

**RAIN BRINGS RELIEF
TOPARTSOF DROUGHT
STRICKEN REGIONS**

Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Visited by Heavy Showers During Last Night and Today.

TEMPERATURES TAKE A DROP
Section Visited by Precipitation is Limited in Area.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN TODAY
Many Towns in Southwest Running Short of Water.

WATER GOING IN TANK TRAINS
Fruit Crop in Portions of Missouri Said to Be Sustaining Heavy Damage on Account of Dry Weather.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—Heavy showers last night and early today relieved conditions in parts of the heat and drought-stricken regions of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, but the rains were far from general and in most instances irregular. It is only a twenty-four-hour soaking rain that can alleviate entirely hardships incident to drought. Where wells and streams are dry a heavy precipitation is regarded necessary to replace the exhausted water supply.

Temperatures that for twelve days have hovered above the 100 mark fell today in southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma because of the showers and clouds, but according to the United States weather bureau here, there was evidence of a thirteenth day of extreme heat generally over Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Arkansas City, Kan., reported heavy rain falling this morning over a wide stretch of southern Kansas, northern Oklahoma has attained great relief through showers that began yesterday afternoon and continued today.

Light showers fell in this city yesterday in the midst of bright sunshine. The principal benefit furnished was the cooling of the atmosphere and burning pavements. Hundreds of children and in many instances their parents rushed into the streets and stood in the rain.

Drought Continued.
Drought in northern and eastern Kansas and most of Missouri continued unabated. Springfield, Mo., which has had less than half its normal rainfall since April 1, faced a possibility of a failure of its water supply. In practically all the Springfield churches, by agreement, prayers for rain will be offered at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

In southeastern Kansas and southwestern Missouri many mining towns are still suffering from want of water. Pittsburgh, Kan., and Joplin, Mo., are supplying many of these points with water shipped in tank trains.

St. Joseph, Mo., reported increasing damage to fruit from drought.

Topeka suffered the twelfth hot night during which the temperature has exceeded 115 degrees.

Wichita, Kan., reported showers after an oppressively hot night. The heat through the night was so stifling that few attempted to sleep indoors.

Hand-picked catfish are being enjoyed by persons in eastern Jackson county. Most of the streams have shrunk to standing pools. Experienced fishermen don't hesitate to wade into the pools and feel under the edges of the rocks and capture the fish in their hands. Oklahoma reported the capture of a fifty-pound cat in this manner yesterday.

**FEMALE JURORS IN CHICAGO
COURT ARE MAKING GOOD**

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—"Women as jurors are more deliberate than men," County Judge Owens announced today.

For two successive weeks Judge Owens has named women on juries to consider the cases of women and children, and several complaints that the women have been too slow have reached him. The men jurors, who decided all other cases, asserted they were kept waiting too long. Judge Owens altered the system, permitting the women to sit last night, so that the remark may not be construed as a reflection upon woman's competency as a juror.

"It is just the reverse," asserted the court. "It demonstrates that women are giving the thought needed. The change will expedite the business of the court."

**MRS. PANKHURST LEAVES
ENGLAND, GOES TO FRANCE**

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, left England for France last night, traveling across the channel by way of Southampton and Havre. She had been out on "hunger" under the "Cat and Mouse act" for some time and the police at channel ports recently received orders not to arrest her if she left England.

The Weather

For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity Unsettled; no rain to be expected; Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.	Dew Pt.
5 a. m.	66	63
6 a. m.	67	64
7 a. m.	68	65
8 a. m.	69	66
9 a. m.	70	67
10 a. m.	71	68
11 a. m.	72	69
12 m.	73	70
1 p. m.	74	71
2 p. m.	75	72
3 p. m.	76	73
4 p. m.	77	74
5 p. m.	78	75
6 p. m.	79	76
7 p. m.	80	77

Comparative Local Record.

Year	1913	1912	1911	1910
Highest yesterday	100	91	100	92
Lowest yesterday	78	66	76	66
Mean temperature	79	74	83	79
Precipitation	0.17	0.27	0.27	0.27

CONFERENCES AT AN END

New York Impeachment Case Now Becoming a Deadlock.

NEITHER GOVERNOR TO YIELD
Both Sulzer and Glynn Occupy Rooms in the Capitol, Each Claiming to Be the Real Executive.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—All negotiations toward having courts decide who is the governor of New York were declared off today.

For the third day, William Sulzer, the impeached governor, and Martin H. Glynn, who was elected lieutenant governor, occupied offices in the capitol, each claiming to be the chief executive. Indication were the deadlock would last until the meeting of the legislature next Tuesday, if not longer.

Neither claimant endeavored to interfere in any way with the other. Each seemed to be marking time, waiting for the other to take the offensive.

There will be no further conference between counsel, so far as now known, on the question of submitting the controversy to the courts. D. Cady Herrick, Sulzer's chief counsel, in so announcing today, said that he did not expect to make public any plans of lawyers for the impeached executive.

"We are preparing our case for trial," Mr. Herrick said.

Interviewers asked Herrick what the next move would be.

"I don't know that they will be a next move," he replied.

Result of Refusal.
Lieutenant Governor Glynn, who claims that he is acting governor by virtue of Sulzer's impeachment, notified Mr. Sulzer that he had no intention of asking any court, save the court for the trial of impeachment to decide the question.

Mr. Glynn's refusal places the entire situation at sea again. Indications late yesterday afternoon were that there would be an amicable adjustment. Mr. Sulzer's lawyers conferred with Mr. Glynn regarding possible methods of taking the issue into court, and it was generally expected that a way of doing this would be devised. Mr. Glynn's refusal to arbitrate was a distinct surprise to Mr. Sulzer's friends.

"It is beyond my power to barter away any of the functions attached to the office of governor," Mr. Glynn's reply to Mr. Sulzer's suggestion. "Any attempt on my part to do so or to stipulate a method by which it might be done would properly place me in the position you now occupy—that of being impeached for misfeasance in office. I cannot and will not consent to it."

"I hold myself in readiness to perform, and shall perform every function of the office of governor, except in so far as I am restrained by your illegal action or by physical force."

No one was willing to forecast this morning what the day would bring forth.

Among the reports was one that Mr. Glynn expected to go in person to the executive chamber and attempt to perform the duties of the governor. Mr. Sulzer asserted that he did not intend to relinquish any of the rights of the governorship. The words "physical force" brought into the controversy for the first time by Mr. Glynn's letter.

**Sharp Increase in
Prices of Beef is
Being Predicted**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Sharp increases in the prices of fresh beef are expected to follow the drought that is scouring the cattle growing states of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Oklahoma, and officials of the Department of Agriculture are not concealing their anxiety over the outlook. The anxiety is increased by unfavorable reports, said to have been received from agents now in South America concerning the condition of the cattle there.

In anticipation of the increased meat imports that would follow the passage of the new tariff measure, Dr. A. B. Melvin was sent by the department to South America to observe the manner in which cattle were slaughtered and meat packed in those countries. He is said to have reported that hoof and mouth epidemics are raging in Argentina, the principal meat growing country of South America, and this necessarily would bar the entrance of such meat to the United States.

Australia, in the event of serious shortage, is expected to furnish meat consumed by Americans in the immediate near future. This supply may be limited, however, because of Great Britain's demands if the Argentina market falls here.

**Warrants Out for
One Hundred Men**

NANAIMO, B. C., Aug. 16.—Warrants for arrest of more than 100 miners implicated in the disturbances here and at Extension were issued today. The men will be gathered in by the provincial police.

Burning and looting occurred last night in Chinatown at South Wellington. No one was injured and the property damage was small. One hundred and fifty men with a maxim gun left here today for South Wellington under the command of Colonel Hulme.

At Extension another attempt was made last night to fire a mine. Manager Cunningham's residence was wrecked in the recent rioting there. Cunningham is reported, escaped on a locomotive.

Pat Fugan at Ladysmith, whom the mob attempted to lynch, has arrived at Victoria. He escaped in an automobile.

**Gould and Cromwell
Sue Copper Magnate**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Edwin Gould and William Nelson Cromwell started separate suits in the supreme court today against F. Augustus Henze, the copper magnate, for sums aggregating more than \$1,000,000. Each suit is based on promissory notes, alleged by the plaintiffs to have been given by Henze.

Edwin Gould's complaint states that in 1907 Henze gave him a promissory note for \$1,501,075 on which \$500,234, plus interest is still due.

**VOTING MACHINE MAN
PREVENTS THE COUP**

Money is Placed in Escrow, and for a Time the Case is to Be Kept Out of the Courts.

STATEMENT IS GIVEN OUT
Plan of Deneen to Buy Stock in the Company is Balked.

NO SUIT CAN BE BROUGHT
Illinois Not to Take Over Interest in Organization.

INVESTIGATION IS UNDER WAY
Affidavit of Butts is to the Effect that No Cash Was Paid to Get the One Million Contract Through.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Empire Voting Machine company today prevented a coup which Charles E. Deneen, representing the Butts' committee, investigating the \$1,000,000 purchase of Empire voting machines by the city of Chicago, hoped would throw the entire case into courts and permit later investigations, both in Iowa and New York, the latter the company's home state.

Deneen planned to purchase from Thomas Pickler, Newton Arriason and John Gray of Ottumwa, Ia., an alleged contract in which H. W. Barr of the Empire company promised to pay them \$1,000 in connection with services they rendered the company in getting the order from Chicago.

On behalf of the state of Illinois, Deneen then holding the contract was to sue the Empire company for its face value, through which suit action in Iowa and New York could be brought.

The Empire company, however, foiled the committee by placing in escrow \$1,000 to be paid the three Ottumwa men or the holder of the contract. Chairman Butts gave out the following statement this afternoon:

Showed by Affidavit.
"The statements in the affidavit filed with the committee by Edward E. Marriott are false, insofar as they relate to Mr. Deneen and myself. The facts are that when it was learned that a written contract between the Empire Voting Machine company and Thomas H. Pickler, Newton E. Arriason and John W. Gray had been executed for \$1,000, it was determined that Mr. Deneen and myself should interview the witnesses and ascertain whether or not they would be willing to assign the written contract to the investigating committee for its face value."

"I deemed it wise that the investigating committee purchase this contract on behalf of the state of Illinois so that a suit might be instituted on it and in that way an opportunity be secured to take depositions in other states in reference to the subject matter of the contract."

"Mr. Pickler favored an assignment of the contract. Arriason and Gray desired to consult the general communication with Mr. Pickler before giving their decision."

"Later Pickler stated over long distance telephone that the money had been paid and the contract taken up at Ottumwa. Our negotiations therefore, terminated necessarily."

"These are all the facts. No money was out in any national bank and no money was offered to the witnesses save their expenses and the face value of the contract."

**Development of the
Country Life the
Greatest Problem**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Development of country life in the United States is the greatest problem facing the nation today, is the opinion of Walter H. Page, United States ambassador to Great Britain. The ambassador's views are set forth in a bulletin on "Education in the South," issued by the United States bureau of education.

"We have just passed through a period of organization of the machinery of the modern world," he declares, "making the city and the railroad, but the country has been left out. Now we must build it up. We all know that in the coming centuries as in the past, the character and virtues of American life will come from the soil."

The ambassador refers enthusiastically to the effects of the education propaganda in the southern states and to the influence of the conference for education in the south.

"We began with the school and the child and weened with them, of course," he set forth in alluding to the education campaign. "but every step has been toward a widening democratic ideal, to see how we could help one another and we have come to a broadening sense of all that co-operation means."

A silo may be built for the purpose of (Continued on Page Two.)



**SILOS TO SAVE CORN
CROP FOR THE CATTLE**

University of Nebraska Expert Advises Farmers on What to Do Now.
CUT DAMAGED CORN AT ONCE
No Time to Lose if Best is to Be Made Out of Growing Crop that Has Suffered from Drought.

Dr. C. W. Pugsley, professor of agronomy and farm management at the University of Nebraska, who advises the farmers to cut their drought-stricken corn at once and store it in silos for winter fodder, gives the following additional advice on the point:

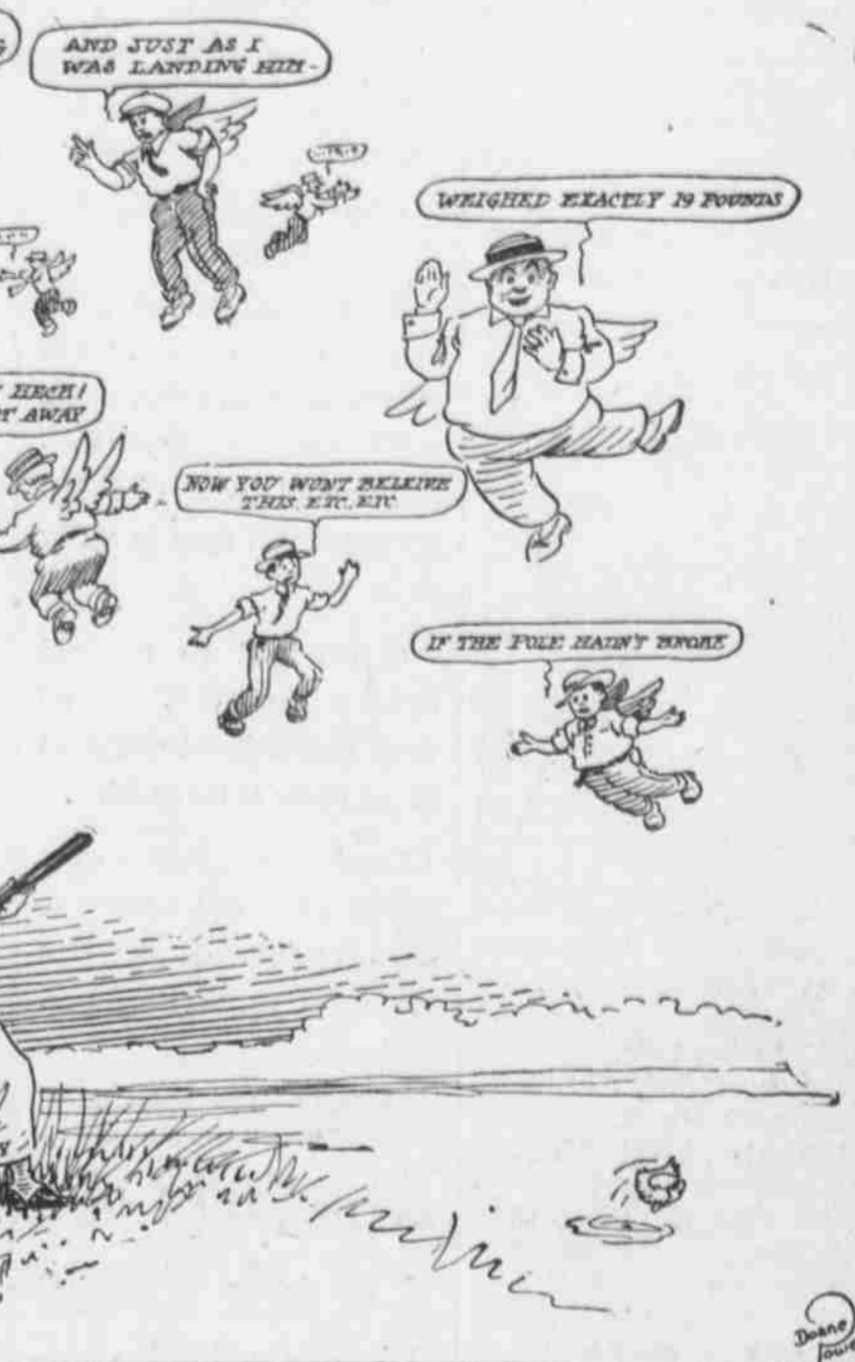
"Reports show that the corn crop in many sections of Nebraska is greatly damaged by the dry weather. The Nebraska experiment station is receiving many letters every day asking how it is possible to get the most feed out of the injured corn. By properly handling the crop it is often easy to get from many of the fields sufficient feed to carry the stock on the farm through the winter."

"The poorest method of saving feed which has been produced in the country up to date is by allowing the plant to stand in the field and then pasturing in the winter. In fields which are seriously injured by dry weather much of the dried up portions of the plant will blow away and little feeding value be secured."

"A better method is to make fodder of the corn by cutting it at the proper time. It is possible in many instances to save a great deal of feed from a field which would otherwise yield very little."

Silo the Best Method.
The best method is to put as much of the corn as possible into a silo. Prof. Lee is authority for the statement that one-half more cattle can be wintered on the feed produced on any field of corn in the state of Nebraska if that corn is put into a silo instead of merely being cut out for fodder, and of course much better results are obtained by making silage than by allowing the stalks to stand in the field. In other words a corn acreage which produces stalk pasture enough to winter one cow, would produce fodder enough to keep two, and silage enough to winter three. Many farmers can in this way have sufficient feed on their own place to winter all the stock they have.

Open Season for Fish Stories



**WOULD SAVE CHILD OF POOR
URGES PROTECTION FOR PAUPER
CHILDREN INSTEAD OF BIRDS.**

Senator Thinks it Foolish to Waste Away the Time Discussing Hummingbirds and Feathered Songsters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Tariff debate today ranged about Senator McLean's amendment offered at the request of the Audubon society to prohibit importations of migratory birds and developed divergency of views on protection of that bird.

"It seems to me unwise," declared Senator Reed, "that with business tied up because of the fact that it is waiting for this bill to pass, that we should stop to discuss hummingbirds. I wonder why we don't stop sometimes to talk about the tens of thousands of persons who live along the edge of want? I wonder why we don't stop to protect the pauper child; I wonder why we cannot take a little time from the songster of the field for the songster of the cradle and give some thought to the babe reared in poverty and crime. We would be performing a better task for humanity."

"I have more sympathy for the people who have to pay millions for taxes on their necessities than for the long legged, ungainly, altogether useless and ugly bird from which we get aligrettes."

Senator Reed said he could make a sympathetic appeal for the calf and that it would sound like a classic beside the appeal for the birds, "but we still may have the calf and put him into our stomachs."

A change was made in the provisions on citrus fruits at the request of the finance committee so that the bill now provides a straight duty of half of 1 cent per pound on lemons, limes, oranges, grape fruit and the like. All references to the size of country, "but we still may have the calf and put him into our stomachs."

**FIVE HUNDRED CHINESE
OUTSIDE PALE OF LAW**
COLON, Aug. 16.—The time limit expired yesterday for the registration of Chinese in the republic of Panama, the number of fees by those Chinese domiciled in the country, the production of photographs and other stipulations of the recent anti-Chinese law. The penalty for noncompliance is expulsion on September 1.

The Chinese of Colon, numbering 500, ignored the law, making joint protest that they were legally advised that the decree was unconstitutional. The matter will be referred to the supreme court.

**DANIELS GIVES A PENNANT
TO THE BATTLESHIP IDAHO**
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Secretary Daniels presented the target practice pennant to the battleship Idaho here today and read its officers and crew a lesson in preparedness.

"There never is time to 'make ready' in any truly great crisis in life," said the secretary, commending the crack gunners on their skill. "What is a growing navy worth to us unless manned by men who live in a state of preparedness?"

The National Capital
Saturday, August 16, 1914.
The Senate.
Resumed consideration of tariff bill. Foreign relations committee discussed minor phases of Mexican situation. Authorized president to appoint delegates to international statistical institute. Finance committee heard protests of California wine producers against tariff bill provisions.

**TUPPER TO MEXICO
ON PEACE MISSION**

Proposes Going to Interior and Submitting Proposition to Governor Carranza.

BATTLE IS ON AT RODRIGUEZ
Mexico City Newspapers Attack Dr. Hale and He Becomes the Victim of Many Black-Head Letters.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Aug. 16.—Henry Allen Tupper, president of the American Peace forum, who bears a proposal for peace, the nature of which he will not divulge, will seek permission from constitutionalists to make a trip to the interior of Mexico and submit his proposition to Governor Venustiano Carranza, he announced today.

Desperate fighting is in progress today between constitutionalists and federalists at Rodriguez, according to reports brought here, which stated that neither side had gained an apparent advantage. The fighting began late yesterday with skirmishing.

Attacks on Dr. Hale.
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16.—Vicious attacks on Dr. William Hayward Hale, who is here for the purpose of advising President Wilson on affairs in Mexico, are contained today in nearly all the Mexican newspapers. The intraspecific accusations of being "an interventionist, whose greatest desire is to see the Stars and Stripes waving over Mexico." Other comments are of a similar tenor.

Dr. Hale has received a dozen anonymous warnings, either telephoned or written, that he is in danger of arrest or expulsion. He believes that the campaign against him is directed from the United States.

**Strike in Colorado
Coal Mines in Sight**
DENVER, Colo., Aug. 16.—Governor El M. Ammons prepared today to exert all the influence of the state administration to avert the threatened strike of coal miners in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. He ordered Edward Brake, deputy state labor commissioner, to visit the southern Colorado coal fields, the center of the trouble, at once and make a report on the exact conditions there.

Frank J. Hays, international vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is in Denver today, declares he has full authority to call a strike if the conditions warrant it. Recognition of the union, Hays declares, will be insisted upon by the miners.

The mine workers' vice president said today the strike, if called, will affect 30,000 men in district No. 15, comprising Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

**Digs Arrested on
Charge of Assault**
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 16.—As a result of the free-for-all fight yesterday between newspaper photographers and the Diggs-Cammetti party, Maury I. Diggs was rearrested today, charged with assault by A. Devina, Frank Ramsey, a friend of Diggs, also arrested yesterday in the same melee, was found guilty today of assault on W. Mathews, and will be sentenced Monday.

Diggs became incensed yesterday because photographers attempted to snap his wife and mother, his father and aunt, as they were leaving the federal building, where Diggs is on trial under the Mann white slave traffic act. After the fight that followed, the whole party of men was bundled into a patrol wagon and taken to the nearest station house.

**RED AND BLUE ARMIES
FIGHT TO A DRAW IN
MIMIC WAR BATTLE**

Regular Army Officers, Acting as Umpires, Declare the Battle to Be About Even.

PRAISE GIVEN FOR HEROISM
Three Whole Companies Are Annihilated in Fierce Engagement.

HUNDREDS TAKEN PRISONERS
Battle of Waterloo is Fought Near the Elkhorn Bridge.

GALLING FIRE GREET'S ATTACK
Reds Fall Back Into the Tall Bushes and Return the Fire of the Enemy with Volley After Volley.

After a desperate battle between 1,300 Nebraska National Guards at Waterloo yesterday afternoon, four regular army officers acting as umpires called off the ghastly struggle and gave each army a laurel wreath of victory and a round of praise for heroism. Three whole companies were completely annihilated in the engagement, at least 200 men were taken prisoners and the number of wounded almost equalled the strength of the opposing armies.

Colonel H. A. Eberly, commanding the Fourth regiment, the Blues, fighting to defend Omaha from the invasion of the veteran army of the Fifth regiment, known as the Reds, commanded by Colonel H. J. Paul, drew first blood. His advance of 300 men came suddenly upon the enemy at the Elkhorn river bridge. Sharp, snappy firing followed and the Reds fell back into the weeds along the river bank and poured a galling fire into the Blues.

Companies Die at Command.
Although half across the bridge the Blues could not stand the steady pepper of the Reds, and in good order fell back and ambushed themselves in the thick undergrowth along the river's bank. For half an hour a steady fire was kept up, with fearful results on both sides. The four umpires galloped into the midst of the battle and ordered whole companies to die at once. Half a dozen brave Blues broke from their company and rushed the bridge. The firing ceased for an instant and twice as many stars rained from the sky and taking their arms they were captive to the north side.

Reinforcements arrived for the Blues and such awful havoc was wrought in the ranks of the Reds that Colonel Paul ordered withdrawal. The Reds fell back slowly, firing as they fled. Suddenly the artillery dashed to the road leading across the bridge, unlimbered and opened. The bridge, with deadly volleys. The advancing Blues, struck with horror at the ghastly damage done, turned and fled back to ambush.

Sweeps on the Bridge.
The umpires ordered a rest after forty-five minutes work and before the swirling troops had thrown the exploded shells from their guns the great crowd assembled to see the battle heard the roll of drums from the north and south. The main body of the two forces swept proudly into view. As they neared the bridge the armies broke into the double quick, deployed near the river's bank and opened fire with a rattle and roar.

All the country trembled in the shock of the battle that followed the meeting of the two regiments. Company commanders brandished their shining swords and shouted orders in vain. The last bit of blood was upon the men and fast as they could load and reload they emptied hot shot into the bushes where their opponents lay.

At 3 o'clock the crisis arrived. The artillery of the Blues, like General Grouchy at the fatal field of Waterloo, whose Napoleon's meteoric career ended, failed to show up at the crucial moment and the enraged Blues to the astonishment of their brave enemy, received the charge.

Each Claim a Victory.
Company on company sprang out of ambush, formed in company lines, and dashed forward heedless of the deadly effect of the rifles and artillery of the hidden enemy. Half across the bridge four tremulous umpires dashed up and ordered the whole blamed regiment to die, but the enemy's fire had weakened, there was sign of consternation in the ranks of the foe and it looked like the Blues would save Omaha despite their foolhardy rush. As the Blues reached the north side of the little bridge the very all shook with the explosion of musket and cannon and the brave Fourth rushed right on into the jaws of death. Bugles blew and the battle ended.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours," signal corps wigwagged from each army, and the weary combatants relaxed.

(Continued on Page Three.)

**Quick Death to
Extravagance**

There is no extravagance quite like that of hasty and foolish buying. It results not only in loss of money, but in loss of self respect as well.

There is nothing so galling to one's pride as to find oneself on the list of those who have been burdened by a useless purchase or "stuck" by an undesirable article. It is better to buy what you need than to buy what you do not need. Let your purchases be guided by the motto: "Buy what you need, not what you want."

Don't permit the possibility of finding yourself in this uncomfortable position.

There are plenty of thoroughly reliable makers and merchants and they use this newspaper to tell you what they have to offer for your use. Pay careful attention to what they have to say to you through our advertising columns, and put an end immediately to the extravagance and substantial savings in your pocket by ill-considered and hit-and-miss methods of expenditure.