

HASKELL STEPS OUT

Treasurer of National Democratic Committee Resigns.

Oklahoman Declares He Does Not Desire to Be Responsible for Any Embarrassment to Democratic Party by Retaining Place.

C. N. Haskell resigned as treasurer of the Democratic national committee. His resignation was announced by himself three hours after his arrival in Chicago from Guthrie, Okla., and after he had conferred with officials of the Democratic national headquarters here. In giving out his decision, Mr. Haskell, in response to a ques-



CHARLES N. HASKELL.

tion, declared he did not desire to be responsible for any embarrassment which might result to the Democratic party by his retaining the office of treasurer.

Text of Resignation.

The resignation of Governor Haskell, as forwarded to Chairman Mack, reads: "Since the president and his cabinet have joined forces with Mr. Hearst and three Wall street brokers to make a personal fight against me, notwithstanding the president, in his answer to Mr. Brwan, abandoned his charge about Ohio Standard Oil cases, yet by all the means at the command of the government and the millions of Hearst and his Wall street allies, they persist in vicious, unwarranted and untruthful attacks on me—personally, I welcome their attack and shall meet it with all the vigor at my command. I shall treat them all as private citizens and subject to the penalties of the law which they merit.

"In this I know I shall have the aid of my neighbors at home for all proper purposes; but my time must be free from other demands here. Again my heart is full of hope for the election of Bryan and Kern. Honest government and rule by the people is the stake. Important beyond the polls in the last generation is the pending contest. I would not for one moment consider remaining in any way connected with the committee, therefore hereby tender my resignation as treasurer of the Democratic national committee, that not the slightest contest of my own could in any way be used by the president to cloud the sky and shield our opponents from discussing the real issues and laying bare the Republican duplicity to the people."

Herman Ridder, proprietor of the New York Staats Zeitung, was appointed treasurer of the Democratic national committee.

SENATOR FORAKER IS BITTER.

Issues Statement in Which He Denounces Hearst, Taft and Roosevelt.

Senator Foraker of Ohio issued a statement replying to the recent charges made by William R. Hearst and President Roosevelt. He bitterly assails Hearst, Taft and the president, charging Taft with conspiring with the Standard Oil magnates himself, and declaring that President Roosevelt's actions indicate a guilty conscience.

In the opening paragraph Mr. Foraker declares that the president showed bias in accepting as true all the charges. He denied that he acted improperly in accepting employment from the Standard Oil company, says there was no secret about it and produces letters to prove that after the government began its attack upon the Standard Oil he declined to accept a retainer from them.

DU PONT RETIRES FROM PLACE.

Resigns as Head of Speakers' Bureau of Republican Committee.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee announced that General T. Coleman Du Pont of Delaware, head of the bureau of campaign speakers of the national committee, had resigned as head of that bureau and also as a member of the executive committee of the national committee and that his resignation had been accepted.

In an elaboration of the announcement Chairman Hitchcock said: "General Du Pont and I had a personal conference concerning the matter, in which he insisted on the acceptance of his resignation, feeling that the tendency of the suit of the government against the powder company with which he is connected might be employed by our opponents to the interest of the campaign. His resignation, therefore, has been accepted."

DROUGHT IN EASTERN STATES.

Heavy Losses in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

With losses of many million dollars from forest fires and heavy damages to crops and live stock, the reported loss of a number of lives, due to fighting timber conflagrations, the enforced idleness of thousands of workmen, owing to the suspension of manufacturing establishments because of lack of water; the health authorities anticipating a serious epidemic of contagious diseases, and many small streams dried up, and practically obliterated, the drought of 1908, which has held western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia in its grasp for more than two months, remains unbroken, each day gradually increasing the seriousness of the unprecedented situation.

While in the Pittsburgh district the water supply is sufficient to carry on all business, the low stage of the rivers has caused a congestion of much coal in this vicinity. Every available barge and float has been loaded with coal and at present, with almost twenty million bushels in the Pittsburgh harbor, the river coal mines have been compelled to shut down for the want of shipping facilities. There are about 15,000 miners employed in the river mines along the Monongahela valley. This great fleet of coal is for supply of points in the west and the south and the probabilities are there will be a coal famine experienced, especially in the northwest, should conditions prevent the shipment of the coal before cold weather sets in. In West Virginia lumber plants, glass factories and iron and steel mills located along the rivers are closed on account of insufficient water. In eastern Ohio the same conditions prevail and it is feared the great iron and steel mills at Youngstown, employing over 20,000 men, will have to suspend operations unless the drought is speedily broken.

TRAIN COLLISION FILLS 21.

Northern Pacific Passenger Strikes Freight Near Billings, Mont.

Twenty-one persons were killed, several fatally injured and about thirty more or less hurt in a collision between passenger train No. 16, known as the eastbound Burlington flyer, and a westbound freight train at a siding known as Young's Point, about thirty miles west of Billings, on the Northern Pacific railroad. The passenger train, running about fifty miles an hour, crashed into the freight just entering on the siding during a blinding snowstorm, the engineer of the passenger falling to see the signal flag of the brakeman of the freight train in time to avert the collision.

Both locomotives were wrecked and the smoker and baggage cars were telescoped. Only three persons riding in the smoker are known to have gotten out of the wrecked car alive. Many of the killed were terribly mangled, some of them being ground to bits.

The dead: Colonel Bodson of Utah; John Cawlan, Billings; Lon Anderson, Hardy, Mont.; Lorenz A. Stewart, Dean, Mont.; H. C. Gemble, Minston, Ia.; E. L. Eymock, Denver; D. H. Barnes, Seattle; G. L. Konicsek, Anaconda; Ora Babcock, Billings; S. Chingdon, Chico Springs, Mont.; Charles E. Johnson, Denver; George Battlerock, Anaconda; John Ryan, Cushing, Okla.; Milo Holloway, Billings; three unidentified coal miners.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS OPENS.

First Session is Devoted to Introductory Business.

The national irrigation congress convened in Albuquerque Tuesday. The attendance of delegates at the opening session was about 1,500. This session will be notable for the number of actual workers in the field who are present to take part in the proceedings. There is almost an equally noticeable absence of men known in political life, who have been present at former sessions. This afternoon's session will be devoted to introductory business, the opening address of President Frank C. Goady of Denver, addresses by L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico and William H. Smith of Utah, and an address by General J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff United States army, who is attending the congress as a representative of the war department. The attendance of foreign delegates is a notable feature of this congress.

The election of officers of the congress will take place Friday. George H. Barstow, vice president of this congress, is the only man prominently named for the presidency.

SHIP SINKS; TWENTY DROWN.

Loch Finlas is Wrecked in Gale Off Coast of Tasmania.

The British ship Loch Finlas, from Port Pirie, South Australia, for Callao, was wrecked off Foster island at daylight and twenty of the crew of twenty-four were drowned. The four men were picked up by a passing steamer.

Foster island lies a short distance off the northeast coast of Tasmania, and it is surrounded by dangerous shoals. The residents of the island observed a large ship in distress. A gale, accompanied by a high sea, was blowing and the vessel soon struck the reef. The crew could be seen trying to lower the boats, when suddenly the ship sank. To attempt a rescue from the shore was impossible on account of the heavy seas, but a steamer in the distance had sighted the wreck and made all speed to where the ship had gone down. Only four men were found. They were clinging to an upturned beam. They reported that the second mate became insane during the storm and jumped overboard.

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BANKERS IN SESSION

Against Postal Savings and Guaranty of Deposits.

American Association Begins Sessions Upon This Theme—Minority Tries to Prevent Action on Insurance of Deposits, but is Voted Down.

The most important discussion in the savings bank section of the American Bankers' association occurred at the opening session in Denver Monday, when the questions of postal savings banks and the guaranty of bank deposits were taken up. While it was evident that the sentiment was practically unanimous against postal savings and overwhelmingly against the guaranty idea, a respectable minority tried to prevent action on the latter question, contending that it was a matter for the convention of all the members of the association to decide upon, and not for a single section.

John Schuette of Wisconsin was the only speaker in favor of the guaranty of bank deposits. He opposed the establishment of postal savings banks on the ground that it would establish 18,000 banks in the country to compete with the other banks of the country. He favored the guaranty bank deposit plan in order to avert the establishment of the postal savings banks and declared that the bankers of the country would have to face one of the other of these issues.

Herrick Offers Resolution.

Former Governor Myron T. Herrick of Ohio then offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, This savings bank section of the American Bankers' association represents the savings people of the United States, and

"Whereas, The record of these banks for conservatism, stability and unselfish devotion to the interest of their depositors is unparalleled in any country in the world, and

"Whereas, The loss to their depositors has been so small as to be absolutely a negatory quantity, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That inasmuch as any plan or scheme to make each of these banks responsible by taxation or assessment for the acts of one another or to connect them with the national banking system, is economically unsound in principle, confiscatory in form and inimical to the best interest of its depositors, stockholders and borrowers, it would discourage individual initiative, the best product of the American mind. It is a specious form of paternalism and socialism. It would tend to encourage speculation and an undue expansion of credit. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we enter the most solemn protest against enactment into law, either by states or nation, of any principles so subversive to sound economics and so revolutionary in character."

Substitute is Voted Down.

After a heated debate, C. R. Breckenridge of Fort Smith, Ark., offered a substitute, to the effect that action on the resolution be deferred until after the question came before the general convention. This substitute was voted down, 32 to 49, and Governor Herrick's resolution was then adopted.

After a discussion of postal savings banks, a motion was carried placing the savings bank section in opposition to the establishment of postal savings banks and asking the support of the American Bankers' association in this opposition.

J. P. Johnson of Detroit was elected president of the savings bank section, and William R. Creer, first vice president, and William Hanthorn was re-elected secretary.

The clearing house section also held its convention. Besides the report of the secretary and routine business there were several addresses and the matter of bank guarantee was also brought up and condemned.

The following officers were elected: President, F. C. McDougal, Rochester; vice president, Sol Wexler, New Orleans; secretary, Fred F. Farnsworth.

Order of Foresters Enjoined.

Buffalo, Sept. 29.—Justice Brown in the supreme court issued an injunction restraining the Independent Order of Foresters from enforcing the increased assessments on the old members until the suit to test the validity of the increase is settled. Over 100,000 members are affected by the increase. While the injunction stands Foresters can pay their assessments at the old rate.

Seven Drowned in Calumet River.

Seven men were drowned Sunday in the Calumet river at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, South Chicago. When the pleasure launch Lemon struck one of the supports of a railroad bridge and sank with all on board. The owner of the launch succeeded in swimming to the shore and was the only one saved.

Eastern Drought is Broken.

Pittsburg, Sept. 29.—The long protracted drought in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia is effectually broken. The rainfall was general throughout the stricken territory.

Forest Fires Extinguished.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The forest fires that have been raging in the foothills of the Adirondacks in this section for several weeks, were extinguished by heavy rains.

FIND NEW "MIRACLE" WHEAT?

West Virginia Cereal a Great Producer, Growing 100 Bushels to the Acre.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 29.—A new "miracle wheat" has just been discovered, this time in West Virginia, and the promoters are trying to dispose of the wheat to Kansas farmers. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas board of agriculture, has been investigating it. The miracle wheat is a great producer, growing 100 or more bushels to the acre, but, according to Mr. Coburn, no miller would buy it for flour making, and that is what counts in the wheat raising industry.

Nations Join in War on Tuberculosis.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Medical scientists representing every civilized nation united with their brothers in America in an effort to solve the problem of how best to cope with tuberculosis. The occasion was the official opening of the sixth triennial international congress on tuberculosis. The great auditorium of the National museum was filled with men who have consecrated their best talents to the study of tuberculosis, representatives of the sovereigns of the foreign countries, and high officials of the government.

Throws Herself in Front of Train.

New York, Sept. 29.—In the presence of a crowd of women shoppers waiting for an uptown train at the Fourteenth street station of the Sixth avenue railroad, a well dressed woman threw herself in front of a moving train and was so terribly injured that she died a few moments later. The tragic act created almost a panic in the crowded platform.

Colonel Stewart in Washington.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Colonel William F. Stewart of the coast artillery, commanding the ungarnered post at Fort Grant, Ariz., who is to appear before a retiring board to determine his physical fitness for further service on the active list, reported to the war department. No date has yet been set for a meeting of the board.

Lake Steamer Wrecked.

Marquette, Mich., Sept. 29.—Losing her bearings in the dense smoke and fog the steamer Nesahote, bound down with iron ore, ran ashore on Crisp Point, eastern Lake Superior, and was broken to pieces by the gale. She is a total loss. The crew was rescued by lifesavers.

American Party Names Ticket.

Salt Lake, Sept. 29.—The American party, the anti-church organization, nominated a state ticket and adopted a platform which charges that polygamy is still actively practiced in Utah by prominent Mormon church officials.

Kern in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—John W. Kern, Democratic candidate for vice president, arrived here to confer with the speakers' bureau of national headquarters relative to his tour through Michigan and the south.

Kills Burglar With Rifle.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—A masked burglar, armed with an open knife, was shot and instantly killed with a rifle by Dr. Adolph Gehrman, 3816 Ellis avenue.

Shot in Class Fight.

Delphi, Ind., Sept. 29.—At a class fight between the classes of the high school, Larry Coble, president of the junior class, was seriously injured by a shotgun.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Features of the Day's Trading and Closing Quotations.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Wheat prices on the local exchange were dragged down today by bearish statistics, the principal feature of which was an unusual liberal increase in the available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada. The close was almost the lowest point, at net losses of 3/4c to 1/2c. Corn and oats were weak, and provisions weak. Closing prices: Wheat—Sept., 99 3/4; Dec., 1.03 3/4; 1.03 1/2; May, 1.09 3/4; 1.09 1/4. Corn—Sept., 79 3/4; Dec., 65 3/4. Oats—Sept., 45 3/4; Dec., 49 3/4; 49 1/2. Pork—Sept., 15.25; Oct., 15.25. Lard—Sept., 10.27 1/2; Oct., 10.27 1/2. Ribs—Sept., 10.90; Oct., 9.90. Chicago Cash Prices—No. 2 hard wheat, \$1.96 3/4; No. 2 corn, 79 3/4; No. 3 white oats, 47 1/2c.

South Omaha Live Stock.

South Omaha, Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,300; active to 10c higher; native steers, \$4.00@7.25; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.25; western steers, \$3.25@6.60; Texas steers, \$3.00@4.60; canners, \$2.00@2.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.75; calves, \$3.00@6.90; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.25@3.20. Hogs—Receipts, 1,700; 5c lower; heavy, \$6.60@6.80; mixed, \$6.60@6.70; light, \$6.55@6.75; pigs, \$5.00@6.00; bulk of sales, \$6.60@6.70. Sheep—Receipts, 21,000; 10@15c higher; yearlings, \$6.75@6.70; wethers, \$2.25@3.75; ewes, \$3.00@3.40; lambs, \$4.50@5.60.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; steady; steers, \$4.40@7.50; cows, \$3.65@5.25; heifers, \$2.90@4.25; bulls, \$2.50@4.50; calves, \$3.50@8.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 21,000; steady; choice heavy shipping, \$7.15@7.25; butchers, \$7.10@7.25; light, \$6.70@8.80; choice light, \$6.85@7.99; packing, \$6.70@6.90; pigs, \$3.75@6.25; bulk of sales, \$6.70@6.85. Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; steady; sheep, \$3.50@4.50; lambs, \$4.25@5.25; yearlings, \$4.00@4.25.

PRESIDENT TO BRYAN

Tells What Has Been Done Toward Curbing Trusts.

President Takes Another Shot at Governor Haskell and Blames Nebraska for Setting Up Standard of "Law Honesty."

President Roosevelt made reply to W. J. Bryan's recent speech in which he maintained that the Democratic party and platform were not getting a square deal in the campaign. The president's reply deals principally with Mr. Bryan's assertion that the administration has been neither sincere nor effective in prosecution of trusts. Mr. Roosevelt combats this charge with characteristic emphasis and sets forth in detail what has been done under his direction toward curbing the tendency of capital to centralize with a view to destroying competition. The president's letter, in part, follows:

"Dear Sir: I have seen your letter published in the morning papers. As to most of what you say about me personally I do not regard any answer as necessary. When you say that I am unfair to your platform, you reiterate certain opinions as to which I had quoted, with my hearty approval, Governor Hughes in my first letter, and these, therefore, it is also unnecessary to answer. You have not answered the Hughes speech and, in my judgment, you do well not to make the attempt. You say that your platform declares in favor of vigorous enforcement of the law against guilty trust magnates and officials and that the platform upon which Mr. Taft stands makes no such declaration. It was not necessary. That platform approved the policies of this administration and promised to continue them, and here, as usual, I have only to compare your words with the deeds of the administration and of Mr. Taft. You merely promise in your platform that you intend to do just what this administration has done and is doing.

Compares Records.

"To show the difference between deeds and words I will compare the record of this administration with the record of one of your most prominent supporters at the moment, Mr. Olney, attorney general under the last Democratic administration. While Mr. Olney was attorney general no cases whatever were brought under the anti-trust law, against combinations of capital, the only new cases which he brought being directed against combinations of workmen. In that entire administration the only cases brought under the anti-trust act were four in number, two of which were unsuccessful, one of the two being the case which was decided by Judge Taft in favor of the government.

"Under this administration a mass of such cases have been brought, including the case against the Northern Securities company, against the beet packers, against the Federal Salt company, against the General Paper company, against the Otis and other elevator companies, against the American Tobacco company, against the powder trust, against the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, against the Standard Oil company and others. In a number of these cases the government has already succeeded by injunctions and otherwise. Some of the cases are now pending. In hardly any important case against great law-breaking corporations has the government yet suffered final defeat.

Suits Against Railways.

"As regards suits to suppress railway abuses under the last Democratic administration there were no indictments against shippers for receiving rebates or secret rates. Under my administration there have been forty-nine indictments for secret rebates, resulting in eighteen convictions, and in only four cases have these indictments failed. The other twenty-seven cases are still pending. Among the railroads which have been convicted are the Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the New York Central, Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, while scores of cases are still pending against other leading railroads. Among the shippers that have been convicted are some of the great corporations in the United States, as for instance the American Sugar company, the aggregate fine actually paid being more than \$150,000; Swift & Co., Armour Packing company, the Cudahy Packing company, Nelson Morris & Co., each of whom was fined \$15,000, and the cases have now been carried to the supreme court. The Standard Oil case is still pending. This is a record of actual achievement and beside it mere promises are empty indeed; and they would not be made now with any possibility of performance resulting if it were not for the achievement above recited.

Pays His Respects to Haskell.

"I now come to the important part of your letter, your attitude toward Mr. Haskell. You state that Mr. Haskell has voluntarily resigned from the committee. You speak highly of the public service which he has rendered and protest against any condemnation of him except such as may come in a court. Out of your own mouth you are condemned. You thereby set up that standard of 'law honesty' which has been the bane of this people in endeavoring to get equity and fair dealing—as they should obtain among high minded men—from great business corporations and from individuals like Mr. Haskell."

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