, but are to be subordinate to and controlled by the steward of all power—the executive.

How comes this assault thus early in our national life upon the "most wonderful instrument ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man?" How is it possible to gain followers in such a cause? The answer is, there is a great unrest among the people. And why this unrest—higher and higher, with work for everyone, and the people all enjoying a greater measure of comfort than do the people of any other country? Partly, because the cost of living is mounting still more rapidly than income and wages. The salaried man, the wage earner, the people with small incomes, whether from investments, farming or business, find it yearly more difficult to make both ends meet, let alone putting aside a little money to educate the children or provide for the declining years. While the dream of saving is passing, the story of vast increases in the national wealth and abnormal increase of individual fortunes is being daily recited. The majority having been politically taught that government is responsible for good times, many of them have come now to wonder whether the machinery of government is not at present geared to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

Says Truth is Hidden.

As a rule our people are blessed with too much sense and are far too manly and generous to regret the good fortune of others. So, too, are they too right-minded and just to countenance the employment of government to accumulate wealth for a few at the cost of all. It is the growing belief, however, that this happened, that has led many of them to swallow the nostrums and apply the plasters of numberless political quacks. Through all the mazes of deceitful teaching and ridiculous panaceas, intended by the party in power to hide the greatest political wrong of the century, the people have been groping towards the light and the truth.

The great bulk of the larger fortunes have been wrung from the people through the aid of direct legislation aided by non-enforcement of law. That is, through the tariff and the combination to prevent competition and in restraint of trade, created for the purpose of securing from the public every dollar which the tariff statute made possible.

The first tariff act was in 1789, and the average duties were 8 1/2 percent.

Now the average is 59 percent.

In 1842 the average was 32 percent.

In the Walker act of 1846, they were reduced to an average of about 25 percent. This worked so well that in 1857 the average was further reduced to 20 percent. It probably would never have been increased but for the war, for the census of 1860 disclosed a higher percentage of increase of capital invested in manufacturing was greater than during any similar period of our history.

The tariff beneficiaries, however, availed themselves of the exigencies of the civil war to secure two increases; the first to an average of 37 1/2 percent, the second to an average of 47 percent. And now, forty-six years later, the average is 59 percent.

The republican party is responsible for this increase from the average of 20 percent as it stood in 1862 to 59 percent as it stands today, and for the thousands of millions of dollars that through it have been taken from the people to create the swollen fortunes that President Roosevelt denounced so vigorously. Strange, is it not, that he did not then suggest that the way to prevent their creation in the future was to reduce the tariff which made them possible.

Says It Wasn't Downward.

The republican platform of 1908 seemed to recognize this injustice. True it did not in terms promise a revision of the tariff downwards. But its promise of a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress to be called immediately after the inauguration of the next president was intended to hold the tariff reduction Republicans in line, while the trick in the phrasology was to be made clear to the tariff beneficiaries. But the deceit was so promptly discovered and denounced that it became necessary to disown the fraud. President Taft as the leader, while admitting that the tariff could be revised up as well as down, stated unequivocally that this promise meant that the average of duties should be lowered. And his construction of this intentionally ambiguous phrase was accepted by his party press and the platform speakers generally. The effect was undoubtedly to hold in line a vast army of republicans who, while proud of the early history of their party, and cherishing for it a great affection, were yet thoroughly persuaded of the great wrong to the nation wrought by the tariff statutes.

Well, congress did convene in special session as promised, and did revise the tariff; but not downwards as promised. In vain did President Taft plead with the senate to keep the party faith and to save him as the head of the party as well as of the government from the humiliation of having his own party repudiate his personal assurance as to the meaning of the plank—aye, more, his pledge to the people as to what should be done under it, made in his capacity as chosen leader.

The republican national machine, however, would have none of it. They stood faithfully by the trusts, the corporations and the individuals who were tariff beneficiaries, and against the people.

KING HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

Milan, Sept. 29.—King Victor Emmanuel and his cousin, the Count of Turin, had a narrow escape from a serious accident yesterday while inspecting the aeroplanes at the aerodrome here. The aviator, Simon, failed to observe that the king and the count were walking directly in front of him and started his machine. It swept toward them at full speed. There were loud cries from the army of spectators and a warning call to lie down. The sovereign and the count threw themselves to the ground and the machine just cleared them.

73 WOUNDED IN STRIKE RIOTS.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—It was officially reported today that seventy-three persons were wounded severely in the conflicts between the coal strikers and the police in the Moabul district last night.

Today quiet prevails. As usual nearly all of the hundreds who were arrested were released later on their own recognizance. Twelve alleged ringleaders were held.

DAHLMAN'S EARLY LIFE

MAYOR JIM TELLS HOW HE "GOT HIS MAN" IN TEXAS.

CAME NORTH AS "JIM MURRAY"

Nebraska Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate Frankly Tells How He Shot a Man Years Ago for Deserting His Sister.

Lincoln, Sept. 29.—James C. Dahlgren "got his man" in Texas thirty-two years ago and afterwards came to Nebraska under the name of "Jim Murray."

In 1854, wishing to marry and hearing that he had not killed his victim after all, he resumed the name of Dahlgren.

Because such rumors were afloat and because they would probably be printed before the campaign is over, Mayor Dahlgren was asked to give an authoritative account of his early life before he became known in the political world. He readily agreed to this and told his story in a frank and unhesitating manner. Following is his story:

Mayor Dahlgren's Story.

My father settled in DeWitt county, Texas, in 1845, and there I was born and raised, with a rope in one hand, spurs on my heels, and a six-shooter on my hip. It was a wild country as early as I can remember and was but little better when I left there. There were seven children in our family, of whom I was the fourth. During the war and afterwards DeWitt county came to be the rendezvous of about the toughest gang that could be found in the United States. Fights were common and unrelenting in character between such groups as the Hardins, the Taylors, the Suttons, and the Clemmons factions. I think I am safe in saying that more men died violent deaths in DeWitt county than in any other territory at any time in the history of Texas. I have seen as many as seven men killed in one fight between these factions.

This was the atmosphere in which I grew up, and, naturally, as I became a young man about the only right I knew was that of equal size in the quick hand. The law was but poorly enforced and men lived by the right of might. I got to be pretty tough. I admit it. I went around a good deal of the time with a chip on my shoulder hoping some one would knock it off. The country was full of maverick cattle and no one was a better hand than I with the rope, chasing down these strays and putting the branding iron on them. Everybody did it. I was training with a bad crowd, as had as there was in the country, barum-searum, devil-may-care fellows, you know. I can see now that it was only a question of time when I would get into trouble. So I came to Nebraska to get away from it.

Why He Left Texas.

The immediate cause of my leaving Texas was this: An old sister married a man named Charley Bree, a shiftless sort of fellow, nothing more or less than an outlaw. They lived together for two years and some time after their child was born he deserted her for a more prominent reason than that he was tired of married life, and his innate cussedness. I was a fiery, quick-tempered boy less than 20 years of age. There was scarcely any law in the country and none that was likely to reach a cuss like that. I sent him word that I would shoot him the first time I saw him. Things went on in this condition for some time and Bree and I did not meet. Then one day, purely by accident, we met in a town where neither was known. No sooner did we face each other than we both pulled and shot. I got him; he missed me. We shot but once each. My shot hit him above the eye and he dropped like lead. I thought he was done for and wasted no time in getting away. I rode through into Arkansas and stayed there in secret.

Well, I stayed in Arkansas for six months. Finally my money ran low and, dead broke, I wrote to a friend in Texas for a loan, meaningful to work for a butcher. This Texas friend did not send me the money. It happened that an old-time acquaintance was coming to Nebraska and my friend told him to stop off and get me. He did so and we came by rail to Omaha and thence via the Union Pacific. He had \$75 when he dropped off in Arkansas and divided even with me. I afterward paid him back with interest. It is not true that I followed the trail from Texas to Nebraska. This was in 1878, and I was 22 years of age.

His Arrival in Nebraska.

I guess I was a hard-looking customer. I wore the high-heeled boots of the cowboy, with pants tucked in at the top of them. I affected also a mustache and a little French noose. My luggage was carried in a pair of leather saddlebags. I would give \$500 today if I could get one of those saddlebags. I had never seen snow up until I saw them in Nebraska. Well, we went west on the Union Pacific to Sidney and from there overland north. I remember the stage was so heavily laden that we had to take turns walking. We were not dressed to trapse through snow six inches deep in the midst of a blizzard, and finally I got so mad that I tumbled the whole crowd out at the point of a gun, got in, and threatened to shoot the first man who mentioned walk again. We rode.

Battle Creek.

Ben Schlect and John Sipp were here Tuesday from Beemer on a land deal with J. A. Wright.

John C. Werner traded his farm, near town for Reinhold Reimer's farm, known as the Mason place, near Pierce and expects to move there next spring.

BEATEN TO A FRAZZLE

OLD GUARD ENTIRELY ROUTED BY COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

STIMSON NAMED FOR GOVERNOR

The Saratoga Convention Adjourns After Roosevelt Has Dominated It All Along the Line—He Dictated Platform and Named the Ticket.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The republican state convention adjourned after nominating a ticket dictated by Theodore Roosevelt and his so-called progressive adherents and adopting a platform with a direct nomination plank drawn by the progressives. The old guard met defeat utterly.

Henry L. Stimson was nominated for governor. He drew public attention as the prosecutor of the sugar trust. Representative W. S. Bennett made a hard fight, and received only 243 votes as against 684 for Mr. Stimson.

Colonel Roosevelt denied the existence of any alliance with W. R. Hearst, or his having influenced the ticket. Timothy L. Woodruff's retirement as chairman of the state committee is predicted. The nomination of Mr. Stimson was one more victory for Colonel Roosevelt who personally led the fight for the nomination of his candidate, completing the unbroken series of triumphs from the moment the convention was called to order Tuesday afternoon until its final adjournment.

The remainder of the ticket follows: For lieutenant governor, Edward Schoenbeck; for secretary of state, Samuel S. Keenig, renominated; for state comptroller, James Thompson; for state treasurer, Thomas F. Fenell; for state engineer, Frank M. Williams, renominated; for attorney general, Edward R. O'Malley, renominated; for associate judge of the court of appeals, Irving G. Vann, renominated.

The vote for governor stood as follows: Henry L. Stimson, 684; William S. Bennett of New York, 242; Thomas B. Dunn of Rochester, 28; James B. McEwan of Albany, 28; scattering, 23.

The state as made up in the morning by Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Root and their advisers, went through without a hitch. With the exception of the nominations for governor and comptroller there were no contests.

Roosevelt to Stump.

It is understood that Colonel Roosevelt will stump the state for the ticket. He is reported to have said that he would.

At the close of the convention James S. Wadsworth, Jr., speaker of the assembly, announced his withdrawal from the legislature due to his personal views as to the length of time during which a member of the assembly should be a candidate for speaker and if successful hold that important and difficult office. He has been speaker five years.

Mr. Wadsworth would not say that his retirement was due to the victory of the progressives.

FEETOTALLER LONDON MAYOR

Sir Thomas Strong, Temperance Advocate, Heads British City.
London, Sept. 29.—Sir Thomas Strong today was elected lord mayor of London without opposition. Sir Thomas is a temperance advocate and enjoys the distinction of being the first feetotalter chosen as chief magistrate of the metropolis. He was born in 1857 and in 1909 married Lilli, the eldest daughter of the late James Hartnell. The mayor will figure prominently in the entertainments and with the coronation of King George.