Peculiarly a Home Paper
THE BEE

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Omaha's Model Newspaper
THE BEE

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DAWES IS NETTLED

Former Comptroller Dislikes Wholesale Denunciation of Corporations.

PLEADS FOR SANE CONSIDERATION

Some Corporations Are Good and Admits Some Are Not.

BUSINESS MEN CAN CORRECT THE EVILS

Takes a Dig at Politicians Whom He Considers Incapable.

CITES SOME ILLUSTRATIONS IN LINCOLN

President Trenery of Association Advocates Statewide Clearing House to Enable Banks to Protect Each Other.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Oct. 24.—(Special.)—Charles G. Dawes, ex-comptroller of the currency and now president of the Central Trust company of Chicago, who addressed the State Bankers' association, was hissed at the beginning of his speech, though applauded frequently during its delivery and at its close. Mr. Dawes followed the speech of C. M. Brown of Cambridge, who in a lengthy talk abused with every vitriolic word in his vocabulary every trust in the United States and who made reference to the closing of the packing house in West Lincoln by the Beef trust. When he arose to speak it was plainly evident that he was angry.

"As I listened to Mr. Shallenberger," he said, "I felt uplifted and felt proud of Nebraska. I enjoyed his speech, for in it there was good words for the state and something to encourage people. He did not look on the dark side of things. At the second speech I feel humiliated and ashamed. The speaker saw nothing but wrong in everything. This is no time for such utterance."

Hissed at Outset.

At this a number of those present began to hiss, but the speaker at once launched into a discussion of his subject and soon won the closest attention of his hearers. He said:

I myself lost $50,000 in that West Lincoln packing house. I don't blame the so-called Beef trust for it, either. The eastern packers put beef in here at a less price than we could sell it for and make a profit and there was nothing else to do but quit. How many of you are there in this hall who would be willing to pay a few cents more for your goods in order to encourage the home merchant or the little merchant? Is there a man of you who would make such a sacrifice?

Today is the day of critics, and while I think the wave of criticism which at this particular time is going over the country is to a certain extent psychological, it is most useful and valuable that we have them.

They come as a rule during long periods of prosperity, for when we as a people get our nose to the grindstone after a period of depression our first thought is to poke that nose into somebody's else business, and Providence has fixed that rule in society for the purpose of correcting the excesses and evils to which certain portions of it are addicted and let alone too long.

He gave his definition of a corporation as a "device for the distribution of the risks, profits, ownership and management of a business between individuals; it then represents in a collective capacity these people in their relations to the public."

Pleads for Sane Consideration.

Mr. Dawes pleaded for a sane consideration of the trust and corporation questions. "There are good corporations and bad corporations," he said, "and it was the duty of the citizens of the country to study the original contract which was the basis of the corporation, and were this done there would be less stock bought and less people defrauded out of money." He called attention to the fact that in many instances where the system was right and proper it had been administered by dishonest officers and there was no way to regulate against this.

It is not the time for politicians and officeseekers to look into these questions, but the time for good, sane business men to take them up. It was not rant and hurrah that got good freight rates for Lincoln. It was a good hard fight put up by business men, headed by I. M. Raymond, who was manager of the West Lincoln packing house. The ranters had ranted and denounced in general, but now quickly they slunk away in a corner when a business man like Mr. Raymond took hold of the fight. The thing to do is to prepare yourselves for this battle to settle these industrial questions. Don't denounce in general, but study some particular evil and then fight, and fight hard. Know your subject. Do like I. M. Raymond did. He studied his subject and he won a fight that has done more for Lincoln than anything else has ever done. You need freight rate revision in Nebraska. There is no question about that. Freight is shipped through the state at a low rate and at a high rate in the state. The way to remedy the evil is not through ranting and scattering your shot, but a determined fight after you know your subject. You bankers and you business men are the people to settle such things; not ranters and politicians running for office. I think the worst thing the people can do is to create sentiment over the Sherman anti-trust law. Suppose you do put those packers in jail, what will happen? They will merely sell out, and then comes the small packers again and a repetition of your West Lincoln experience. Here is the proposition: You people in the west are demanding higher prices for your cattle. In the east they are clamoring for lower prices on beef. Both jump up and howl that the packers are the cause of the low prices here and the high prices there. None of you try to investigate and find out what is the cause of these things.

The yellow journals of the country are denouncing the Garfield report of the investigation of the Beef trust. I am here to say there is no keener competition anywhere than there is among the packers and I know the profits are the lowest possible. The thing to do is to study these industrial questions with good, common sense and not rant and hurrah for reform. Discriminate between the honest corporation and the dishonest corporation. Publicity is the best thing for the regulation of corporations. Why do you buy stock in a company which never publishes a balance sheet? Stop the buying. Get the business men to study these questions and don't be stampeded by candidates for political offices who denounce in general.

Mr. Brown stood by his guns and came back with a statement in which he said when Dawes was a resident of Nebraska he was an anti-railroad and anti-corporation man but since going to Washington and afterwards securing a fat position with a trust company a change had come over him. The whole affair was a decidedly unexpected bit of spice injected into the proceedings.

President Trenery's Address.

The bankers began their meeting this morning, at which session the feature was the annual address of President Trenery. Before the afternoon session had adjourned about 250 bankers had registered. In his address President Trenery said:

Caring for the earnings and savings of an intelligent and industrious people is a trust more sacred than many of us realize. The greatest asset of banking is confidence; destroy it or in any way weaken it and the whole fabric in a measure suffers. It

Continued on Second Page.

GROWERS CONTROL REFINERY

Sugar Planters of Hawaii to Operate Plant in California Competing with Spreckles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The Chronicle says today that the relations hitherto existing between the Western Sugar refinery, controlled by the Spreckels' interest, and the sugar planters of the Hawaiian islands, have been ruptured. The planters have acquired a controlling interest in the refinery at Crockett, Cal., which for some years has been closed under payment by the trust of [illegible] indemnity, and are making prepar[illegible] to operate the plant in competition [illegible] the Western Sugar refinery. Th[illegible]ll refine there the sugar which, if [illegible]d contract had been renewed, w[illegible] have been sold to the Spreckels' [illegible]rn. This product amounts to about [illegible] tons for the season. To keep its [illegible] going the Western Sugar refinery [illegible]w be compelled to buy raw sugar in [illegible]nd elsewhere.

For so[illegible]nths negotiations have been in progr[illegible]tween the Spreckels' interests and [illegible]sland growers looking to a renewal of the agreement. The rock on which these negotiations has split is the deduction made on the price of sugar landed in San Francisco, compared with the selling price in New York. The old contract expired on September 1.

The Crockett refinery cannot be opened by the planters before March 1, 1906. For the last three years the Western Sugar refinery has been paying $200,000 a year to the California & Hawaiian Sugar Refinery company to keep the Crockett plan shut down, and the contract covering this arrangement is in force until next March. It is presumed that the planters will operate the plant under the old name of the California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining company. The growers are now making arrangements to open the refinery as soon after March 1 as possible.

IROQUOIS FIRE DAMAGE SUIT

Trial of Case of Miss Hunter, Who Demands $25,000 Damages from Theater Proprietors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The first damage suit against the proprietors of the Iroquois theater, which was burned December 30, 1903, will be commenced tomorrow morning in the United States circuit court before Judge Landis. Edna S. Hunter, who was badly injured in the fire, has brought suit for $25,000 against the theater company and the George A. Fuller Construction company, which erected the building. Two weeks have been occupied in securing a jury. It was completed late this afternoon and Attorney Charles C. Spencer made the opening statement for the plaintiff. He declared to the jury that he would show by the evidence that the building ordinances were grossly violated by the theater proprietors. There was, he declared he would show, no flue pipe in the roof over the stage; that the exits were not properly marked; that there was no automatic sprinkler and that the appliances for extinguishing fire were grossly inadequate.

Attorney Spencer announced that his first witness will be the plaintiff, Miss Hunter. She was with a party of six young women in the gallery. When the flames burst out she ran toward the exit, through which she had entered the theater. She was knocked down, trampled on, bruised and burned, but finally escaped with her life. Two of her companions were burned to death while the others escaped.

This suit is considered by lawyers to be of great importance. Hundreds of other suits aggregating millions of dollars in damages, have been brought and the evidence given and the verdict to be rendered in this first trial is of momentous consequence to all concerned.

SWIFT'S REQUEST IS REFUSED

Packers Must Answer Charge of Selling Adulterated Sausages in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 24.—Governor Pennypacker today declined to interfere in the suit brought by State Dairy and Food Commissioner Warren against William J. Hall, agent for Swift and Company in Philadelphia, last July on the charge of selling sausages adulterated with boracic acid. President Swift, accompanied by his attorney, Dwight M. Lowry of Philadelphia, appeared before the governor today and asked for the withdrawal of the prosecution. Mr. Swift said that his firm had no intention of violating the laws of Pennsylvania and promised that hereafter the firm would make special effort to comply with the law. Commissioner Warren, who was present with Secretary of Agriculture Critchfield, declared that the adulterated sausages had been sold to contractors furnishing meats to the national government and the suit against Hall was brought at the instance of Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte. The case will be tried in Philadelphia on November 2.

BREWERS CLOSE THE JOINTS

Saloons in Kansas City, Kan., Argentine, Armourdale and Rosedale Suspend Business.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—The brewers have ordered joint-keepers in Kansas City, Kan., and the suburbs of Argentine, Armourdale and Rosedale to close and today most of the 200 saloons in those places respected the order. What the state and county officials have not done in years, the brewers have themselves accomplished within twenty-four hours time.

Most of the joints are owned by the brewers. The others can secure no more beer and their supply is almost exhausted. The city officials who levied monthly fines upon the joints, had said that they were powerless to close them and yesterday, at the instigation of Governor Hoch, W. H. McCamish was appointed assistant attorney general of Wyandotte county to see that the places stopped doing business. "So long as the joints are closed," said Mr. McCamish, "there will be nothing for me to do. I am here to see that they stay closed."

EMBEZZLER MAY GO FREE

Victims of Minnesota Man Under Arrest in London Decline to Prosecute Him.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 24.—Peter August Eckland, in jail in London, England, on his own confession that he embezzled $11,000 while secretary of the Clay County Land company, may go free because of the refusal of his victims to prosecute him. Secretary Elihu Root today telegraphed Governor Johnson asking if Eckland's extradition to Minnesota was desired. Communication was at once held with the Clay county authorities and the authorities answered that no complaint had been made nor his arrest asked for. The money the man confesses to taking belonged to Iowa parties who intrusted him with it to make farm loans

HARRIMAN IS SPEEDING EAST

Special Train Makes a Record Trip as Far as Ogden.

KEEPING UP SAME GAIT INTO CHEYENNE

With the Mountains Behind Some Record Time is Anticipated from that Point Into Omaha, Arriving Early in the Morning.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—The Harriman flyer left Ogden at 11:30 a. m. The seventy-six miles to Evanston was covered in slow time, owing to heavy grades in Echo and Weber canons. From Evanston to Green River better time was made. The train frequently made a speed of sixty-five and seventy miles an hour. From Green River to Rawlins the best time of the trip was made, the 134 miles being covered in 158 minutes, including stops. The train left Rawlins at 6:30 tonight, after a stop of ten minutes, during which engines were changed and President Harriman conferred with General Manager Mohler, who is en route west, regarding extensions in Wyoming. Between Ogden and Rawlins the train fell slightly below an average speed of forty-five miles an hour, including stops, and it is not expected that dverage will be exceeded from Ogden to Cheyenne. Perfect weather has obtained and the night ride tonight will be a beautiful one. The roadbed and track are in perfect condition and Mr. Harriman could, if he desired, do better than sixty miles an hour from Cheyenne to Omaha.

The Harriman special arrived here at 10:30, mountain time, and started east with a delay of a few minutes. It is anticipated some great time will be made between here and Omaha.

No Change in Plans.

A rumor found its way from Chicago to Omaha last night to the effect that after elaborate arrangements all along the line the Harriman record-breaker had been abandoned. The Bee called upon Mr. T. M. Orr, assistant to Vice President Mohler of the Union Pacific, Mr. Orr being caught over the telephone at his office, receiving messages from the special, which was still whirling through the country like a phantom. He said:

"I don't know where such an idea could have originated. Certainly we know nothing of it at the Union Pacific headquarters. We are still getting telegrams from the special, which is making faster time right along and we are proceeding with all plans for a continuation of the run across the country. The train has long since passed over the difficult portion of the journey and I could see no reason for abandoning the project now. As late as 8:30, our time, the train was clipping along a lively gait. It passed Hanna, Wyo., at 7:25, Wyoming time, which would be 8:25, our time. It is expected in Omaha between 8 and 9 in the morning. It will stop but a few minutes here."

Fast Time to Ogden.

E. H. Harriman and family and party, including Miss Alice Roosevelt, are speeding across the continent to make a record on transcontinental trains. The party was scheduled to be at Ogden at 10:50 Tuesday morning and is billed to reach Omaha between 8 and 9 this morning. Mr. Krutschnitt, director of maintenance and operation, is with Mr. Harriman.

The train will be given good clearances all of the way through, although this will be hard work at this end of the Union Pacific, where the freights are so numerous, and everything will be done to facilitate a fast run. A record run also was made across the Pacific, so the record will be counted not only across the United States, but also from the Orient to New York.

No stop probably will be made at any point except such as may be required for coal and water and to change engines and crews.

The Associated Press says the Harriman special train arrived at Ogden at 11:23 a. m. today and departed for the east over the Union Pacific railway after a change of engines, which was accomplished in the record time of two minutes.

The run from San Francisco was made at an average speed of forty-five miles an hour. When it is taken into consideration that the trip from San Francisco to Ogden involves crossing the Sierra Nevada mountain and Great Salt lake, the significance of an average speed of forty-five miles an hour becomes more apparent. Getting over the divide of the lofty and rugged old Sierras means a run through forty-one miles of snow sheds, which never can be made as rapidly as in the open. The grades up these mountains, of course, are precipitous for travel. The Lucin-Ogden cut-off, which spans the lake, is 100 miles and a fraction in length, nearly thirty miles of which is on water.

The Associated Press says Mr. Harriman refused to be interviewed. His train was guarded by detectives and secret service men.

The Harriman special train, which left Oakland at 3:21 p. m. Monday, made the fastest run on record between San Francisco and Ogden. The Overland Limited makes the run in twenty-six hours, five minutes, while the Harriman train covered the distance in nineteen hours, four minutes, beating the Limited by seven hours and one minute.

HARRIMAN WINS BIG WAGER

Gives Two Thousand Dollars Won from Robert Goelet to Crew of the Siberia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Two thousand dollars was awarded the crew of the Pacific Mail liner Siberia for bringing the vessel into port from Yokohama in record breaking time. E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, who was a passenger on the steamer, was the donor. He won the money from Robert Goelet, the New York millionaire, on a wager on the time the steamer would make from Yokohama to this port. Harriman bet that the Siberia would break the recent record established by the Korea. He won by thirty-seven minutes.

W. J. BRYAN AND TOGO MEET

Distinguished Nebraskan and Victorious Japanese Admiral Exchange Greetings at Tokio.

TOKIO, Oct. 24.—William J. Bryan was present at the reception today in honor of Admiral Togo. The mayor introduced Mr. Bryan to the admiral. An exchange of cordial sentiments followed. The admiral was delighted at the unexpected presence of Mr. Bryan.

It transpired today that Admiral Togo did not anchor even once in five months from the time of the big naval battle of August 10, 1904, until the Russian battleship Sevastopol was torpedoed in the last days of December

WESTERN INDEMNITY AFFAIRS

Clash Between Lawyers in Hearing of Contempt Proceedings in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—E. I. Rosenfeld, general manager of the Western Life Indemnity company, now under investigation by the court, was on the stand this afternoon before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States circuit court. Rosenfeld and President George M. Moulton of the Indemnity company were present to answer a rule to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court for purchasing stock of the company despite an oral order of the court against such an action. The arguments lasted all day and late in the afternoon Judge Kohlsaat asked Rosenfeld if he was willing to testify concerning the purchase of stock in the Security Life and Annuity company, the concern which was to reinsure the policyholders in the Indemnity company. The court said that he wished to inquire concerning Rosenfeld's interest in the Security and Annuity stock purchased by him and which purchase was held as a contempt of court by the complainants.

"Who owned that stock?" asked Judge Kohlsaat.

The witness replied: "As near as I can remember it was J. K. Kenner, Charleroi, Pa.; E. L. Neman, Woodstock, Va.; George Kenner, Charleroi, Pa., and other men whose names I cannot recall."

"Have you any interest individually in those stocks?"

"No, sir; not any."

"Did you derive any money from the purchase from them?"

"No, sir; I have no more financial interest in them than the court has."

Attorney Levinson, for the complainants, asked permission to put some questions to the witness through the court.

"What relation have the men you named to the company?" was the first question.

"Newman was president, George Kenner a director, J. K. Kenner director and is now president."

"What relations have they now to the company?"

"J. K. Kenner is still director and the others are not interested."

"Was it part of the plan for them to resign?"

"Yes, that was agreed on in August."

"Mr. Rosenfeld, did you profit in this transaction?"

"No, not one penny."

Attorney Levinson exclaimed: "Oh, of course the witness would say that. He would not tell, anyway."

Rosenfeld jumped to his feet, muttering curses at Levinson, and all the lawyers at once raised their voices demanding apologies, refusing them and accusing each other of all kinds of double dealing.

When quiet was finally restored the court rebuked Mr. Levinson for his remarks and then ordered that Rosenfeld produce data in the morning covering the sale of the stock and all other matters concerning the deal.

STAND BY CLOSED SHOP

New York Teamsters Vote to Ask Employers to Sign Old Agreement Which Has Expired.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—At a meeting of the joint conference for Greater New York of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters held tonight no action was taken which would lead to a general strike. The meeting was attended by about 200 delegates, who discussed the strike now existing between local No. 708 and Thomas Orr, truckman at 55 White street. It was unanimously decided to stand by the "closed shop" section of the agreement which the bosses will be asked to sign, the old agreement between the Team Owners' association and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters having expired, and a statement was issued to the effect that a settlement of the Orr strike was expected some time this week.

Vice President Edward Gould of the International Teamsters presided at the meeting and directed its action.

There were disturbances during the day in the region affected by the strike which called for an increase of the police on duty, but no arrests were made.

The Merchants' association today issued an appeal to the commercial members of the organization for the upholding of the principle involved in this strike of the right of every man to transact his own business without dictation, provided he does it in a legal way.

OMAHA FIRM THE ONLY BIDDER

Probably Will Be Awarded Big Grading Contract in New Mexico.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Wood, Bancroft & Doty of Omaha was the only firm which submitted a proposal for the construction and completion of the earth embankments in connection with the Aroyo Hondo irrigation project in New Mexico. The bid submitted by the Omaha firm was 17 cents on embankments and 1½ cents on overhaul. The work involves about 200,000 cubic yards of earth work and 150,000 cubic yards of overhaul. The Omaha firm will doubtless be awarded the contract.

Rural carriers appointed: Iowa: Anamosa, route 1, Porter S. Wilkinson, carrier, Clarence J. Byerly, substitute; Lacona, route 1, Fred Newman, carrier, David Newman, substitute; Lost Nation, route 2, Mrs. Belle D. Kiel, carrier, John B. Kiel, substitute; Tama, route 2, Benjamin Dickenson, carrier, Miss Mary Dickenson, substitute. South Dakota: Standburg, route 1, Matt Abrahamson, carrier, R. C. Berquist, substitute; Tripp, route 1, Gottlieb J. Klandt, carrier, Ferdinand Klandt, substitute; Vienna, route 1, George Viereck, carrier, Elwood J. Crane, substitute.

William J. Arthurs has been appointed postmaster at Bouton, Dallas county, Iowa, vice Miss Tillie Schnoor, resigned.

LIVENS UP INDIANA TOWN

Farmer Steals a Locomotive on a Bet and Runs It Into Box Cars Filled with Italians.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The efforts of Patrick McGrath, a farmer of Chesterton, Ind., to "liven things up a bit" proved a glittering success in that town today.

McGrath, noticing an engine standing on the tracks of the Lake Shore road, announced that he would bet anybody 25 cents that he would wake up the town inside of ten minutes. The wager was taken and McGrath, finding that the train crew was absent, climbed aboard the engine and pulled out the throttle to the last notch. The engine darted down the track and tore into a train of freight cars, in which a number of Italians were eating their dinners. Four of the cars and the engine were smashed and four of the Italians seriously but not fatally hurt. McGrath escaped with but a few injuries and was taken to jail.

GRASS, BUT NOT THE HERDS

Hay Springs Joins Other Towns in Plea for the Cattle Raiser.

CHANGE IN LAND LAW IS NOW NEEDED

Ranchers Should Be Given a Chance to Buy These Acres and Put Business on Solid Basis.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

HAY SPRINGS, Neb., Oct. 24.—(Special.)—The same unsettled conditions exist here as are noticeable in the country south of Ainsworth, Gordon and Rushville. Those engaged in the cattle industry, and five out of six persons living here are more or less in the cattle business, are uneasy and do not know just what to look for and expect in the future. Kinkaid homesteaders came into this county by the dozens last year, and those who could bring money enough with them to buy a bunch of cattle are doing well, but many who spent considerable money to come here and look up homesteads and did not want to go back home without filing on 640 acres had but little conception of what the country is really good for, and a large percentage of them have not returned to establish their residence. In nearly every case where they came here without means to purchase cattle or did not bring stock with them, the outlook is so discouraging that many well meaning men have been forced by dire necessity to leave their homes and go to work for someone else in order to get money to live on. Many of these sturdy citizens could get stock to raise on shares, or could borrow money now idle in the banks if they had any assurance of improved conditions, but when these pioneers go to a bank to borrow money they are met with the proposition that they cannot mortgage their homestead, as it is against the law, and are reminded that they must save $800 worth of improvements on their land before they can prove up and get a patent to the land. If these pioneers could have an opportunity to buy adjoining land so as to round up a ranch large enough to take good care of about 200 head of cattle, those that are deserving, and many are deserving, would have no trouble in enlisting capital to give them stock to graze.

Growth of Cattle Values.

It is estimated that the value of a year's growth to each head of cattle will average something near $10. That is a yearling kept one year on the natural grass will be worth $10 more at the end of the year when it is a 2-year-old, than it was at a yearling, and likewise a 2-year-old kept a year will be worth an additional $10 more when it becomes a 3-year-old. At least 90 per cent of the cows kept for raising calves will each year raise a calf worth $10 or more. From this basis it can readily be seen that with a bunch of 200 cattle a nice profit can be made each year out of the natural grass that is now going to waste. There would be no trouble to get settlers for all of these lands if capital would also come in and furnish the settlers with stock to start with. Under present conditions capitalists will not come in on the ground floor, for there is no floor to stand on unless they come in person. It is apparent that but few men who have money enough to buy from fifty to an hundred head of cattle will come here and endure the hardships of this frontier life. They do not become interested under existing conditions for the reason that they cannot acquire title to land without residence, and thus it appears plain that the solution of the problem, which is vital to Nebraska, rests in some method whereby the man with money who will not come here to live, can cooperate with the man who has no money, but is willing to come here and bear the hardships that all must bear with a hope of later becoming independent and owning a home and herd of stock of his own.

Omaha's Interest is Direct.

It is not intended to convey the idea that there is nothing in this country at present. On the contrary, thousands of head of as pretty, well-fed cattle are grazing on the prairies as can be seen anywhere in the country, and the improvement on the grade of cattle is simply wonderful when compared with the cattle raised here only a few years ago. But the fact remains that there is not one-tenth enough cattle in the country to eat the grass that grows each year and therefore the waste is enormous. Train load after train load of cattle passes down the Northwestern line to market every day, but if the country was stocked as it should be, the stock trains would be far more numerous and likewise the trains coming up from Omaha would be thicker and more frequent, loaded with goods from Omaha jobbers and wholesalers. It at once becomes plain that the interests of Omaha business men is also the interests of the cattle raisers. It would be far better for the Omaha business men to have this country dotted with small producers, say with from fifty to 500 head of cattle each than to have the country in the hands of the large concerns. The large concerns buy most of their supplies by wholesale and quite a percentage they buy in Chicago, while the small producers patronize the local merchants, along this line, who largely buy in Omaha. One thing can be depended upon as settled, and that is that the cattlemen of western Nebraska will never go back to the days of cowboys to herd their stock on the public land no more than will the people of Omaha go back to the old horse cars for street railway transportation. It can also be safely said that if present conditions are continued, the immense waste of beef producing material will go on from year to year. The country simply cannot be settled unless conditions are such that capital can come hand in hand into this country with labor. No one supposes that the new business blocks could have been built in Omaha by the workingmen in Omaha alone. They had to have the co-operation of men with money in order to build the splendid buildings in Omaha. Likewise the men who are ready and willing to come here and work, taking care of stock and making use of the grass now going to waste, must have the co-operation of men with money or failure stares them in the face, and they cannot get this necessary help from men of money unless the conditions are changed so that the cattle business can have a solid basis to rest upon. This means land in fee simple, as a basis for the herd. Several ranchmen have stated that they have friends in eastern Nebraska or other states who would gladly furnish them means to buy cattle, if the business rested on a more solid basis. Others say that if the land could be purchased in limited tracts they have friends who would go into partnership with them furnishing the necessary money to carry on the business of producing beef for the market.

Possibilities for Dairying.

The possibilities of cream production in western Nebraska is an industry that

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NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Wednesday and Colder in East Portion. Fair and Warmer Thursday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	48	1 p. m.	55
6 a. m.	47	2 p. m.	57
7 a. m.	47	3 p. m.	57
8 a. m.	43	4 p. m.	57
9 a. m.	46	5 p. m.	56
10 a. m.	48	6 p. m.	53
11 a. m.	50	7 p. m.	52
12 m.	53	8 p. m.	49
		9 p. m.	47

PROBING ALLEGHENY FAILURE

Department of Justice Begins Investigation with View to Criminal Proceedings.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.—At a late hour tonight it was learned that Bank Examiner John B. Cunningham, while making an examination of the Bank of Pittsburg, North Allegheny, found a discrepancy between the reports made to Comptroller of the Currency Ridgeley by the Bank of Pittsburg, North Allegheny, and the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny, which led to the closing of the latter institution.

Acting Attorney General Hoyt has directed United States District Attorney John Denkel to make a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Enterprise National bank, with a view to criminal proceedings, if the evidence warrants such a course. Mr. Hoyt's order means that all the paper and other evidence in the possession of Bank Commissioner Cunningham will be turned over at once to United States District Attorney Denkel, and from now on the legal representatives of the federal government will have charge of the case. Comptroller Ridgeley has not arrived in the city, but is expected soon.

The directors of the bank, all of whom are wealthy, are in favor of re-opening should the shortage not prove too great, and the indications are that Receiver Cunningham's report will show the bank's loss to be considerably less than $1,000,000, as was first reported.

ACTION OF EQUITABLE TRUSTEE

Policyholders Asked to Express Preferences for Thirteen Trustees to Be Elected December 6.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien and George Westinghouse, the stock voting trustees in the Equitable Life Assurance society, today sent out through the secretary, George F. Parker, circular letters to all the policyholders of the society asking for suggestions as to the selection of the thirteen directors to be chosen by the board.

The circular announces that the next annual election of directors will be held at the offices of the society in New York at noon Wednesday, December 6, when the trustees will vote for thirteen directors, of whom seven will be taken from the policyholders.

Following this announcement the circular says:

Policyholders receiving this notice will not overlook the fact that if they prefer they may leave the choice of such policyholding directors to the judgment and discretion of the trustees.

They should also bear in mind that if they elect to present names of persons for whom they desire us to vote, it is of the utmost importance that those should be presented who not only have business knowledge and experience, but whose residences and occupations will allow them to attend directors' meetings.

HOLDUPS STRIKE WRONG MAN

Former Nebraskan Turns the Tables on Five Pennsylvania Toughs.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Fred Turner, formerly a cowboy from near Liberty, Neb., now a civil engineer working at Greensburg, Pa., was held up last night near Trotter by five negro highwaymen.

Turner had been making a call and was walking home, when accosted. The negroes leveled a flashy nickle-plated revolver, but Turner pulled a .44 and shot Frank Jones, a negro with a bad reputation, in the arm. At the first shot Jones screamed and Turner quit shooting. The others held up their hands at Turner's command without firing a shot, while he searched them and took five guns from them. He had no place to take the captives, so he examined their faces well and turned them loose and reported the affair to the officers, who have made two arrests.

Turner was raised in Arizona, lived on a Nebraska ranch, herding cattle nine years, and is very popular here.

FIVE YEARS FOR HARROUN

St. Joseph Elevator Man is Found Guilty of Forging Bills of Lading.

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 24.—W. H. Harroun, charged with having forged $700,000 worth of bills of lading and obtaining money on them, was found guilty by a jury at 8:40 o'clock tonight and the penalty fixed at five years in the penitentiary.

The forgeries were committed about a year ago and were principally on Burlington route bills of lading. Six more similar indictments stand against Harroun.

He formerly was a prominent grain merchant operating large elevators and offices in St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis. It is said that Harroun borrowed money on the forged ladings to tide over speculative losses and then endeavored to take up the loans before the forgeries were discovered.

He has been managing his business in the interest of his creditors for several months.

LIPTON TO AGAIN CHALLENGE

British Sportsman Will Make Try for America's Cup Year After Next.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Sir Thomas Lipton expects to again challenge for the America's cup in 1907.

Asked today concerning the reports from America that he had given up the idea of making further efforts the owner of the Shamrock declared that he was as keen as ever and that while too late to challenge for 1906, if all went well he would be at Sandy Hook with a new challenger the following year.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Oct. 24.

At New York—Arrived: Astoria from Glasgow; Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse from Bremen; Oceanic from Liverpool; Caronia from Liverpool. Sailed: Kron Prins Wilhelm for Bremen; Georgic for Liverpool.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Furnessia, from New York; Pretorian from Montreal; Numidian, from New York.

At Naples—Arrived: Prinz Oscar from New York. Sailed: Sicilian Prince for New York.

At Genoa—Liguria, from New York.

At Christiania—Sailed: United States, for New York.

At London—Sailed: Anglian for Boston.

At Liverpool: Sailed: Saxonia for Boston.

DAY IN ALABAMA

President Spends a Strenuous Twelve Hours in the Cotton State.

VISIT TO SCHOOL OF BOOKER WASHINGTON

Industrial Parade Showing Work of Institute Feature of the Reception.

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS AND FACULTY

President Emphasizes the Value of Proper Industrial Training.

TWO HOURS' STAY IN MONTGOMERY

Party Welcomed to the First Capital of Confederacy by Mayor Teague and Governor Jelks.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24.—President Roosevelt concluded a strenuous day in Alabama by a two hours' visit to Birmingham, where his reception, in keeping with those given him at Montgomery and Tuskegee, were hearty and soul-stirring. His day began at 7 o'clock, when the special train left Montgomery for Tuskegee. Visits to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute and to the Methodist Female college were crowded into a little less than two hours and the noon hour had just arrived when the executive stepped from his car in Montgomery. Here he spoke to a great throng under the shadow of the confederacy's first capital and was on his way again sharply at 2 o'clock. A few minutes before 5 the president was the guest of Birmingham and until his train left at 6:45 p. m. on the night run to Little Rock the president was cheered at every turn. The day was unmarked by any special incident save at Birmingham. Here at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street an intoxicated man, in his excitement, dropped a pistol from his pocket on the pavement. The president saw the incident and called the attention of officers to the man, who was immediately arrested.

The president's train arrived in Birmingham promptly on time. Mayor George B. Ward, surrounded by a reception committee, delivered the formal address of welcome at the station and immediately afterward the party entered carriages and began the march to Capitol park, eight squares distant.

The parade was along North Twentieth street and the entire line of march was packed with humanity. Rows of incandescent lights, the full length of the street, made the scene all the more brilliant as evening came on. The ovation of the president was continuous and he stood in his carriage the whole way acknowledging the outbursts of enthusiasm.

At Capitol park, under the glamor of thousands of electric lights, the party entered the speakers' stand. General Rufus N. Rhodes, editor of the Birmingham News, welcomed the president in behalf of the citizens of Birmingham.

Great applause greeted the president as he arose to speak.

Following the president's speech which was along the usual lines, ex-Governor James F. Johnston spoke in behalf of Camp Hardee, United Confederate Veterans, and presented to the president several young ladies, descendants of confederate soldiers and sponsors and maids of honor, who presented to the president a badge from the camp. Governor Johnston said:

We do this to express to you our respect for the president of the United States. Our confidence in the courage, unsectional patriotism and generous impulses of Theodore Roosevelt, and in appreciation of your many kindnesses to confederate veterans, and especially for the unsought honor recently conferred upon the members of the camp.

We present this too, sir, because you come nearer standing for the ideals that have inspired our lives than any president that we have had since the war. Had we been born north of Mason's and Dixon's line, Mr. President, many of us in the war between the states, might followed the flag of our fathers, the stars and stripes, but we are sure that had you been born twenty years earlier and in Georgia, where you should have been born, you would have been a gallant leader of a brigade under Forrest or Stuart.

From Capitol park the party went to Third avenue and Twentieth street and boarded a special electric train and proceeded to the Alabama state fair grounds. At the grounds the president was introduced by T. H. Molton, president of the Birmingham Commercial club. The crowd at the fair was also enormous and greeted the president enthusiastically as he rose to speak.

Welcome to Tuskegee.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 24.—President Roosevelt reached the grounds of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute after a brief stop in the town of Tuskegee, where he was received by the mayor and other distinguished citizens of Alabama. The president's train was brought directly into the grounds of the institute over its private tracks. From midnight until this morning great crowds of country people, white and black, were arriving from all sections surrounding Tuskegee. A motley assortment of vehicles brought hundreds of persons and they were allowed to come into the institute grounds, where the president saw the collection and seemed amused by the sight. The president was received by Principal Booker T. Washington and members of the board of trustees and faculty. He then entered a carriage made by the students of the school, drawn by horses raised at the school and driven by a student in the school uniform. Four other carriages, also made by the students, in which were seated other members of the president's party, followed.

Views Industrial Parade.

The president proceeded immediately to an elaborately decorated stand in front of the office building, surmounted by the president's flag. From this point he viewed the educational and industrial parade, upon the preparation of which the students and faculty have been at work for several weeks. This parade was headed by the institute band, led by Bandmaster Elmer B. Williams, of the Ninth United States cavalry, who had been detailed to Tuskegee by the War department. Then came 1,500 students of the school in two divisions: the young men uniformed in blue suits, with brass buttons, white gloves and cadet caps. The young women, wearing blue dresses, trimmed with red braid and wearing blue straw braid hats, followed, each bearing a stalk of sugar cane topped with a cotton boll, all raised in the school's agricultural experiment station.

Immediately behind the student body came sixty-one floats, representing the various phases of work of the academy department and the thirty-seven industrial divisions of the school.

After the parade had passed, and students, faculty and visitors were repairing to the chapel, the presidential party was driven hurriedly about the city and was shown the extent of the work carried on