

PERIOD OF INFLATION

Frenchman's Financial Review Commands Attention in Wall Street.

FALL IN PRICES MUST COME

Speculative Values of Securities Are Entirely Too High.

BUSINESS VOLUME TOO LARGE

Demand for Capital Increasing Faster Than the Supply.

INTEREST RATES WILL ADVANCE

He Also Says Prices of Raw Materials, Notably Metals, Will Fall—Events Bear Out Part of Prediction.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The stock market of the last week has revealed the cross-currents of speculative sentiment, running on the one hand through the channels of the northwestern and Pacific railroad stocks, where efforts centered for an advance in prices and a stimulation of speculative interest, and on the other hand in the industrial group, where evidences of trade reaction caused some depression and hesitation. The easing tendency of the money markets has been a reviving influence on securities, but this was under the restraint of the dubious ulterior prospect and the short time remaining before the strain of the interior demand for currency to move the crops may be expected to draw on New York banking resources. The stirring speculative interest in a limited group of stocks has not proved convincing of any revival of substantial investment demand, which must be relied upon for any conclusive relief of the troubles caused by the scanty available supplies of capital. The indications of trade reaction are in accordance with the expectation generally felt ever since the disturbance in the securities market first gave warning of the forces at work to that end. Nevertheless, the extent to which these forces may act and the measure of their counterbalancing forces which may operate as a check and to effect recovery are so far undisclosed as to leave opinions unsettled and capital still doubtful about embarking in investment.

Period of Inflation.

A recent article by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the distinguished French economist, analyzing the problems of the decline in investment securities and the prospects for their recovery is given respectful attention amongst students of conditions. His conclusion that a period of inflation has led up to the present situation commands general agreement. The events bearing out the assumption that "bank liabilities cannot expand indefinitely, bank reserves cannot fall off continually, nor can business perpetually support high money rates." There must come, first, a shrinkage in speculative securities; next, a fall in prices of raw materials of manufacture, notably metals. Real capital, he holds, presents no inducements to investors, whose spirit of enterprise so far stimulated as to lose sight of all limitations, as he maintains has been the case both in the United States and Germany. He calculates that the United States has undertaken to spend a single year for all industrial and financial purposes \$2,600,000,000, while the annually accruing capital of the United States probably does not reach one-third of that sum. Meantime foreign supplies of capital were absorbed in unusually large home enterprises and were depleted also by the destruction of capital in war loans and in the San Francisco earthquake. From which it has followed that users of capital must pay more for it in a higher interest rate and they will have to postpone or extend for several years the enterprises for which preparation had already been made. Industrial and financial markets must, in a measure, reduce their scale of prices, and in some proportion the price of raw material must come down.

Events Prove Theory.

Events have too far proved the operation of all these forces to leave room for dispute. The Journal of Commerce has made a compilation of United States securities created in the United States during the first half of 1907, showing a total of \$1,278,728,500 with issues since January 1, of \$799,448,100. Of this amount \$501,691,000 has been in short notes at high interest rates, reflecting the urgency of the requirement. The summing up of M. Leroy-Beaulieu is that "the existing state of the financial markets offers to capitalists and investors generally the opportunity of which they have been deprived for nearly twenty years, of securing a suitable return on their invested capital."

Nevertheless, the investment demand in the New York market still holds.

One of the principal restraining factors during the last week was the declining tendency in the metals. The copper market remained in an unstable condition after the reduction made previously by the principal producers and made better their quotation. Metal Markets Falling. Reports from the iron and steel markets were of a falling off in orders for finished products and a condition of complete dullness in the iron market with a waiting demand from buyers and sellers such as characterized the copper market. Other metals at the same time declining in prices. Authorities in the iron trade have foreseen this result and have expressed satisfaction over the prospect, promising a return to more normal conditions with an assurance that a waiting demand on a restricted price basis is sufficient to afford a continuance of highly prosperous conditions. But the time of readjustment is inevitably a time of unsettlement. The sustained activity in the branches of the iron and steel trades is admittedly due to the working off of accumulated orders, and to the completion of plans of construction partly already begun before the shortage of capital became manifest. The completion of many of these projects has been with money borrowed on onerous terms. The extent to which the curtailment in future plans of the railroads may affect the demand for iron and steel, is as yet an unsolved problem. In 1906, which is the latest period for comparison of similar conditions, the railroads were pushed for capital supplies and forced to retrench, but without marked effect on the resumption of iron products until during the second half of the year, when the trade was in deep depression before the expiration of September. No two financial periods ever afford an exact parallel, but

(Continued on Second Page.)

UNITED FOR CLEAN MEAT

National Live Stock Exchange is with Government Against Tuberculosis.

"The exchange is determined to aid the government in the enforcement and maintenance of the cattle inspection system to the end that tuberculosis may be as completely stamped out as possible," said Thomas B. McPherson, 701 Park avenue, one of the prominent livestock commission men of South Omaha, who was elected president of the National Livestock exchange at its convention in Kansas City to succeed J. C. Swift. Mr. McPherson arrived from Kansas City yesterday morning. "The exchange thoroughly indorsed the government's policy and methods in this matter of trying to exterminate tuberculosis," said McPherson, "and decided, unitedly, to do all in its power to secure the best possible results from this inspection."

"One definition we adopted was to endeavor to do those states still without such a system as will harmonize with the national policy of stamping out these diseases among the enactment of these laws. This plan was recommended to the committee appointed to look into the matter and the exchange cordially adopted the report of the committee. Consequently, when the legislatures in these states convene next time they will find representatives of the livestock interests on hand to secure the enactment of anti-tuberculosis laws. And I guess these representatives will not be run out of the state capitals as undesirable lobbyists. They will be there in the interest of the public, backed by the government of the people."

Side by Side with Uncle Sam.

"By this action the National Livestock exchange has placed itself and the great industry it represents on record clearly as with the government in its fight for sound and healthful meat. The Maine blown up in Havana harbor. The Rogers burned. The Lytle lumbered in a terrific fire. Five ships were lost when presumably the accident could have been avoided. Hundred Lives in Eight Years. This story of thirty-three years, said as it is, covering as it does the reconstruction period of our history, is even more appalling since the destruction of the Maine and the Spanish-American war. In the period between 1898 and today there have been more than twenty-four accidents and many of them of exceedingly grave character. During the last eight years 100 lives have been lost and forty-seven men injured through accidents caused by explosions or powder ignition. This is a greater casualty list in time of peace than could be shown by the entire Spanish-American war, with its big battles of Manila and Santiago. The accident on the Georgia increases this total casualty list to fully 170 officers and men killed and injured during the last eight years. The most serious previous accidents of the sort at target practice were those which occurred in the turrets of the battleships Missouri and Kearsarge. Thirty-Four Killed on Missouri. That on the Missouri occurred during target practice off Pensacola on April 13, 1894, and resulted in the killing of five naval officers and twenty-nine enlisted men. It was caused by what is technically known as a powder flare back; that is, gas in the bore of the gun found their way backward into an open hatchway and ignited a charge that was being raised through the ammunition hoist. This dropped below and ignited causing injuries below as well as above. Four officers and fourteen seamen were killed in a turret of the Missouri and fifteen men were wounded by burns or suffocation by the deadly gas resulting from the explosion. Fortunately, the powder magazine was closed by a seaman, who shut the door and jumped inside of the magazine, thereby saving his life. After this incident automatic shutters were placed in the ammunition hoist to prevent powder and gas finding their way down into the ammunition room. Two years to the date after the accident on the Missouri, or on April 13, 1896, there was a serious explosion in the gun turret of the battleship Kearsarge during target practice in the north Atlantic, which resulted in the death of five enlisted men. After Practice Was Over. Target practice had been finished on the Kearsarge when the accident occurred. They were loading their guns. They had taken a charge out of one of the guns and laid it on the deck inside of the turret, just to the rear of the guns. One of the gun crew was using a steel bar known as a shell extractor, an instrument with a pointed end, which was used for shifting this extractor over his shoulder when the other end came in contact with an open electric switch inside the turret and directly over the powder charge. This caused a short circuit, and the fusing of some brass on the switch dropped molten metal on the powder, causing ignition. The accident, however, occurred, is not traceable to any of the conditions that brought about those on the Missouri and Kearsarge. On first impulse it was believed that sparks from the funnels had fallen on the bags of powder being conveyed to the guns, but officials of the navy department, after a careful investigation, they lean to the idea that in the desire to make a target record for the Georgia, which was fairly on the way, somebody erred, the explosion resulted and brave and intrepid sailors went to their death. "Why don't they make powder bags of unflammable material?" asked a newspaper man from a Prairie state of Admiral Brownson, chief of the bureau of navigation. With a kindly, almost fatherly smile, Admiral Brownson replied: "That both powder and bag went into the gun and the explosion destroyed whatever was left of the bag and that to make unflammable bags would necessitate the pouring of powder into the breach, a method long since tabooed."

WILL PROSECUTE FENCERS

Acting Secretary of the Interior Denies Report Published in Several Papers.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In a statement issued today, Acting Secretary of the Interior Woodruff says prompt action will be taken where cases of illegal fencing of public lands are discovered, but that inspectors and special agents are especially occupied this summer with preventing fraudulent acquisition of public land. "My attention has been called to articles in several of the western papers to the effect that the Department of the Interior will not prosecute any illegal fencers this year. It would be unfortunate that such an idea should get abroad, because it is not true and if any depended upon it, they might get into serious trouble. I might as well say at once that the special agents of the general land office and the special inspectors of the Department of the Interior will be especially occupied during this summer with the more paramount and immediate duty of protecting the public land from being acquired fraudulently contrary to law. For the reasons given, therefore, it is detailed to search specifically for illegal fencing."

GOVERNMENT INSPECTS BOATS

Rumor that Pacific Liners Will Be Chartered as Transports if Emergency Arises.

"ACOMA, Wash., July 21.—After the return of the Boston Steamship company's liner Tremont from the Puget sound navy yard drydock at Bremerton today it was learned on good authority that the inspection of the steamer just completed by Pacific Mail Steamship company officials and others was made on behalf of the United States government, the men having been deputized for the work. The Tremont is not the only large steamer on the Pacific to be inspected by the three men who were in port early in the week. Others have been examined in the same way, and it is said there are at least fifteen vessels scheduled for inspection, the list including two American-Hawaiian liners and some of the Pacific Mail company's steamers. Reliable authority states this inspection is being carried on by the government with a view to chartering the steamers for government transports should occasion require it. Mayor Dahman is Lander. LANDER, Wyo., July 21.—(Special.)—Mayor James Dahman of Omaha was in the city Sunday as the guest of Mayor William G. Johnson of Lander, one of the leading democrats of central Wyoming, and while Mayor Dahman denies that any political significance attaches to his visit, he has found time to sound the leaders of the local democracy as to their attitude toward William J. Bryan, his candidate for the presidential nomination next year. Mr. Dahman has traveled extensively over the Big Horn basin on this trip and he believes that this section of the state is surely for Nebraska's favorite son. He was driven to the oil wells and other points of interest in the vicinity and expressed himself as surprised beyond measure at the wonderful resources of this section of the state. The immense acreage of irrigable land that is rapidly being brought under cultivation was one of the things that impressed him. He left for Omaha today and will recommend to the Omaha boosters that they take a trip through this section at the earliest possible opportunity.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Table with columns for destination and ship names. Includes entries for New York, London, Liverpool, etc.

OTHER WARSHIP ACCIDENTS

Sad Record of War Losses that Have Occurred in Times of Peace.

LIST IS LARGE IN RECENT YEARS

Hundred and Seventy-Three Killed or Injured Since 1898, a Casualty List Bigger Than During War with Spain.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, July 21.—(Special.)—The awful accident on the Georgia, one of the newest of our battleships, wherein a number of brave men lost their lives by a powder flash while the ship was engaged in target practice, sent a thrill of horror throughout our own country and sorrow throughout the civilized world. In war such occurrences are expected, but in these "piping times of peace" when a score of men are burned to death or wounded because of the explosion of powder in the turret of a battleship while practicing the arts of war, the nation stops to inquire whether the accident could not have been prevented and if so, how.

It is a remarkable fact that in the thirty-three years covering the close of the civil war in 1865 to the destruction of the battleship Maine in 1898 there were but twenty-nine accidents in the navy, including the total loss of twenty-two ships. These ships were lost for the following reasons: By hurricanes or by tidal waves, which no human power could have foreseen or controlled; six. By uncharted currents or on uncharted rocks; six. By collision in cases which the men-of-war had the right-of-way and therefore were at fault; six. The Maine blown up in Havana harbor. The Rogers burned. The Lytle lumbered in a terrific fire. Five ships were lost when presumably the accident could have been avoided.

Andrew John's Side Line.

Andrew John was "great mixer," as we understand it, particularly among the Indians, who come to Washington from time to time either on business for the Indian office or to see the Great Father. These Indians live at a quaint old hotel near John Marshall place, known as the Apache, Kiowa or Kickapoo. John was friendly and he showed them the sights of Washington. He would give them a ride on the "rubber-neck" wagon, or go with them in their walk through the crowded streets and then send the end of which Dr. W. H. Holmes is chief, and take them to the photograph gallery, presided over by Mr. Delancy Gill, a scientist of note, who would make a picture of the red men garbed appropriately with their war bonnets and their gaudy apparel, and then, if the Indians were willing, John would take them over to the Smithsonian institution to have live masks made. For a full blood Indian's picture John received \$1, and if the Indian was willing to sit for his mask he would receive \$5. While all the Indians who came to Washington were willing to sit for their pictures, not all were willing to have their pictures taken upon their faces. The securing of Indians for their pictures became John's side line and if business was low he would run in half-bloods and quarter-bloods, and even go so far as to ask Mr. Gill to make pictures of Indians he had made before. And that was the end of the matter. One day Andrew John presented a group of five Kiowa to Mr. Gill and the latter, having made thousands of Indians' pictures, recognized in the group one or two whom he believed he had photographed before. Going to his cabinet of negatives he took out two that greatly resembled two of the Kiowa who were in the group. He showed them and had not their pictures taken and said yes, and then he showed them the negatives and both agreed that their pictures were in the bureau. John was out of considerable money by overplaying his hand, but generally he was looked upon as a good Indian and a good citizen.

PRESS CAMPAIGN IS ON

Partisans of Sedgwick and Reese Are Busy Lining Up County Papers.

FIGHT FOR REVENUE OFFICE

Chairman W. B. Rose and Ross Hammond Are Bringing Pressure to Bear on United States Senators.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, July 21.—(Special.)—Nothing very startling has occurred the past week on the republican side of the state campaign, although the partisans of Judge Sedgwick and Judge Reese, who are to be the opponents for the nomination for supreme judge, have been plugging away steadily for the past few weeks.

Rose Versus Hammond.

While this press bureau prelude to the coming state primary is being carried out, another play seems to be on within the "reform" part of the press and the nature of a canvass as between State Chairman W. B. Rose and Editor Ross Hammond for endorsements and appeals to the two United States senators to forthwith substitute one or the other of these aspirants in place of United States Collector of Internal Revenue Elmer B. Stephenson. According to inside information, Hammond is endeavoring to get a bunch of letters to friendly anti-drivers, asking them to give him a boost for the place, with a view specially toward putting a little pressure on Senator Norris Brown. The incursion took quite freely and a whole bouquet of postes came in full of sweet-scented fragrances for the Fremont editor. As soon as Rose's friends discovered what was doing, they, too, got busy, with the result that they likewise brought down a fair killing of newspaper recommendations for the state chairman. A few papers of press bureau fame who found it difficult to choose between the two candidates, contented themselves with calling upon the two senators to fire Stephenson forthwith. If not sooner, without waiting for cold weather, and give the job, with the salary attached, either to Rose or to Hammond, they didn't care which.

Supreme Court Clerkship Involved.

How these two competitors for the internal revenue collectorship should be hitched up in double harness, pulling the same wagon has been the subject of some allusions in the press bureau office to alleged reasons why Chairman Rose is dead set against the re-nomination of Judge Sedgwick may be a hint to a possible explanation. It appears that Rose was one among many applicants for appointment as clerk of the supreme court when Lee Herdman was chosen from what was considered the best-paying place in the state. The award was made by Judges Barnes and Sedgwick, Judge Holcomb being a silent partner, and while Barnes voted for N. D. Jackson and Sedgwick for Victor Seymour, they finally compromised on Harry C. Lindsey, who made Seymour a deputy. The award was later taken care of by appointment as supreme court commissioner. What determined Lindsey's success at that time was the practically unanimous endorsement of the republican press. The suggestion is now made that Rose has not given up his hope of landing the supreme court clerkship and has two strings to his bow. If Judge Sedgwick should be displaced, a new clerk of the court might be within range, and if this situation could be brought about, it might solve the problem by satisfying Rose's ambition and at the same time clearing the track for Hammond to get the federal plum without further obstacle.

DEMOCRATS IN DENSE DESPAIR.

The meeting of the democratic state committee last Tuesday accomplished only one thing, and that was to prove that the democrats and populists are still at sea as to candidates, and that their only purpose in going through the forms at this year's primaries is to hold the organization intact and preserve fusion for next year. A presidential ticket, with Mr. Bryan at the head, may possibly inspire them with some enthusiasm and a ray of hope. The names mentioned as supreme judgeship possibilities were ex-Judge Sullivan of Columbus, Judge Loomis of Fremont and Judge Albert of Columbus. It was stated for Judge Sullivan that he would not, under any conditions, accept the nomination. The most likely democratic nominee is Judge Albert, who is a populist. He claims to be able to hold the populists in line, and if the populists insist on having the candidate, it is certain to be theirs for the asking. The democrats would like to throw their will-o'-the-wisp this year, when a fusion nomination is nothing more than an empty honor, so as to be able next year to corral all the good places for democrats. In case there is a better prospect of cashing in on a certificate of election, accidentally or otherwise.

RIOT IN SAN FRANCISCO

Two Street Railway Employees Shot and Number of Persons Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—As a result of an attack on the strike-breaking crew of a car late last night two men were shot and wounded, three persons were injured, and the wrecking of the building by an runaway car, many others were severely wounded by the police and more than a score of arrests were made for rioting. When a car of the United Railroads in charge of J. Tallitkong and Motorman Peile, reached the end of its run on top of the building at the corner of Mission and about 9:30 o'clock and the crew was just starting on the return trip, three men standing in the darkness about fifteen yards away opened fire on the car with revolvers. Conductor Tallitkong had just raised his left arm to signal the motorman to go ahead when a bullet smashed his elbow. Almost at the same moment, Motorman Peile dropped to the floor of the car with a bullet in his right thigh. Another car was coming up the hill at the time, and upon arriving at the top the crew left it standing and took the car which had been wrecked by the runaway car and sped to the car barns at Folsom and Mission streets. As they turned the corner at that point they saw their car going down the hill at a terrific rate of speed. Arriving at the turn the runaway car jumped the track and plunged into a small store, wrecking the building. Sophie Bernstein, a daughter of the proprietor of the store; Ralph D. Hoff, wife and child, customers, were painfully cut and bruised by breaking glass and falling timbers. An immense crowd immediately gathered and a fire alarm and riot calls were turned in. The police reserves charged the crowd, which had become turbulent, and used their clubs freely. Twenty men were cracked and twenty arrests were made for rioting. Police Sergeant Lane was struck in the back of the head by a stone and seriously hurt. He fired three shots at the two men of whom he charged threw the missile. The two wounded were taken to St. Luke's hospital. Their injuries are not dangerous. It is supposed that the men who attacked the crew released the brakes on the car and started it down the hill.

THREE KILLED BY BIG WIND

Several Houses Blown Down at Woonsocket—Destructive Storm Accompanied by Heavy Rains.

MITCHELL, S. D., July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Reports were received here this evening of a severe and destructive wind and rainstorm which occurred at Woonsocket, about 8 o'clock this evening. The house belonging to a man named Atkinson, a carpenter, was caught by the heavy wind and blown over. Three people who were in the house at the time, were killed by the flying boards and were crushed beneath the building. Several other houses in Woonsocket were partly destroyed by the wind, but no other injuries are reported. Telephone lines to the north of that place are all down in the house at the time. In Mitchell the storm was not near so severe, only an immense volume of water fell in the hour and a half that the storm continued, which backed up into cellars and basements along Main street. It being the second experience of this kind in two days. Two inches of water fell during the storm.

TEN DEATHS FROM HEAT

Nine Fatalities Are Reported in Pittsburg and One in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 20.—Nine deaths, one person insane and many prostrations were reported today from the oppressive heat and high humidity. The temperature still hovers between 85 and 90 degrees. ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Mrs. Emma Lohmuller, 48 years old, of 2233 Manhattan street, died today because of the excessive heat. Four prostrations were reported to night.

SOUTH DAKOTA STRAWBERRIES.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 21.—(Special.)—So far as heard from, E. B. Carpenter, a Hanson county farmer, holds the South Dakota record for the value of his strawberry crop this season. The crop paid him a profit at the rate of more than \$1,000 per acre. The berries were of extra fine quality, and Carpenter found a ready market for them as fast as they ripened and were picked.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO MARK TWAIN

Glasgow Paper Says He Takes Place of Something More Than Humorist.

GLASGOW, July 20.—(Special.)—The Glasgow Herald pays the following interesting tribute to Mark Twain: "The American writer whose pen name is perhaps the most familiar to the English speaking people of both hemispheres has pegged out their claims upon the kindly feelings of America and Britain that that experience with the work of Mark Twain, a substance which does not readily submit itself to chemical analysis, either quantitative or qualitative. The literary gazer cannot take its strength with any authoritative accuracy. There are few experiences more depressing than that of the reader, who escaped the common lot of humorists, Mr. Dooley, who is in a peculiar degree handicapped by his resort to Chicago- Irish dialect, and to numerous political and social references, whose point is blunted for the British reader. It would be diligent compliment to say that Mark Twain has escaped the common lot of humorists. There are thousands of people who cannot enjoy a professedly funny book like 'The Innocents Abroad,' though they may revel in 'Tom Sawyer,' which is something more than humorous. And Mark Twain is of course subject to the limitation which is laid upon his compatriot writers by the fact that he is an Anglo-American humorist who cannot stand American humor. One cannot argue this point. If one does not like American humor one cannot acquire a taste for it, as of it were merely cavare or olive. We do not propose to attempt the task of fixing Mark Twain's place among the literary men of his country, of comparing him with Artemus Ward or contrasting him with that humorist. He has other claims upon the affection of the Anglo-American world, although it may be only through his vocation as a humorist that he has been able to advance and establish them."

"He touched on one in a few words at the close of the speech delivered to the pilgrims gathering. He could not forget that there is a duty towards the living and if one could be cheerful-cheerful in spirit, cheerful in speech and in hope—that is a benefit to those around one. That is the doctrine which Stevenson preached insistently and practiced with conspicuous success, often in circumstances which made cheerful a shining virtue. Mark Twain is also a living example of that cheerfulness can do for a man himself as well as for those about him. He was smitten to the ground by a financial disaster which suggests a parallel with the ruin that overtaken the spirit of the service. Mr. Clemens made touching reference to other losses, cruel enough to excuse a morose outlook on life. But at 72 as the earlier part of his speech showed he preserves the mirthfulness and high spirits of a schoolboy on holiday. 'The cable was broken, the train was derailed, the champagne dispenser of sunshine and good cheer,' expresses an American view which hundreds of thousands of Britons will heartily endorse; and Mr. Birrell did not exaggerate the function of a popular writer when he claimed for Mark Twain the close of the service by a consolidator of nations because his humor dispates and disperses national prejudices. The key to the affection, the hearty, honest, human affection, of which Mark Twain has had so many assurances and which he values infinitely above praise or fame has always been his power to sympathize in the spirit of kindness and humane sympathy which animates all that he has written. Humor is not a trick or even a knack; it is a mental and spiritual attitude towards life and one's fellows in which certain men are set by nature. And the kindliness which he felt for his fellow men, the humorist who would capture the affections of all classes of men and women has been bestowed in a most generous measure upon Mark Twain."

COUNTRIES YIELDING LITTLE

The Hague Conference Not Gathering of Theorists, but of Practical Men.

COLOGNE, July 20.—(Special.)—The Hague conference continues to attract attention in more ways than one throughout the continent. For instance, the Kolmeische Zeitung reports that England is disposed to make certain concessions. The Hague conference is not an assembly of theorists and neutrals will substantially maintaining the right to make such captures. That paper says that if the point of view is adopted that the present moment for alleviating the sufferings of war can best be promoted by confining war-like activities to actual hostilities, and that the whole peaceful activity of the citizens of belligerent nations should be removed as far as possible from the influence of war it is certainly to be regretted that the harsh and under the circumstances cruel custom of the capture of private property is preserved. On the other hand, the impartial observer must recognize the fact that England's objections have justification in the history and life interests of that nation. England's power lies upon the ocean, and it is quite understood that it wishes to give it the most comprehensive scope upon that domain and declines in this respect to let itself be lead astray by humanitarian considerations. The Hague conference is not an assembly of theorists and no state will be induced at the conference to renounce the defense of its really vital interest in favor of general principles, however exalted they may be. If England does not do so in the case of the seizure of private property at sea it may be regretted, but one will be entitled to say that in our view the labors of the conference will be considerably advanced if all of the states carefully refrain from regarding a negative attitude on the part of any country as actuated by a kind of malice against another country or against general humanitarian principles. What England does at the conference in regard to the seizure of private property at sea or Germany or some other country may be compelled to do in some other question tomorrow. If one takes this into account one will come nearer to what is attainable, place the debates of the conference upon a basis of mutual respect and understanding and avoid discussion that might disturb its progress.

W. A. PAXTON AT REST

Pioneer Mourned by Thousands Who Had Known Him.

LARGE CROWD AT THE FUNERAL

Services Held at Residence and Interment at Forest Lawn.

PARLOR BANKED WITH FLOWERS

Tributes from Far and Near Are Profuse and Beautiful.

REV. T. J. MACKAY LAUDS DEAD

Refers in Sermon to Big-Hearted Qualities and Forcefulness of Character and Kindness of His Heart.

All that was earthly of William A. Paxton, that rugged old pioneer whose name and achievements are a part of the history of Omaha and the west, was laid in its eternal resting place Sunday. Mr. Paxton was buried in Forest Lawn cemetery, mourned by thousands who were present at the funeral service, and by other thousands far and near to whom his great heart had endeared him. The funeral was held at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Paxton home, 206 South Twenty-fifth avenue.

The body of the big front parlor, which was literally banked and walled with flowers, some of them coming from afar—from Chicago, Kansas City and Denver—that not all could have been placed in view had they been arranged in the corners in pyramidal reaching clouds of white and yellow. A wealth of roses and other beautiful flowers brought by the relatives of the dead were placed on the casket and about it. Wreathed in flowers, on an easel, stood a portrait of the deceased as he appeared a good many years ago. Mr. Paxton's favorite picture of himself, it was of a man in middle life, in the best of health, with success stamped upon the features.

Mourners View the Body.

Not long after 2 the mourners began to arrive. They passed in solemn file before the bier and took a last look at the silent face, calm and peaceful as in a sleep. Those who had known the deceased in a quarter of a century, or more, had seen him in the best of health, with success stamped upon the features. On the opposite side of the street the porches of the houses were crowded with people who had not known Mr. Paxton, except perhaps by sight, but who had been interested time and again by the story of his life. The close of the service was held and came up to the lawn while hymns were being sung in honor of the dead.

Tells of Good Qualities.

In a masterful way Rev. Mr. Mackay told the noble qualities of Mr. Paxton, touching chiefly on the kindness and democracy of his heart, the service by a quartet consisting of Messrs. J. H. Sims, William Rigdon, Charles Haverstock and Gerke. These hymns were Mr. Paxton's favorites. When the benediction had been said, the honorary pallbearers walked slowly from the house to the casket, which was carried by thousands, and more widely mourned, said the speaker, than any man of Omaha, with one exception. He was rich, a millionaire, but if he had owned fifteen millions he would have been the good friend alike of rich and poor; he never refused to help a man and wealth was no bar to his regard. "He towered above the shoulders of men," said the speaker. "He was mighty, not in body alone, but in character. His heart was big as the world. He reminded me of a rugged peak rising high above the rest of our western range, a peak of such a nature which delighted in poetry and all manner of beauty and delicate sentiment could not find to be doubted by one who came to know him, said Mr. Mackay.

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The relatives were assisted to their carriage by the ushers. The relatives were headed by Mr. Paxton; W. A. Paxton, Jr., and family of Keystone, Neb.; Mrs. J. N. Cox of Montgomery, Mo., a sister; Mr. James Ware of Blair, Neb., brother of Mr. Paxton, and his wife, son and daughter; James L. Paxton of South Omaha, a distant relative; J. C. Sharp, Jack Sharp and Harry Sharp, Miss Sharp and Miss Ida Sharp, nephews and nieces, living in Omaha. Present also, an older brother of Mr. Paxton, residing at Montgomery, Mo., was not well enough to make the trip.

Soon the long line of carriages was winding its way to Forest Lawn cemetery, where a vault had been prepared. A short service was held at the grave. When the casket was shut from sight by the slab, all the floral tributes had been taken from it but one. It was a wreath, brought by Pratie Paxton, the dead man's little granddaughter, and it was tied with a yellow ribbon on which was the word "Pioneer." The ribbon was sent by the Douglas County Old Settlers' association. The other flowers were piled at the vault door.

A touching tribute was paid by the friend of the dead, business was suspended for five minutes, immediately after 3 o'clock, in all the packing houses.