

CLASH ON TREATY

PRESIDENT AND COLONEL ARE FAR APART ON ARBITRATION COMPACT.

TAFT URGES ITS ADOPTION

Roosevelt in Periodical Attacks Document as Hypocritical and Deficient, Says it is Constructed Too Loosely to Be Understood.

Hartford, Conn.—President Taft in an address here scored the majority of the senate foreign relations committee for its "narrow view" in regard to the senate's power to make treaties and defend the peace pacts now pending before that body.

Simultaneously there was made public in New York an article by Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the Outlook characterizing these conventions as silly, and impractical; protesting against the binding of the United States to arbitrary questions of national honor, declaring that the American people would not observe such an agreement and that advocacy of it, therefore, was hypocrisy.

He declares there are certain things in the proposed agreement that the United States never would attempt to recognize and that the document is constructed so loosely that it never could be determined just what certain parts of it meant.

President Taft endeavored to show the benefits that would accrue to the high contracting parties from complete arbitration and the support which his movement was receiving from peace societies and commercial organizations.

Perhaps the most significant part of his address was as follows: "I call your attention to the unfortunate consequences, not only to ourselves but to the whole civilized world, not only for today, but for ages to come, if the final adoption of this reasoning by the senate committee is to prevail.

"Steadily throughout the world the burden of the creation of armies and fleets has grown heavier and heavier, steadily the competition has grown more fierce that is crushing the life and the hopes of the people.

"But steadily, too, and of late even more rapidly, has grown the hope that an escape from these burdens may be found, that in some measure at least the peaceful methods of settling disputes among individual men may obtain among nations, in some measure, I say, let us not be too extravagant in our dreams and our prophecies, and yet who can say what the end of such a movement may be?

"Now, wherever good men and women of the world ever are looking and praying for the dawn of this great day of peace, their eyes turn first with hope and confidence to the great republic of the west, to the land whose ideals are of peace and justice, industry and freedom, to the land which more than any other has used the peaceful method of arbitration for the settlement of its difficulties with other nations.

"In this great movement we are the hope of the world. These hopes by the proposed narrow construction of the senate's power to make a treaty we are now to strike down. To the men and women who are struggling and longing we say, 'Look not to us for leadership. We cannot even follow.'

"For remember, if the senate cannot now bind us to abide the judgment of an arbitral court as to whether a question is justiciable, it can never bind us, and if the senate cannot bind us, the nation cannot bind us, and this peace-loving people is forever incapable of taking a step along the great path which all the world wishes to tread, and along which all the world thinks America best fitted to lead."

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BEATTIE MUST DIE

VIRGINIAN IS CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Condemned Slayer Shows No Emotion When Judge Sentences Him to Death on November 24.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va.—Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., was convicted of the murder of his young wife, Louise Owen Beattie, on the Midlothian turnpike on the night of July 18 last, and unless a higher court than that in which he was tried intervenes he must die in the electric chair in the penitentiary at Richmond on November 24.

Beattie heard the verdict without a tremor. He faced the twelve men at the order of the clerk, and looked directly into the eyes of those who would return his glance. The courtroom showed the nervous, tense strain under which everybody has been laboring for days, the crowd bending forward as the foreman of the jury spoke the fatal words.

Beattie's senior counsel, Harry N. Smith, asked that the verdict be set aside as contrary to the law and evidence. The judge refused to grant this motion, which was, however, a mere formality to pave the way for the appeal which is to come to the higher courts.

Then Attorney Smith made an appeal for a stay of sentence. Again he failed, Judge Watson ruling that he thought sentence should be pronounced immediately, and thereupon sentenced Beattie to death, setting the date as November 24.

HURRY U. S. SHIPS TO CHINA

Admiral Murdock Takes Three Cruisers to Protect American Missionaries From Rioters.

Washington.—All the American naval strength deemed necessary as a precaution is being concentrated as near as possible to the scene of rioting and bloodshed in China.

Admiral Murdock cabled to the navy department that he sailed on his flagship Saratoga, accompanied by the cruisers New Orleans and Helena from Shanghai for Nanking. The admiral's report contained nothing regarding the situation in China.

More than twenty rioters and a number of soldiers have been killed in battles during the past few days, resulting from attacks of the infuriated and disaffected natives upon the Yamen, or residents of Chung-tu and Sze Chuen. This information, the first news of bloodshed in the present disturbances, has reached the state department.

Ringleaders of the agitation have been arrested by the viceroy of the province. This inflamed their followers and resulted in a vicious attack upon the Yamen, the residence of Cheng Tu and the viceroy by the mob. The soldiers fired into the rioters, killing more than twenty of them.

The mob returned and in a subsequent assault upon the viceroy's residence slew a number of the troops.

Latest news in regard to the conditions is unattractive as the telegraph wires between Cheng Tu and Chungking have been cut.

Reports to the state department indicate that the American women and children have already left Cheng Tu under escort, and it is thought that others also have departed.

ASTOR AND MISS FORCE WED

Ceremony Takes Place at Colonel's Summer Residence at Newport, Congregational Pastor Officiating.

Newport, R. I.—Col. John Jacob Astor and Madeleine Force were married at Beechwood, the colonel's summer residence here, by Rev. Joseph Lambert, pastor of the Elmwood Temple Congregational church of Providence.

Half an hour after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Astor were aboard the yacht Noma on their way to Fernecliff, the millionaire colonel's estate at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson, where the honeymoon will be spent. As he handed his wife into the automobile ready to whirl them to the yacht landing the bridegroom paused long enough to say:

"Now that we are happily married, I do not care how difficult divorce and remarriage laws are made, I sympathize heartily with the most straitlaced people in most of their ideas, but I believe remarriage should be possible once, as marriage is the happiest condition for the individual and the community."

PICK LAKES-TO-GULF ROUTE

Pathfinders for Great Highway Are Scouting From Florida to Chicago.

Nashville, Tenn.—Pathfinders from Pensacola, Fla., who are scouting to establish a route for a lakes-to-gulf highway, arrived here. Their next stop will be in Bowling Green.

Bars Binford Pictures.

New York.—Commissioner of Licenses Wallace has informed Isaac Levi, who controls the moving pictures for which Beulah Binford posed, that the pictures could not be shown in Greater New York.

Gen. Funston's Father Is Dead.

Iola, Kan.—Former Congressman Edward H. Funston, seventy-five years old, father of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the department of the Philippines, died at his home here of heart disease.

LAST FLIGHT OF THE BIRD MAN



An Altitude Record That Many Flyers Make.

MAINE "WETS" WIN

PROHIBITION CLAUSE KNOCKED OUT OF CONSTITUTION BY CLOSE MARGIN.

Result of Bitter Fight

Governor May Call Special Session of Legislature to Enact Another Law for Regulation of the Liquor Business.

Portland, Me.—By a majority of about 1,400 Maine abandoned the principle of state prohibition and erased from the constitution the prohibitory amendment adopted in 1884.

About twenty-five small towns have not been reported and the vote of these, together with errors incident to the collection of returns by telephone, left the exact result in some doubt.

One hundred and twenty thousand voters cast ballots on the question. With the twenty-five towns missing the vote was 60,878 for repeal and 59,563 against a change in the constitution.

As had been predicted, the cities were the chief strongholds of the repeal faction, but the majority of 12,000 in the total city vote was barely sufficient, according to the latest available returns, to offset the vote of the rural communities.

Although the vote did not equal that of a year ago, when the Democrats swept the state, which for years had been a Republican stronghold, the election was one of the most interesting contests the state has ever known.

There was not a home in any section of the state which had not been flooded with literature sent out by both sides, while the voters were waited upon by personal workers and harangued at public gatherings, to cast their ballots for or against repeal, as the case might be. The result was that hundreds of voters who had not visited the polls for years, with the possible exception of last year, were recorded.

There is said to be every possibility that Governor Plafielet may be prevailed upon to call a special session of the legislature to take action on the repeal of the statute law, which, in effect, is the same as the constitutional amendment, and the enactment of another law for the regulation of the liquor business. A local option law such as prevails in Massachusetts is what the license advocates seek.

JAMES B. ANGELL STRICKEN

Former President of University of Michigan Has Attack of Apoplexy in Geneva, Switzerland.

Geneva, Switzerland.—James B. Angell, ex-president of the University of Michigan, was stricken here with an attack of apoplexy. The famous American educator has been traveling in Switzerland several weeks for his health.

Mr. Angell resigned the presidency of the University of Michigan in 1909, after 38 years of service. He gave as his reason that he wished to give way to a younger man.

Back Broken: Going Home to Die.

Pittsburg, Kan.—After suffering six years with a broken back and, physicians say, with only a few weeks of life before him, Andrew Roschitz Started on a long journey back to his birthplace in southern Italy to die.

Big Atlanta (Ga.) Tabernacle Opened.

Atlanta, Ga.—The new Broughton tabernacle, said to be the largest religious edifice in the south, erected by the Baptist congregation of which the Rev. Len G. Broughton is pastor, was opened here.

REFORM AT MILFORD

GOVERNOR LAYS DOWN LAW IN EMPHATIC WORDS.

BOOZE MUST BE CUT OUT

Veterans in Home Must Not Appear in Drunken Condition, Under Penalty of Discharge.

Reports that the present officers of the soldiers' home at Milford have not treated their recently appointed successors courteously have been far from pleasing to Governor Aldrich, according to reports at the state house.

Mr. Hilyard of Superior, who is so commandant, visited the home recently accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Sans, who is to be matron. They desired to familiarize themselves with the plant and their duties. Commandant Howard and Matron Walsh are said to have refused to extend these courtesies.

"When the new officers go on duty Monday," said Governor Aldrich, "I intend to have a notice posted on the walls of the building warning old soldiers that the first one that comes into the home intoxicated or who brings intoxicating liquors into the home will be summarily fired. The home will also contain a warning against tale bearers and those inmates who sneak round and backbite the management in the hope of creating discord. There are about five old soldiers in the home whom I mean to discharge at the least occasion."

Their names will be made known when they are bounced for creating disturbances. Some of that bunch appear to think that I will do anything they want me to do just because I have made one change in the management of the institution. I will show them that they must behave like men if they desire to retain the shelter of a state institution.

"Another change for the benefit of the old soldiers that I intend to have made is the employment of janitors to care for the halls and rooms. This work has been done by detail from among the inmates, but the old soldiers are not able to work and the labor is not well done. If possible I intend to have the home conducted as if it were a big hospital."

STOLEN GIRL SLAIN

BODY OF GIRL KIDNAPED FROM MADISON, WIS., FOUND.

Proof of Strangling, but Police Believe Annie Lemberger Was Murdered for Revenge.

Madison, Wis.—Annie Lemberger, seven years old, who was mysteriously stolen from her bed on September 6, has been found. The child's body, naked, was taken from Lake Monona. She had been murdered before being thrown into the lake. The cause of the crime still is a mystery.

There was no visible evidence of violence so far as a superficial examination disclosed beyond, perhaps, a slight laceration of one ear. A discoloration on the neck, however, as if from unnatural causes, may indicate that the child was strangled. The body was entirely nude and was discovered, having been in the water several days.

The body was found by George Younger, a cement worker living at South Madison. There was a peaceful expression on the face of the child at the undertaking rooms, where she was brought by the police ambulance in charge of Capt. Henry Davenport. The most plausible theory is murder for revenge.

The child was taken from her sleeping room at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lemberger, early in the morning of September 6. The child was clad only in a night garment, but even this was gone. Long brown hair, wet and bedraggled, streamed down from the little head. The body was found about a mile from the stricken home. It may have been dropped from the railroad bridge across the bay. If not, then the child was taken out in a boat and thrown overboard and drifted near the shore.

Building Associations. In his annual report of building and loan associations in Nebraska, E. Royse, secretary of the banking board, condemns the policy of the associations in trying to build up the number of non-borrowing stockholders, saying, "It is the most apparent inherent weakness in these associations. The report shows that the assets of these associations are now \$24,885,000. Ten years ago the assets were about \$4,000,000.

Corporation List Published. The governor's proclamation containing a list of corporations that have not paid the annual occupation tax to the state says the corporations named are delinquent and that their charters will be forfeited unless payment of the fee is made by November 10.

\$55,672.40 Taken at Fair. Treasurer Dickman of the State Fair board has reported as to the amount of money taken in each day in the different classes of admissions. The total admissions at the gates and in the grandstand and the bleachers amounted to \$55,672.40.

The Penitentiary Report. The report of Warden Delshunty of the state penitentiary for the month of August shows a prison population of 462. During the month twenty-one were discharged, one paroled, two yardoned and three remanded for trial.

Invited to National Capital. Labor Commissioner Guye has received an invitation to attend the meeting of state immigration agents to be held at Washington on November 16 and 17. The conference has been called by the national Department of Commerce and Labor.

Postal Savings Bank. The postoffice department received more information regarding the postal savings bank, which is to be opened in connection with the Lincoln office October 7. The details of the work with the various arrangements which will have to be made for handling the business in Lincoln will be gone over fully when an inspector, who is expected soon, arrives. The office received a copy of the information slip for depositors. This slip is to be distributed in all of the modern languages.

STATE'S IRRIGATION.

Progress of Work Thus Far in Nebraska.

Census Director Durand furnishes the following statistics on irrigation in Nebraska. It is based on a preliminary comparative summary submitted by Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician of the division of agriculture in the bureau of the census, under whose supervision it was prepared by R. P. Teale, special agent in charge of irrigation.

The summary shows for both 1909 and 1899 the number of farms irrigated, the acreage irrigated, the length of main ditches, the total cost of irrigation systems, and the average cost per acre irrigated. It shows, also, for the year 1909, the acreage which existing enterprises were capable of supplying, the acreage included in existing projects, the number of independent enterprises, the length of lateral ditches, the number of reservoirs, capacity of reservoirs, number of flowing wells, number of wells pumped for irrigation, the number of pumping plants, engine capacity of pumps, water used and the average annual cost of maintenance and operation. The acreage irrigated is classified by the type of enterprise supplying water and by the source of water supply.

The act of congress of February 25, 1910, under which the census of irrigation is being taken, provides for the collecting full information concerning the location, character and cost of irrigation enterprises under national or state or private control; the acreage of land irrigated, the price at which land with water rights can be obtained and the quantity of water used for irrigation.

It should be noted that the figures are subject to revision after more complete tabulation, but it is not expected that there will be any material modification of the present totals or percentages reported.

The total number of farms irrigated in 1909 was 1,852, against 1,932 in 1899, a decrease of eight, or 4.1 per cent. Within the same period, the number of farms in the state had increased 6.5 per cent. Neither item changed materially during the period covered.

The total acreage irrigated in 1909 was 256,250 acres, against 142,533 acres in 1899, an increase of 107,812 acres, or 72.6 per cent. During the same period the improved acreage on farms increased but 32.1 per cent, showing that irrigation development was more rapid than agricultural development generally. The area irrigated is but 1 per cent of the improved land in farms, and lies principally in the valley of the North Platte river.

The total acreage which all enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910 was 429,726 acres, an excess of 173,375 acres over the area irrigated in 1909. The acreage included in projects either completed or under construction in 1910 was 680,633 acres, an excess of 424,383 acres over the area irrigated in 1909.

The number of independent enterprises reported in 1909 was 474. The total length of ditches in 1909 was 2,725 miles, against 1,701 miles in 1899, an increase of 1,024 miles, or 60.2 per cent. The number of reservoirs reported was 44, having a combined capacity of 2,097 acre-feet.

Auditor Issues a Warrant. The threatened suit to tie up the \$100,000 appropriated by the legislature for a state school of agriculture in southwestern Nebraska, not having been filed, State Auditor Barton has honored a voucher issued by the regents of the university for \$10, to be paid as part consideration for the land obtained by the state from the people of Curtis, where the school is to be built. It was reported that attorneys at North Platte had decided to try to prevent the enforcement of the act of the legislature on the ground that it was illegal.

Will Publish Delinquents' Names. The Lincoln State Journal and the Omaha Bee have been designated by Governor Aldrich to publish a list of the names of corporations that have failed to pay the annual state occupation tax. Corporations that do not pay by September 20 will be charged a penalty of \$10.

Lancaster Pays Its Taxes. At least 87 1/2 per cent of the 1909 taxes and 92 per cent of those of 1910 have been collected in Lancaster county, according to a statement of the county treasurer. At least \$50,000 in real estate taxes will come in during the present month and from the sales next month.

United States Court. The October term of the United States federal courts, districts of Nebraska, Lincoln division, begins on the first Monday in October.

Doctors Wrongly Diagnose. One-fourth of the typhoid fever cases reported in Lincoln since August 24 are mistaken diagnoses, according to Special Health Physician H. H. Waite, commissioned by the city council to investigate the causes of the typhoid epidemic in the city.

Wilson Suggests Consolidation. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, believes that the University of Nebraska should be consolidated with the agricultural school on the campus at the state fair.



TREE TRUE FRIEND OF MAN

Just a Few Reasons Why Their Planting and Care Should Be Imperative.

Why plant trees? They add value to the adjacent property. They protect the pavement from the hot sun. They add beauty and comfort to the street. They cool the air in summer and radiate warmth in winter.

Where to plant trees. Plant them 35 to 40 feet apart. Plant them in good soil. Dig a pit four feet square by three and a half feet deep. Place 10 lbs. mud and stones by good soil mixed with well-rotted manure. See that the best soil is near the roots.

Do you know—That the tree is like a mill that runs itself? The raw materials it uses are the minerals from the soil and the gases from the air. The leaves are the machinery that take charge of the raw material and make it into the finished product, sap, that goes to feed every part of the tree.

The sunlight is the power that runs the machinery. The waste product of this mill that the leaves send off into the air are the very things that we human beings need most, oxygen to breathe, and moisture. Do you know of any other manufactory that runs itself, furnishes its own materials and gives away its products to bless and brighten the world?

That trees are the oldest living inhabitants on the face of the globe? That there are trees living now in California that were already 1,000 years old when Columbus discovered America? That a full-grown tree sends out 187 gallons of water a day through its leaves into the air? Think what a difference that makes in hot, dry weather.

Love of Trees an Instinct. Inherited From Remote Ancestors, It Can Never Be Eradicated From the Mind of Man.

Basing his remarks upon his experiences in India, Mr. E. P. Stebbins recently showed, at a lecture in Milwaukee, that man has inherited from his remote ancestors a love of trees which is not extinct, even in the "city man." In the earlier days of the world the forest was the great storehouse from which man obtained the necessities of life. Whichever men are left alone in a bare, treeless region, the instinct to plant trees and bushes immediately asserts itself.

An interesting example is shown at Quetta, the capital of Baluchistan. Not only there, but in all the castles throughout Baluchistan, the planting of trees forms one of the chief recreations of the British community. The same thing has occurred at Himalayas, where the charm of tree vistas has been added to the unrivaled magnificence of the view which that place affords of the mightiest mountain range on the earth.—Youth's Companion.

Plant Shrubs in Public Places. That the use of shrubs has been delayed until such a late period in the development of our landscape architecture is unfortunate in many cases. There are many places where their use will change the entire appearance of the environment. Nature has continually hinted to man the advisability of using shrubs in connection with the beautifying of his surroundings. It has been said that nature abhors a vacancy. If man does not improve such spaces nature will rapidly do so. It may not always be filled with the kind of plants we especially desire, but nevertheless there is a natural beauty in all shrubs.

Tired of Kitchens. Mrs. Alice Melvin is an Englishwoman who has tried to inspire an interest in co-operative housekeeping. The ideal home, she says, is the kitchenless home, and she hopes to co-operate housework so that women may have leisure for mental and physical relaxation. There will be a general nursery in her scheme, and tenants will have domestic help at different hours of the day. Meals will be sent into the homes through the central hall. The estate upon which the trial is to be made contains 26 acres, and the central hall is a house valued at \$50,000.

Roman Cities. The Romans were builders of such high type that even today, in the age of concrete, we shall not build structures that will outlast the work of the Romans nor surpass them in architectural beauty. Their great buildings still withstand the ravages of time and are still the chief architectural wonders of the world. We have not yet learned how to build both permanently and beautifully. Even where we find individual beauty we do not attain the city beautiful.

Berlin to Improve Itself. The municipality of Berlin has prepared plans for the expenditure of about \$80,000,000 on municipal improvements, including gas, water and drainage extension and improvement, canalization, an underground railway and street improvements with the creation of open spaces.

Love Refused; Shoots Man. Springfield, Ill.—Brought into frenzy by love for her brother-in-law, who refused to return her affections, Mrs. Kate Miller, wife of Leslie Miller, shot and killed Jesse Miller.

Diegle Gets Three-Year Sentence. Columbus, O.—Rodney Diegle, former sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio state senate, recently convicted of aiding and abetting in the alleged bribery of State Senator L. R. Andrews, was sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary.

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