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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1905—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL

Railways Will Attempt to Capture Interstate Commerce Law Convention.

MOVE TO EXCLUDE RAILROAD DELEGATES

Committee Says Men Opposed to Purpose of Meeting Will Not Be Admitted.

OPPOSITION IS HEADED BY D. M. PAR

Says Delegates Are Regularly Appoi and Will Insist on Hearing.

HOT TIME IS EXPECTED THIS MO G

It Is More Than Probable at Police Officers Will Be Needed to Preserve Order.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Police may be necessary to prevent a clash between the two factions of delegates to the interstate commerce law convention which will begin a two day's session in Steinway hall at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Officials of the association assert that the railroads have brought hundreds of delegates to Chicago from all parts of the country for the purpose of packing the convention and preventing an endorsement of President Roosevelt's plan of governmental regulation of freight rates by increasing the power of the interstate commerce commission.

The executive committee of the Interstate Commerce Law association met today to arrange the preliminaries for the meeting to be held to-morrow. After much debate it was decided that it would be unfair to the business interests of the country, who are unaware of the attempts which the members of the committte declares will be made to pack the convention to allow any delegate to participate in the convention with the purpose of which they are manifestly at variance. Therefore it was decided to have blanks prepared by the secretary containing the following extracts from the president's last message to congress as the sole subject to be discussed and considered at the convention:

The interstate commerce should be invested with the power where a given rate has been challenged and after full power of hearing found to be unreasonable to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place, the ruling of the commerce commission to take effect immediately and to obtain unless it is reversed by the court of reviews.

Will Exclude the Antis.

To all delegates claiming to be entitled to participation in the proceedings of the convention these blanks are offered and such as refuse to sign them will be declared ineligible. The executive committee declared:

It is not the intention to shut off or curtail the free discussion of all questions as to the best method of securing legislation in accordance with the president's recommendations, but those who are not in favor of such legislation have as a matter of course the great American privilege of hiring a hall and holding a meeting of their own.

Judge S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Tex., chairman of the executive committee, said tonight:

This call for the convention was issued for a specified purpose—to endorse President Roosevelt's interstate commerce commission policy, as expressed in his last message to congress. We have been informed and are certain that men have been sent here in the interests of railroads, and that their expenses have been paid by the railroads. It is the boast of the henchmen of the railroads here that they will capture the convention, but I do not believe that they will be able to do anything of the kind, and in my opinion is would be most injudicious for them to attempt it.

Parry Heads the Opposition.

D. M. Parry, president of the National Manufacturers' association, who is leading the opposition faction, said:

This convention will be composed of fair-minded and conservative business men from all parts of the country who are regularly appointed under the invitation and call for the convention. Many of them are opposed to the proposed remedy of President Roosevelt for the abatement of the rate evil and they have a right to be heard. We will demand admission on our credentials and if this be denied we will insist upon our rights. We want free speech and a fair discussion of the question on the floor of the convention without the application of gag rule.

The matter of credentials on which Mr. Parry bases his claim of right of admission is founded on the fact that 500 commercial organizations from all parts of the country have appointed delegates on the basis of one for each 100 members and the governor of each state was asked to appoint one delegate from each congressional district. A large number of delegates appointed are opposed to the policy of the president, and they claim that inasmuch as they were regularly appointed their views either for or against the president should not be an issue deciding their eligibility as delegates.

Fight Waxes Warm.

About 300 delegates had arrived in the city this evening and both factions had opened headquarters in the Auditorium hotel. Feeling ran high and both sides had numerous committees at work buttonholing and interviewing every delegate who appeared on the scent. Both sides were outspoken in their determination to control the convention tomorrow and unless somebody's action in the morning is weaker than his words of tonight there will be a warm time in Steinway hall before noon tomorrow.

TAFT IS NOT A CANDIDATE

Secretary of War Says He Is Not Planning a Campaign for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Post tomorrow morning will say:

Secretary of War Taft is not planning to enter a campaign for the presidency, has no intention of doing so, is content with his seat in the cabinet and means to stay there as long as the president desires it. Such is the substance of an announcement made by him yesterday and which will tend to put at rest, temporarily at least, the talk of his being a presidential candidate.

"I am satisfied with my present place and shall be pleased to remain in the cabinet as long as I can," added Mr. Taft. "I have already said that I had no intention of becoming a candidate for the presidency and authorized no one to spring the 'presidential boom,' as it has been called."

The Post adds that Secretary Taft's statement was called forth by published reports in connection with his recent Akron, O., speech that he has no presidential ambitions.

FLAMMER QUITS THE RACE

Republican Nominee for District Attorney in New York Advises His Friends to Vote for Jerome.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Charles A. Flammer tonight announced his resignation as republican candidate for district attorney and appealed to the members of the party to support the candidacy of William Travers Jerome.

RUSSIAN STRIKE IS COMPLETE

Czar's Government Confronted by One of the Most Crucial Situations in Its History.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—4 a. m.—Confronted by a situation more crucial than any since the beginning of the political and social upheaval of Russia, and which at the time this dispatch is filed shows no signs of amelioration, the emperor's ministers, under the leadership of Count Witte, spent nearly all of yesterday in conferences in the hope of seeing some way out of the disordered condition into which the revolutionists and the socialists have cast the country.

The general strike on the railroads is complete except in a few border provinces, and St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large cities are almost as closely beleaguered as if they were invested by besieging armies.

At the same time, the industrial strike has assumed large dimensions, and the turbulent elements in several localities are offering open resistance to the troops.

The Finland railroad to Helsingfors and the steamers constitute St. Petersburg's only means of communication with the outer world this morning. The postal authorities are now refusing to accept ordinary mail and commercial correspondence is at a standstill.

The strike is complete in the great factory region on both banks of the Neva above the city, and in several other industrial quarters. Forty thousand men are out, but they are conducting themselves in a most orderly manner.

Large meetings, mainly of workmen, were held last night in the university and the higher schools, at which the sentiment was unanimous for continuing the strike on the railroads to the bitter end. The proceedings at several of the meetings were of a strong revolutionary character, the speakers calling on their auditors to arise and slay all "chinovniks" and the police and to meet the troops with armed force. These speeches were received with enthusiastic cheers. The police were powerless to interfere, the precincts of the university being forbidden ground to them under an imperial ukase.

EKATERINOSLAV, Oct. 25.—Fifteen persons were killed and twenty-six injured yesterday in a conflict between troops and strikers at the Briansk works, where the strikers had erected wire entanglements. The courts, banks and other public offices have been closed.

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETE

Paris Bankers Say French Get $120,000,000 with $20,000,000 to United States.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Bankers forming the syndicate which is taking up the French portion of the Russian loan received a dispatch today from the French delegates at St. Petersburg announcing that the negotiations have been completed, that the contract is signed and that the delegates are returning to Paris October 27.

The local bankers say the French portion is $120,000,000; the German portion $80,000,000 and Great Britain and the United States will take $20,000,000 each. The rate of interest is said to be 4 per cent and it is expected to sell the bonds at about 90.

ORDER RESTORED IN CHILE

Three Thousand Troops Arrive at Santiago Where Sixty Persons Are Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Santiago, Chile, today, states that 3,000 troops arrived there last night and that order has been restored. The troops are still patrolling the streets. Probably sixty persons were killed and 200 were wounded druing the recent riotings.

Negotiating for a King.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Oct. 25.—The government at a secret session of the storthing today asked to be endowed with full power to negotiate with Prince Charles of Denmark for his acceptance of the crown of Norway on the understanding that the people of Norway endorse the position of the storthing and the government by a referendum vote to be taken August 13 on the question of the dissolution of the union. The debate was postponed until Friday.

MOB GOES AFTER WRONG MAN

Driver of Automobile, Assisting Injured Woman, Mistaken for Man Who Hurt Her.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Thomas Langhelm of this city, was so severely injured in alighting from a street car last night that death may result, and William Ruess, salesman for an automobile concern, was threatened with lynching at the hands of a mob of excited persons, who misconstrued the motive of the latter's kindness in removing the crippled woman to her home.

Mrs. Langhelm stepped from a car while it was in motion, was thrown violently to the pavement and seriously hurt.

Immediately following the accident, Ruess, driving an automobile, rounded the corner, and, comprehending the situation, with the assistance of other passengers on the car, lifted the woman into his automobile and started for a physician's office. An immense crowd had gathered in the meantime and the idea gained circulation that he had run her down with his automobile and for several minutes an aspect of seriousness surrounded the scene. Cries of "lynch him" filled the air and the vehemence of the expressions of the crowd made it imperative that Ruess get away hurriedly. Leaving explanations to his friends he departed at full speed and Mrs. Langhelm was soon under the care of a doctor and was later removed to her home, where she lay in an unconscious condition throughout the night.

COLORADO STRIKE RENEWED

Attempt of Mine Owners to Force "Closed Shop" Rule Results in Trouble.

TELLURIDE, Colo., Oct. 25.—Eighty miners employed at the Alta mines and mills struck last night when notices were posted requesting all employes to take out cards of membership in the Mine Owners' association.

When the great strike in this district was called off about a year ago by the Western Federation of Miners, the Mine Owners association made a rule that all men working in the mines and mills must join their association. For a time this rule was enforced, but of late has been allowed to become inert. Recently the owners of the Alta properties gave notice to the leasers that they must hire only such men as were sanctioned by membership in the Mine Owners' organization. An attempt to carry out this order caused the Alta men to strike.

SHAW ON MERCHANT MARINE

Secretary Points Out Weakness of Country in Trade Extension Campaign.

BANKER BROWN AGAIN STARTS SOMETHING

Takes Exception to Remarks of Lieutenant Governor Sherman of Illinois, Who Thinks Monopolies Are Here to Stay.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Oct. 25.—(Special.)—Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, addressed the State Bankers' association this afternoon on "Trade Expansion." His address followed that of Chancellor Andrews of the University of Nebraska, who spoke on the reclamation of the arid lands of the west and the possibilities of their productiveness. Fraternity hall, in which the meetings are being held, was packed to the doors and many people were unable to gain entrance. Seated on the platform were Senator Burkett, Governor Mickey and President Trenery.

In beginning his talk Secretary Shaw said he had recently made an address before the American Bankers' association and the members had afterward complained because he had not told them to collect interest on deposits or something along the lines of their business, and he hoped the Nebraska bankers would not say the same thing when he concluded his present address.

"I just want to call your attention to a few important questions which you will be called upon to solve. I do not want to offer a remedy or a solution to these problems, but I want to say something that will make you think about public affairs. I hope the next time your wife comes into the library and finds you in deep thought and she asks you what you are thinking about you will tell her 'public affairs.' If you do, telegraph me at my expense."

Then Secretary Shaw launched into a discussion of the trade relations existing between the United States and foreign countries, with every thought tending to a ship subsidy as a solution, but before he concluded he said:

"I don't want any one to go away from here and quote me as being in favor of a ship subsidy. I have never said I was in favor of ship subsidy. I am in favor of a merchant marine, and I don't want to be quoted as favoring anything else. I leave it to you to discover the way to get the merchant marine."

Shortly after beginning his speech and just after he had announced his subject, "Trade Expansion," some carpenters on the roof set up a terrible hammering, which for a while almost stopped the speaker.

"If that is some one erecting a building," he said, "don't stop him. That is what I am in favor of."

Secretary Shaw's Address.

Secretary Shaw said in substance:

The nations of the earth export annually $10,000,000,000 worth of products, of which amount one-eighth originates in America, and one-ninth of which finds consumption here. While the nations are selling to each other this enormous amount of products Americans are selling to each other $25,000,000,000 worth of domestic products. This is not because we are great international merchants as bankers. We grow three-quarters of all the cotton that is marketed. The world has to come here for its cotton. We have the only country where we grow everything in abundance. The world never had more than six months' supply on hand and it is necessary for the world to come where it can get the products. We produce 500,000,000 tons of copper, 73 per cent of refined petroleum.

Now, then, the Standard Oil company has found it good to own its own ships. The Standard Oil company, the meat packers and the International Harvester company have done many bad things, but I think it right to give them credit for doing more than any one else in securing markets. I do not say I am defending these corporations, but if they are abused for their sins then they should get some little credit for what they have done for the country.

We are going to need more markets. That is the coming problem that must be solved. How will we get these markets? We have not sold much by going out after markets, but because outsiders have come to us for the goods. It is now coming to the time when there must be an outlet for the products of the factory, and we cannot always depend upon furnishing the food supply of the world.

One hundred years ago congress said no foreign ship could carry goods between two American ports. As a result we have the best and cheapest service along the American coasts. That law still remains. America has always helped the promoter. The railroads were given money and assisted in spanning the continent. The result is we have more miles of railroad than any other country. By means of subsidy we have developed the country. Just at this time, though, we are going to see that the railroads do not unmake us, though they have made us.

We have subsidized harbors and rivers; we have subsidized railroads and we have started in to subsidize commerce.

Ships Are Needed.

At this time we have better railroad facilities and cheaper freight rates than any country on earth. We can get our goods to the coast line and there we stop. We have no ships flying the American flag to take it to foreign countries.

We have started in to dig a ditch which the right to dig cost us $50,000,000. It will cost $500,000,000 more to dig it; more millions to maintain it; more millions to defend it. We are under contract to allow other countries to use it at the same rate we have to pay. We have done this because at the present time it is the same distance from New York to San Francisco as it is from London, when our ships go around Cape Horn. When this canal is dug it will be the same distance from New York to Hong Kong as it is from London to Hong Kong. That is why we are building it. We are doing it in the interest of commerce.

But we have no ships. Foreign ships go to South America, sell goods and buy fruit, rubber, mahogany and other products, bring them to New York and then take a load of goods to Europe. We buy 60 per cent of what Brazil sells and it buys one-tenth of what it buys from us. Even during the Japan war we called upon that distressed country for ships in which to haul our products. Even Spain furnishes us ships. We have a grand navy, but with it we have not a collier. Suppose the government agreed to pay the expenses of these ships. What would be the result? Agents would call upon the manufacturers and ask to be allowed to sell his goods. Everywhere agents would hustle for trade. But don't say that I am in favor of ship subsidy. I am just saying some things to you to get you to thinking. I want a merchant marine, but I don't know how to get it.

Brown Again Starts Something.

At the morning session of the bankers a second incident as exciting as the Dawes-Brown incident was averted only by a hasty adjournment.

Lieutenant Governor Sherman of Illinois, spoke for an hour on "Equality of Opportunity," and the tenor of his remarks was such that at the conclusion Mr. C. M. Brown, president of the First National bank of Cambridge, who was Mr. Dawes' antagonist yesterday, arose to question the truth and logic of some of the statements.

Mr. Brown began by calling attention to the fact that Mr. Sherman's speech was simply a continuation of that of Mr. Dawes, and he was proceeding to express his disapprobation with the sentiments expressed, when the bankers, hungry and anxious to avoid any more controversy, rushed through a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Sherman is a very rapid talker, and spoke without notes. He uses homely, but striking metaphors, and many of his hits

(Continued on Second Page.)

METHODIST BISHOPS GATHER

Semi-Annual Session of College is in Progress at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The college of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, comprising the governing body of that denomination, met in semi-annual conference here today.

Several matters of interest and importance to Methodism are to be dealt with during the sessions which are to be held daily during the week. Particularly interesting will be the assignments which the bishops will give themselves in presiding over the spring conferences.

The disposition of the case of Prof. Hinkley G. Mitchell, elected by the board of trustees of the Boston university, to fill the chair of Hebrew, is perhaps the question of most popular interest. Six months ago the bishops refused to confirm the selection of Prof. Mitchell on the ground that his interest in the "higher criticism" of the Bible unfitted him to teach the fundamentals of Methodism. The trustees of the university have refused to concur in this decision and have reappointed the professor. Five years ago Prof. Mitchell was before the bishops and explained his beliefs to their satisfaction. Since that time he has published a book called "The World Before Abraham," in which it is alleged by many churchmen he has made heretical statements concerning the Old Testament. It was this which was the basis of the adverse action six months ago at which time the bishops were nearly equally divided over the question.

The sessions of the conference are all held behind closed doors that there may be the greatest freedom in the presentation and discussion of business and other matters. It is expected that the first three days of the conference will be devoted to hearing reports from the superintendents on the work of their particular fields. Each bishop has practically absolute authority in his bishopric and an effort is made at the semi-annual conference to make their work and decisions harmonious.

Of the total of twenty-eight bishops comprising the college about twenty are present.

OFFICIALS PROBE FOR CRIME

Department of Justice Sends Special Examiner to Take Charge of Allegheny Bank.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The comptroller of the currency has been called upon by the department of justice to send a special examiner to Pittsburg to make an investigation of the affairs of the Enterprise National bank of Allegheny, Pa., recently closed by order of the comptroller. The examiner will make his report directly to the United States district attorney of Pittsburg, whom he will assist in case legal proceedings are instituted. This, it is stated, is the usual course followed in such cases and is taken in order that the district attorney may be placed in possession of the facts necessary to determine whether or not action is required by him.

Edward P. Moxey, national bank examiner of the Pittsburg district, will make the examination.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—A new force of employes was at work today with the books of the Enterprise National bank. All the old employes, except the bank messenger, were notified by Receiver Cunningham that their services were no longer needed and the new clerks were at once put to work. Receiver Cunningham refused to assign his reasons for making the change.

William B. Ridgely, comptroller of the currency, who report said yesterday was in Pittsburg or coming to this city to take charge of the affairs of the Enterprise National bank of Allegheny, has not yet been located and it is not believed he is here or is coming at this time.

John Marron, a prominent attorney here, is authority for the statement that legal proceedings, both criminal and civil, are to be brought in connection with the Enterprise bank failure, just as soon as the papers can be prepared. Mr. Marron says that Cashier Clark left a confession, giving details of his operations.

DENTAL STUDENTS IN RIOT

Chicago Police Attacked When Attempt is Made to Preserve Order During Class Rush.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Twenty-five policemen and 200 students of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery engaged in a fierce fight this afternoon and before order had been restored fifteen of the students had been arrested. At one point during the fight the police were forced to fire shots over the heads of the students to scare the latter back.

The freshmen and junior classes of the institution met in their annual class rush today and the battle became so desperate that a call was sent to two police stations in the vicinity. When the police arrived on the scene, the battle between the students had been in progress for half an hour, and had blocked all the street car and wagon traffic in nearby streets. The students who were in the thick of the fight joined forces as soon as they saw the approaching patrol wagons and the blue coats were attacked on all sides with stones and vegetables while water was poured on them by students from the upper stories of the college. While this state of affairs had been going on for some time and the police were getting decidedly the worst of the battle, the blue coats drew their revolvers and fired several shots. This brought the students to their senses and they ran in all directions but the police succeeded in making fifteen captures. All the students bore signs of the conflict in their rent garments and a number of them suffered severe cuts about their heads and faces from the punishment administered by the police.

An investigation has been begun by the faculty and the ringleaders of the disturbance will be punished.

AFTER DISTILLING COMPANY

Government Alleges that North Carolina Company Failed to Comply with Law.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 25.—Interesting litigation has been begun in the federal court here in the case of the United States against N. Glenn Williams, D. F. Kennedy and the Old Nick Williams Distilling company, indicted in fifteen counts for alleged frauds against the government in conducting a big distillery, rectifying and wholesale whiskey plant in Yadkin county.

The trial began yesterday. On the part of the prosecution, besides many government documents, there are seventy-five witnesses, some from California. The purpose of the trial is to show that the defendants transported and sold thousands of gallons of whiskey more than their sworn reports to the government for payment of taxes.

SMALL RANCHERS PROSPER

Stock Feeders in Short Grass Country Are Doing Right Well.

WINTER RANGE AND IMPORTED FEED

Combination that Makes Prosperity Possible to Those Who Have Secured Title to Lands in Western Nebraska.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

CRAWFORD, Neb., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—Crawford is located in the territory that may be strictly called the "short grass country" and the evidences of waste of beef producing material are just as noticeable here as farther east, although the grass does not grow so tall. Land in this part of the state does not produce as much feed per acre as in Sheridan, Cherry, Brown and Rock counties, though the grass cures on the ground and makes better winter feed for cattle, than does the grass farther east when not cut for hay. Chadron is the center of the large cattle companies of Nebraska, and at Chadron exists some sentiment in favor of the leasing proposition, although when questioned, the advocates of the leasing theory admit that to lease the public lands would only serve as a makeshift and would not settle the question.

The broad prairies in this part of Nebraska are covered with grasses from two to four inches high, and but little hay can be harvested except along the valleys, which are few and far between. In many places a jack rabbit may be seen for miles, the country being so level in some parts. On these broad expanses of prairie only an occasional fence may be seen and an occasional bunch of cattle. If cattle can be kept in a pasture, the owner or care taker can, by visiting the stock every few days during the summer to see that they have water and salt, take good care of a large number with very little effort. In fact it is pleasant work in the summer and fall, but during the winter, sheds and feed should be supplied and this cannot be done without moving the cattle some distance.

Summer and Winter Range.

Most of the cattle raisers here have a summer range and a winter range. The winter range is usualy where feed can be easily obtained on short notice to meet the effects of the cold rains and snowstorms. The practice of supplying sheds for the cattle is not as generally observed here as it is farther east, and this causes a certain percentage of loss each winter and frequently a heavy loss. When the cattle are taken from the summer ranges to the winter ranges there is nothing left to look after, and it is idle to pass laws requiring people to live out on these bleak, lonesome prairies. They will not do it. It would be just as sensible to pass a law requiring members of the Omaha city council to take their families and reside on top of the city hall during their terms of office as to try to get people to live out on the prairie where there are no comforts, especially in this "short grass" country. Several small ranchers located south of Crawford own their own lands, but they usually have a residence for their families in some of the small towns. In practically every instance where ranchmen own their own land they are doing well, and such persons have no trouble in borrowing all the money they care to invest to enlarge their business. Some of the small cattle raisers market considerable cream, and the cream industry gives promise of great things in the future. While some irrigation is done, it is only by individuals and in comparison to the great extent of the country can be considered only as a small factor in the development of the natural resources here awaiting the co-operation of capital and labor.

Interest in Irrigation.

The close proximity of this county to the irrigable lands on and along the North Platte river and the convenience of railroad transportation furnishes a practical way of securing winter feed in the future when the government has completed its plans to irrigate the rich valley land of the North Platte. Many of the cattlemen in this county have bought land along the irrigation route and expect to seed it down to alfalfa as soon as the government turns the water on. No finer alfalfa producing land is found in the country than above and below Bridgeport, and all of that district is made available to furnish hay to the cattle raisers of this country by the new Burlington line south from Alliance. It will probably be two years before the government has completed its irrigation ditches, but in the meantime the private enterprises have developed rapidly along the North Platte and the valley is now raising a large tonnage of hay each year. Omaha business men should look out for the trade of this part of Nebraska, for Denver is in evidence in almost all lines of trade.

Have Faith in President.

In talks with stockmen who reside in Sioux county it is learned that the same general conditions of unrest exist there as in the other parts of western Nebraska. They appear to be at a loss to know what the outcome will be. None of them blame the president in the least. They consider that he is simply enforcing the law against fencing the public lands, the same as he is enforcing other laws. In fact, they consider him one of themselves and believe that he so well understands the difficulties under which they are laboring that if practical relief is proposed he will give it his hearty and effective support. The plan proposed, to sell the remaining public lands in Nebraska in limited tracts on annual payments covering five or six years, and requiring that proof of use of the land for grazing purposes be made before patent can be issued, appears to be the most popular of any of the several plans that have been discussed and considered by the cattle raisers.

It is a mistake to believe that these men do not want people to come into the country. Isolated cases are known where persons engaged in raising cattle on the ranges have made it unpleasant for homesteaders, but it can safely be said that the blame has not been all on one side. So far as the selfish interest of each warring factor is concerned, it may be stated that one side is just about as bad, or just about as good, as the case may be, as the other. As a matter of fact, the difficulties between the various individuals about the division of the range has not, as a general rule, amounted to much more than are the usual neighborhood rows over stock on the farms in the eastern part of the state, but cases of dispute about the range, when either of the contending parties has any right to it under the law, gives each side an opportunity to say bad things about the other.

Nearly every ranchman in the country, and especially the small ranchers, want to see more people settle in their localities and incoming settlers will find as good neighbors here as any place they can go, but the difficulty now is that actual settlers are so few and far between as to make it undestrable to go out on the prairie to raise a family.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Thursday and Colder in West Portion. Friday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	37	1 p. m.	55
6 a. m.	37	2 p. m.	57
7 a. m.	37	3 p. m.	58
8 a. m.	36	4 p. m.	58
9 a. m.	40	5 p. m.	57
10 a. m.	42	6 p. m.	55
11 a. m.	48	7 p. m.	53
12 m.	53	8 p. m.	51
		9 p. m.	50

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION

Officials Say President Will Be in Comparatively Little Danger from Plague Today.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Report to 8 p. m. of yellow fever situation:

New cases	9
Total	3,378
Deaths	2
Total	429
New foci	4
Cases under treatment	54
Cases discharged	2,885

While the eve of the president's visit does not find yellow fever stamped out in New Orleans it is the conviction of all federal and other scientists who are gathered here that the risk he runs in coming to New Orleans for a day is infinitely small. The crowded programme which has been arranged will keep him constantly on the move and if there are infected stegomyia at large in the city they will have little opportunity to attack him. But while the fever has not been entirely stamped out it is so nearly completely eradicated that there is considered little danger either for natives or for visitors. There was a slight rise in the number of cases today, the victims being found in sections already affected. The death list continues insignificant.

FALL RIVER SKIES CLEAR

Manufacturers Ask for Further Conference Monday and Strike is Now Improbable.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 25.—At the very moment when a strike of more than 25,000 textile operatives employed in seventy-five mills in this city seemed a certainty, the situation was suddenly cleared by the action of the Manufacturers' association and the outlook tonight is brighter than at any time since the wage question has come to the front.

The manufacturers expressed a hope that a compromise might be reached and requested that the unions take no action on declaring a strike before next Monday night. This request was made, it was stated, in order that the manufacturers and their representatives might hold further conferences.

A conference between the manufacturers and operatives will be held at 2:30 o'clock next Monday afternoon. It is now believed in union circles that there will be no strike. The manufacturers have shown a desire to effect a compromise and it is thought that the wage question will be adjusted satisfactorily.

CHICAGO HORSE SHOW AWARDS

James H. Moore Wins First Prize from E. D. Jordon and Tichenor & Co. in Harness Class.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Interest in the horse show today centered in the harness horse class, in which three great stables competed. James H. Moore of Chicago carried off the prize in this event from E. D. Jordon of Boston and M. H. Tichenor & Co. of Chicago. The first awards follow:

Trotters: Strangewill, owned by Will Davis.

Ponies: Tangerine, owned by E. D. Jordon.

Saddle horses: Eudora, owned by Miss Rhea H. Reid.

High steppers: Hildred, owned by E. D. Jordon.

Harness horses: Nicorn, Lord Russell, Lord Roberts and Harold H, owned by James H. Moore.

Cobs under saddle: May Morning, owned by Miss Helen F. Fargo.

Single harness horses: Burlingame, owned by James H. Moore.

Harness ponies: General Shafter, owned by Charles E. Bunn.

Harness horses, heavyweights: Astonishment and Amazement, owned by Reginald Vanderbilt.

Polo ponies: Jennie, owned by Sydney C. Love.

SLING'S DAUGHTER TO MARRY

Child of Chinaman Well Known in Omaha to Wed Prominent Compatriot.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—E. Lung, one of the best known Chinese among his countrymen in the United States because of his position as grand master of Chinese Masons, is to marry on the evening of October 30 Soo See of Chicago. Lung has never seen the young woman and he will not feast his eyes on her until the hour of the ceremony. This is in accordance with Chinese customs. Soo See is the daughter of Henry Sling, one of the wealthiest Chinese in America.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Rural Routes Established and Carriers Appointed in South Dakota.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—South Dakota rural routes ordered established January 2: Bristol, Day county, route 2, population, 516; houses, 102. Britton, Marshall county, route 1; population, 509; houses, 109.

Roy Longaker has been appointed regular and Charles Betts substitute rural carrier for route 6 at Laporte City, Ia.

CALLS COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Senator Elkins Issues Notice of Meeting to Be Held November Twenty-One.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Senator Elkins, chairman of the senate committee on Interstate commerce today called a meeting of that committee for November 21, for the purpose of considering the testimony taken early in the summer relative to the regulation of railroad rates with the ultimate view of reporting a bill to the senate.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Oct. 25.

At New York—Arrived: Friedrich Der Grosse from Bremen; Armenian from Liverpool. Sailed: Teutonic for Liverpool; Nordam for Rotterdam; Helig Olav for Copenhagen; Gallia for Marseilles.

At Naples—Arrived: Citta di Napoli from New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Saxonia for Boston.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Carthegenian for New York; Friesland for Philadelphia; Cedric for New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Kroonland from New York.

At Copenhagen—Arrived: Oscar II. from New York.

At Plymouth—Arrived: Deutchland from New York.

At Dover—Arrived: Pennsylvania from New York.

VISITS LITTLE ROCK

Chief Executive Spends Seven Strenuous Hours in Arkansas.

REVIEWS TROOPS AT FORT LOGAN H. ROOT

Party Drives from Post Through Argenta to the Capital.

ESCORT OF VETERANS IN BLUE AND GRAY

This Feature Especially Pleases President and He Shakes Hand of Each Member.

GREAT MULTITUDE AT CITY PARK

Here Mr. Roosevelt Speaks to Crowd Estimated at Forty Thousand—Short Stop Made at Memphis.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt spent seven crowded hours in and around Little Rock today, and his journey from Fort Logan H. Root, on Big Rock, on the north side of the Arkansas river to the city park in Little Rock was marked by enthusiastic demonstration of welcome on the part of thousands of people appearing on the streets for the occasion. While in Little Rock the president delivered two speeches, in one of which he denounced lynching and in doing so elicited hearty applause.

After inspecting Fort Logan H. Root, whence the party was escorted from the special train which arrived from Memphis, Tenn., at the foot of Big Rock, at 9:50 a. m., the president and his traveling companions were taken in carriages through the city of Argenta, where he was liberally cheered along the route.

Crossing the river the party proceeded through the heart of Little Rock on Main street. The president, standing in his carriage, was kept busy acknowledging the cordial greetings from the great throng of people. At the city park the crowd that had gathered to participate in the formal welcome was conservatively estimated at 40,000. After the exercises and the president's address, the party was taken to the Albert Pike Scottish rite consistory, where a luncheon was given to the president. This function concluded at 3:30 p. m. and the visitors then repaired to the special train in waiting at the Rock Island station to convey the party to Memphis.

Greeted by the Governor.

Governor Jefferson Davis was the first to greet the president when the latter left the train at the foot of Big Rock. A reception committee which included United States Senators James H. Berry and James P. Clarke, Mayor W. E. Lenon and President George W. Rogers of the Little Rock Board of Trade and twenty other prominent citizens, united with the governor in welcoming the chief executive and his party. Carriages were then taken and within fifteen minutes Fort Logan H. Root on the summit of the big rock, overlooking the city of Little Rock, was reached. Here a salute of twenty-one guns was fired and the president after inspecting the buildings and grounds and the garrison companies E. and F., Thirtieth United States infantry, spent a half an hour in the officer's quarters as the guest of Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Sharpe, commandant, and the other officers of the post.

Escort of Blue and Gray.

An impressive incident followed the president's exit from the officers' quarters. The guard of honor, composed of twelve union army veterans, headed by Colonel A. S. Fowler, and twelve former confederates, head by former Governor Daniel W. Jones, had met the presidential party and accompanied it to the army post. They rode in pairs, each former confederate by the side of a federal army veteran. As the president was being escorted to his carriage for the journey from Fort Logan H. Root to the city, he left those accompanying him and walked to where the guard of honor stood. Each of the soldiers was given a handclasp and a verbal greeting by the president, who had remarked on approaching the group: "Gentlemen, it does me good to see the blue and the gray riding together." He called each veteran "comrade."

As the presidential party reached the river bridge the tooting of mill whistles was the signal for cheering on the Little Rock side. The city's principal thoroughfare, Main street, was picturesque with its decorations of flags and buntings, and the great outpouring of people was evidence that cloudiness could not interfere with the popular welcome.

As the party entered the city park under an arch bearing the inscription, "Little Rock greets you," twelve white doves were liberated from the apex of the arch, directly over the president's carriage. This feature caused great cheering and the president smiled his approval.

Exercises in City Park.

The exercises at the city park opened promptly at 11:30 a. m. Governor Davis delivered an address of welcome, in which he drew a word picture of the resources of Arkansas, touched lightly upon the race question and assured the president the people of Arkansas were glad he had come among them. The governor's tribute to southern women was applauded by the president. When reference was made by Governor Davis to the famous "rebel yell" the proceedings were interrupted by a manifest desire on the part of many in the crowd to give a semblance of this yell. The president seemed pleased with the effort.

United States District Judge Jacob Trieber followed in an address of welcome in behalf of Little Rock. He declared the people of this state, regardless of political opinions, were proud to honor President Roosevelt. The president's opening words, "Fellow Americans," produced a renewal of the demonstration. His utterances were followed closely by the large audience and at intervals he had to desist while his hearers gave their approbation of his remarks. When he declared that the menace and reproach of lynch law should be driven out of the United States there was much earnest cheering. A large portion of the president's audience was composed of negroes and the chief executive's words pertaining to lynching were apparently deeply impressed upon them. The president's declaration that "if a president is worth his salt he's the president of the whole country" was given so earnestly that it speedily drew forth plaudits from the assembled thousands.

Lunch at Scottish Rite Consistory.

The exercises in the City park were brought to a close at 12:30 p. m. and the presidential party was then escorted through streets densely packed with cheering men, women and children to the Albert Pike consistory, where the luncheon was given, beginning at 2 p. m. One hundred representative men of the state sat at the tables, and several hundred others occupied balcony seats overlooking the scene.

At President Roosevelt's right sat Lieu-