THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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MAGOON GOES TO CUBA

Nebraskan Slated to Succeed Taft as Provisional Governor.

HAD EXPECTED TO GO TO PHILIPPINES

Situation Has Changed Materially Since He Sailed from Panama.

TAFT DOES NOT WISH TO STAY IN ISLAND

Indications He Will Be Ready to Return in a Couple of Weeks.

STEP TOWARD THE CABINET FOR MAGOON

No Secret About the Capital the Nebraskan is Being Groomed for the Position of Secretary of War.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Charles E. Magoon, looking in splendid condition, arrived in Washington today, taking quarters at the Wilmington. Hardly had he inscribed his name on the register when he was met by a dozen newspaper men eager to welcome him back to the States and give him "good voyage" to the Philippines. But tonight there is every appearance that, instead of going to the Philippines as vice governor, he will go to Cuba as provisional governor of the "Queen of the Antilles," succeeding Secretary Taft. In fact it is generally understood in circles close to the president that it is about ready to announce to the public that Governor Charles E. Magoon, late of Panama, will become civil and military governor of the Cuban republic.

In looking about for an experienced mind to follow the short, but exceedingly capable, not to say brilliant, administration of Secretary Taft in Cuba, there is no man so thoroughly well equipped for the position of provisional governor of Cuba as Charles E. Magoon. Long before he went to Panama as governor and minister and member of the Isthmian Canal commission he had had large experience with our constructive policy in the Philippines. He seemed to intuitively grasp the complicated questions between that foreign people and ourselves. He made a hit with both Secretaries Root and Taft, and is possible a bigger hit with President Roosevelt. In the complicated condition of affairs in Panama he was the first man picked out as minister and governor of the canal zone. He achieved distinction there and he left on the 25th of September to ostensibly take the position of vice governor of the Philippines and on the retirement of the present governor, Mr. Smith, to succeed him.

Taft Wants Out.

This was the way the cards were put up, but American intervention came in Cuba while Governor Magoon was on the high seas and when he landed he learned that Secretary Taft had declared himself provisional governor of that island pending a new election and the restoration of peace. Secretary Taft is not enamored of his job in Cuba, for he has larger problems at home and therefore it is rumored he has telegraphed the president to send Magoon to Cuba to take his place and Secretary Root, it is understood, has enthusiastically acquiesced in the demand.

Tomorrow Governor Magoon will make his official call upon the president and it is expected he will then be advised to get himself in readiness for the Cuban instead of the Philippine service. Tonight the governor said he had heard the rumor that he was to become provisional governor of Cuba, but that he had absolutely no knowledge of a change in the president's plans and until he was advised otherwise he would proceed to put his affairs in shape to leave shortly for the Philippines. Should the Cuban service eventuate, as now seems certain, Governor Magoon will not be able to go to Nebraska at this time as he had hoped to do after his preparation for his Philippine trip were completed.

Should the president select him for the Cuban governorship Judge Magoon said tonight he would be ready to sail just as soon as Secretary Taft desired. In view of the fact that Secretary Taft has requested Mrs. Taft, who is on her way from Canada to the states to join him in Havana for a short time, it is not expected that the secretary will relinquish the provisional governorship for at least a fortnight. This will give Governor Magoon an opportunity to look after some business matters which need his attention, previous to his sailing for Cuba.

Aims for the Cabinet.

It is now no secret that Judge Magoon is being groomed for secretary of war. It has, however, been suggested that he ought to have made a larger record for himself than he made while the law officer of the insular bureau. His Panama experience added materially to his record and now to round it out it is proposed to send him to Cuba as provisional governor.

Orders for the Army.

Captain David L. Stone, Twenty-second infantry, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster at Omaha and will proceed to New York City for duty as transport quartermaster.

Major Richard W. Johnson, surgeon now at Fort Crook, will proceed to Havana and report to the commanding general of the expedition to Cuba for assignment to duty as supply officer.

Captain James R. Church, assistant surgeon at Fort Robinson, is ordered to Havana for duty.

First Lieutenant David Biddle, Sixth cavalry, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Meade, relieving Major Reuben B. Turner, Eighth infantry, who will proceed to Hot Springs barracks and assume charge of construction work at that post.

Minor Matters at Capital.

The Central City National bank of Central City, Neb., has been authorized to begin business, with $50,000 capital. T. B. Hord is president; George P. Bissell, vice president; G. H. Gray, cashier.

Rural carriers appointed for Iowa routes: Dubuque, route 2; Gustav G. Gartner, carrier; Adam Gartner, substitute. Earlham, route 3; Thomas G. Parkin, carrier; Lester Plant, substitute. Rock Rapids, route 5; Arthur D. McKelvey, carrier; Naomi McKelvey, substitute.

Civil service examinations will be held October 17 for position of meat inspector in the bureau of animal industry at the following places: Nebraska—Omaha, Lincoln and Grand Island. Iowa—Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Madison, Iowa City, Mason City, Ottumwa, Sioux City and Waterloo. South Dakota—Aberdeen, Deadwood, Sioux Falls and Watertown.

SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

Postal Commission Hears Assistant Postmaster of Chicago at New York Sitting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Important changes in the laws governing the handling of second class mail matters were raised in a statement by John M. Hubbard, assistant postmaster of Chicago, which was read today by the Postal commission, which is investigating that subject in this city. Mr. Hubbard recommended:

That second class mail matters be made self-sustaining.

That a law obliging bulk matters to be carried outside of the mails would go a long way toward solving the problem.

That if these two resolutions are rejected that the rates on bulk packages be reduced to 2 cents a pound to news agents and dealers and to 3 cents to subscriber, advertisers and exchanges.

The abolition of the sample copy privilege, the transcient rate on packages and the compulsory routing of second class matters by publishers.

The passing of a stringent law to punish violators of the law.

Mr. Hubbard's statement argued that a self-sustaining rate would remove the deficit in the Postoffice department, enable congress to increase the pay of deserving employes, cheapen the cost of administering the department and make the press independent of the department.

One Way to Save Expense.

The carrying of bulk outside the mails, the statement declared, would result in immense saving to the department, and it is thought that the publishers can make better terms with the transportation companies than with the department.

It was said that cost of handling unrouted mail is 41 cents a hundred and of routed mail 4 cents a hundred.

A brief on behalf of the American Publishers' association was submitted today to the congressional commission on postal matters, which is in session here, and which is inquiring especially into what steps shall be taken by the government to obliterate the large annual deficits in the postal revenues, due, it is alleged, to the handling of so many tons of second class matter at the rate of 1 cent per pound.

The brief is designed to show that the legitimate daily newspapers are not the cause of the deficit and consequently are entitled to a continuance of the prevailing rate. It is asserted that while the government itself has to pay more than 10 cents to carry the 10-cent magazine from the publishing office to the news stand and subscriber, it derives a profit from the carrying of the daily newspapers. It is declared that the newspapers have been improperly included in sweeping assertions that all those entitled to the second class mailing privilege enjoy a gratuity and subsidy from the government. The brief points out that the recent deficits in postal revenues were anticipated by Postmasters General Smith and Payne because of the establishment of the rural free delivery system, and that the deficits need not be viewed with apprehension. The brief suggests steps that may partially remedy the abuses which have furnished occasion for complaint.

Rate is Profitable.

The belief is expressed that the transportation of newspapers at 1 cent per pound is profitable, inasmuch as express and railroad companies find a profit in carrying newspapers and other articles at rates varying from ½ of a cent a pound to 1 cent a pound, giving more and better service for the money and carrying long distances at the cent a pound rate.

The brief asserts that the situation as to postal deficits is not so bad as appears at first glance. The country is growing with amazing rapidity. The revenues of each year are always more than enough to pay the expenses of the previous year, so that an end can be put to deficits if a stop is put to the increase in expenditures. Comparing the United States postal service to that of Great Britain, it is shown that England pays $461 to the mile for transporting mails, whereas the United States pays but $126. Yet Great Britain makes a profit of $22,000,000 a year, mainly due to the short haul and the dense population.

The brief states that the second class rate should be restricted to the dissemination of public information and that its employment primarily for mercantile purposes be stopped.

RUSSIA SEIZES JAP SHIPS

Seal Poachers Caught and Claims Action of Russia Was Illegal.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 2.—News was received today by the steamer Bellerophon, from the orient, of the seizure of the Japanese sealing schooners Taifuku and Daihan Tai Yo, owned by the company whose schooners raided St. Paul rookery. The two Japanese sealing vessels were captured off Copper Islands by a Russian warship, one of three sent to guard the Copper Islands rookeries when the wholesale raids made by the Japanese in the last two seasons were reported and towed to Petropavlovsk, Kamtchaka, and confiscated. Owners of the Taifuku have addressed a memorial to the Japanese government, claiming the seizure was illegal and asking that a claim for compensation should be made to the Russian government.

An authoritative statement received by the Bellerophon says that thirty-five Japanese sealing vessels have been engaged in sealing this season.

The Japanese gunboat Masashi has been sent to guard the Robber Island rookery, off Saghalien, and the Russian government, having had reports of raids made by schooners organized for the purpose, with one carrying a field gun to overawe the guard on shore, sent three fast, modern cruisers to guard Copper Islands.

SWEDISH VICE CONSUL KILLED

Shot While Driving Near Batum and Dies in Hospital—Murderers Escape.

BATUM, Trans-Caucasia, Oct. 2.—M. Hager, the Swedish vice consul here, was mortally wounded today while driving in a carriage in the outskirts of the city and died in the hospital to which he was conveyed. His murderers escaped.

M. Hager, who was manager of the Nobel Naphtha works, is the second consular officer murdered during the last five months, the first victim being William E. Stuart, the American vice consul who was shot and killed at his country place near here May 20.

RUSSIANS ON RACE RIOTS

Newspapers Comment on Trouble at Atlanta and Compare it with Mob Rule at Home.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—Several newspapers have published editorial articles on the events at Atlanta, Ga., comparing them with the anti-Jewish massacres in Russia. The Novoe Vremya expresses the hope that the United States now will cease to attribute the Russian excesses to official provocation, instead of admitting that they are the result of natural racial animosity.

FUNSTON TO TAKE COMMAND

Governor Taft Requests that He Be Given Charge of First Expedition.

OCCUPATION WILL NOT BE PERMANENT

President Says Annexation Has Not Been Considered and Cubans Are to Have Another Chance at Self-Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Taft cabled to the War department today requesting that Brigadier General Frederick Funston be designated to command the American troops in Cuba and the military secretary immediately issued an order to that effect. Formal orders were also issued to Brigadier General T. J. Wint, commander of the Department of Missouri, who reached here late today, and who is to be in charge of the embarkation of the expedition from Newport News. The orders show that the first expedition to Cuba is to be known as the First Expeditionary brigade. It is much larger than an ordinary brigade, but the War department has decided to consider it as such. General Thomas H. Barry, assistant chief of staff, arrived here this evening from New York. He has just returned from Europe where he went to witness the maneuvers of the German army.

Secretary Root has been interesting himself in the Cuban situation since his return to duty in the State department and in doing so has been going over the diplomatic correspondence that took place between Washington and Havana before Secretary Taft was sent to Cuba by the president. No information has been received in Washington which indicates the length of time that the United States will occupy the island of Cuba and none of the officials will venture a prediction on this subject, but the presumption is that it will be some time before a stable government can again be placed in power and it is expected that meantime a civil government will be appointed to administer the affairs of the island under the direction of the secretary of war.

Annexation Not Contemplated.

President Roosevelt discussed freely today with his cabinet and with individual callers, among whom were Senators Knox and Foraker, the present situation in Cuba and its temporary occupation by the American forces. The matter was talked over at the cabinet, but no definite announcement of the result of the deliberations was given out. The president related to the cabinet and to the other callers with whom he talked that the action taken by the American government was destined solely for the benefit of the people of the island with a view to the complete restoration of order there and the protection of all interests. He declared that he had no such motive in view as the possible annexation of the government of the island by the United States. What he wanted now was that the Cubans should be given another chance at self-government.

Unless extraordinary conditions arise, no extra session of congress will be called to deal with the Cuban situation, as the president considers he has ample authority to proceed in the matter.

The president has given some consideration to the possibility of the necessity of a postponement of his trip to Panama next month because of the conditions in Cuba. He does not think at this time, however, that there is any likelihood of conditions arising which will prevent his going to Panama to make the tour of inspection which he announced some time ago. Should any decided evidence of unrest in Cuba make themselves apparent as a result of the American occupation and the disarmament of the revolutionists requiring his presence in Washington, the president has expressed the intention of abandoning the trip to Panama set for this fall, in which case it will be made after the adjournment of congress next spring.

Eleven Transports Chartered.

Quartermaster General Humphrey has concluded the charters of eleven vessels which will be used for the transportation of animals from this country for the first expeditionary brigade. Their cargoes will consist of horses and mules and the necessary vehicles. One of them, the Andes, will sail from Tampa with the horses and mules and the light artillery of the Fourteenth artillery and two pack trains. The other ten transports will sail from Newport News. Captain Butt informed Quartermaster General Humphrey by cable that he had secured quartermasters' offices in the Machina building; that he needed two steam harbor lighters and two launches. These, he said, will be all the boats necessary, as Havana harbor is well supplied with lighters. He asked that a large quantity of lumber be sent for use at Camp Columbia. His request in part had been anticipated, as a vessel is now en route to Havana with 100,000 feet of lumber to be used for camp purposes.

Brigadier General George F. Elliott, commandant of the marine corps, has ordered that thirty-six water sterilizers and telephone field apparatus be sent to the marines in Cuba on the next transport sailing for Havana. The order was issued at the suggestion of marine officers in Cuba.

First Soldiers for Cuba.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Amid the cheers and farewells of wives, sweethearts and friends, 900 men, composing the first portion of the Cuban expeditionary force to sail from New York City to the island, sailed from the New York navy yard a few minutes before noon today on board the United States transport Sumner. There was a big gathering of the friends and relatives of the troops on the dock to witness their departure.

As the troop ship passed down the bay amid the salutes of the harbor craft it was accompanied by a tug carrying General Grant, commander of the Department of the East; Mrs. Grant, Admiral Schley and Mrs. Schley, General Weaver and Major Sherman. The tug escorted the big ship to the sea to see it safely clear of the channels.

Th troops on board th Sumner comprise three battalions of the Fifth infantry from the Plattsburg barracks, with twenty-eight officers and 517 men, commanded by Colonel C. D. Cowles; the battalions of engineers from Washington, comprising twelve officers and 341 men, commanded by Major M. M. Patrick, and a detachment from the hospital corps, numbering two officers and twenty-two men.

Cruiser Brooklyn Sails.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—With more than 400 marines on board and loaded with ammunition, stores, medical supplies and 1,300 tons of coal, the armored cruiser Brooklyn sailed at noon today from the League Island navy yard for Cuba. The Brooklyn, which is commanded by Captain L. C. Hellner, is expected to arrive in Cuban waters on Friday.

Texas Takes Fresh Start.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 2.—The United

(Continued on Second Page.)

ORDER COMES OUT OF CHAOS

Mobile Back on the Map and Estimates of Loss Shrink Materially.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 2.—With telegraph wires working in sufficient numbers to carry all business, with all railroads in operation except the New Orleans division of the Louisville & Nashville, business conditions are now almost normal. The Louisville and Nashville brought in three passenger trains from the north and late today sent out a number of freight trains. The work done in restoring this line has been really wonderful. It is impossible to convey to anybody who did not see it, an adequate conception of the condition of the track, even as late as last Saturday.

Conditions down the bay and along the coast are rapidly improving and many sections are reporting now that their first estimates of damage were too large. In this city, for example, two days after the storm, prominent insurance men were positive in their assertions that the loss would amount to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The same men now place the figures at $1,000,000. Proportional reductions are made in reports from other places visited by the gale. The total loss of life has not been more than 100, but it is not possible even yet to give a correct aggregate.

Mobile breathed much easier today when it was ascertained that the storm which caused so much anxiety yesterday would not arrive.

Forty-Four Lighthouses Damaged.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—Forty-four lighthouses either swept into the sea and lost or the structures so badly damaged that no lights can be shown, and four lighthouse keepers drowned during last week's hurricane is the summary of the report made by United States Lighthouse Inspector Sears of New Orleans. These lights were located on the coast and adjacent islands between the mouth of the Mississippi river and Mobile. Mr. Sears did not investigate the lighthouse losses between Mobile and Pensacola. He has not yet made public an estimate of the money loss involved.

Nebraskan's Brother Dies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—From Major General Wade, commanding the eastern division of New York, comes further details of the damage wrought by the hurricane at southern army posts. The commanding officer at Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, confirms the report of the drowning of Quartermaster Sergeant Maurice G. O'Berlander and Private Rex A. Jordan, both of the Twenty-second company of coast artillery. The bodies were not recovered. Jordan's nearest relative was Mrs. Phillips, a sister, living at Scotia, Neb. The quartermaster's steamer Poe was saved through the splendid work of the captain and crew. The launch Mendenhall was washed ashore and lies with boilers displaced and connections broken. The estimated loss at Fort McRae is $40,000, at Barrancas $5,000, and at Pickens $12,000. There has been no definite news from Fort Morgan, Mobile, since the storm.

Red Cross Will Help.

The American National Red Cross decided to receive contributions for the relief of the storm sufferers in the gulf states and sent instructions to the presidents of all state branches of the organization asking them to make announcement that they will receive money for purposes indicated. Persons living in states which have no Red Cross branches may send their contribution to the national treasurer, Charles Hallam Keep, assistant secretary of the United States treasury.

The weather bureau tonight announced that the gulf depression is slowly filling up and does not now present any alarming features. The continuous fall of rain in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia has caused flood stages in a number of rivers.

Fright at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 2.—After a restless night Pensacola awoke this morning to renew the work of rescue and rebuilding. Realizing the condition of the city, Governor Broward of Florida today wired the mayor of Pensacola, Charles H. Bliss, that if the citizens desired he would immediately issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the state and the outside world for assistance. As yet the offer has not been accepted.

REBATES ON EXPORT GRAIN

Illinois and Louisiana Buyers Tell of Being Driven Out of Business.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—William H. Sufferns of Decatur, Ill., was the first witness at today's session of the Interstate Commerce commission, which is investigating the alleged rebate cases. Suffern said that he entered the grain exporting business over nine years ago. Three years ago, he said, he discovered that Harris, Scotten & Co., grain men of Chicago, and Rosenbaum & Co. were receiving an elevator allowance at New Orleans of 2 cents per 100 pounds from the Illinois Central railroad.

"The rate on grain for export by way of New Orleans was 12 cents per hundred," said the witness. "Two cents of that went to the export elevator interest and the remainder to the railroad. The rebate allowed these firms prevented me from competing with them in the European markets. I discovered they were offering grain in Europe at what it cost me here. They had an actual advantage of 1½ cents.

"I quit the export business last winter because I could not live, let alone make anything."

R. J. Barr of New Orleans told a similar story.

In regard to the export situation at New Orleans, he said that the Illinois Central railroad is heavily interested in export elevators in New Orleans and that it leased one of its houses to Harris, Scotten & Co. In view of this, he said, the elevator owned by the railroad interest gets the allowance of 2 cents and the same thing is true in the case of the leased elevator.

WRECK ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Eleven Persons Injured in Head End Collision Near Murphysboro, Ill.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Oct. 2.—A head end collision occurred near here this afternoon between two passenger trains on the St. Louis-Cairo line of the Illinois Central road, and eleven persons were injured, none being reported fatally hurt.

The injured:

E. R. Waters, St. Louis; cut in back of head.

W. R. Hill, Chicago; nose broken.

Mrs. Charles Gebig, Beardstown, Ill.; left leg bruised.

Miss Cora Moore, Paducah, Ky.; head cut.

Julius Tick, Paducah, Ky.

J. W. Davis, Grand Tower.

Miss Neta Burnett, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mrs. Rex Louden, Murphysboro.

G. L. Hamilton, Marion.

R. L. Mannie, Carbondale.

L. E. Peck, East St. Louis.

The cause of the collision is not stated.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN BOOK

Congressional Committee Issues Book of Two Hundred Forty-Three Pages.

ALL REPUBLICAN POLICIES DENOUNCED

Statement that President is Hostile to Labor Element and that He Accepts Favors from Banks and Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Bearing the motto, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," on its title page, the democratic campaign book for use in the approaching congressional campaign was issued today by the democratic congressional committee. It is one of the most voluminous of any similar publication heretofore gotten out, being composed of 243 pages and containing a vast amount of matter designed to combat the claims and policies of the republican party, while at the same time it upholds all the principles for which democracy contends.

After quoting in full the platform adopted by the national democratic convention at St. Louis in July, 1904, the book enters into an exhaustive history of the protective tariff system, going back to the first act of 1789. It is declared that the republicans refer to this act "with unremitting joy, because of the preamble that 'it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duty be paid on goods, wares and merchandise imported.'" Various tables follow, giving a list of the articles upon which in the earlier days duty was imposed, while paralleled with them is a table showing rates under the Dingley tariff act.

Tariff history, it is maintained, disproves the republican platform contention that "democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity, a republican tariff by business prosperity," and with respect thereto the book has this to say:

That hoary republican misstatement has been reiterated in every campaign since the war, but it remained for Senator Lodge to embalm in a republican platform and to have it approved by a president of the United States.

Panics and Protection.

It is asserted that all the panics in this country have occurred under republican auspices and with the highest protective tariff, and that in France the same conditions prevailed, while in free trade England there has been only one panic since 1873. "That the present 'boom' will be followed by a panic," the book continues, "is only a question of time."

Numerous instances of republican tariff changes are quoted from which the deduction is made that in forty-five years the republicans have changed or revised the tariff law forty-eight times.

Reference is then made to the speech of Speaker Cannon at Danville, Ill., August 16, last, when he furnished statistics of wages and incomes for the fifteen years between 1890 and 1905, in which the speaker is quoted as acknowledging that in that time average yearly wages increased slightly less than 9.4 per cent. It is asserted that during the same period the value of manufactured products increased 58.7 per cent and the inquiry is made, "Does Mr. Cannon and the other standpat congressmen call that a fair deal? An increase of 58.7 per cent for the trusts and only an increase of 9.4 per cent for the wage earners?" It is insisted, therefore, that "Speaker Cannon, in his fight with labor should avoid statistics, for they are a two-edged sword in the hands of anyone that does not understand their significance as Mr. Cannon evidently does not."

Campaign Contribution Scandal.

Much space then is given to the subject of corruption and scandals in the republican party, particular reference being made to the allegations of Judge Parker just before the last presidential election and which were vigorously denied by President Roosevelt in a public letter.

Continuing, the book says:

The report of the Armstrong committee of the New York legislature, published since Mr. Roosevelt made his sweeping and apparently impassioned, but really crafty denials, proves that Parker spoke the truth and that Roosevelt was mistaken when he said the charge was unqualifiedly and atrociously false.

The proposed ship subsidy legislation is discussed at length. It is alleged that the real purpose of the bill was not disclosed by its title, but rather its object was legalized robbery of the masses for the benefit of a few persons engaged in the shipping business.

Railroad Rate Legislation.

The subject of railroad rate legislation is discussed in extenso, and with regard to the recent law enacted therein has this to say:

The present congress enacted a railroad law amending the act of 1887. It would have been law had the republicans been so disposed years ago.

So controlled by the railroad were many of the republican senators that this bill could not have passed this (Fifty-ninth) congress without the action of the democrats and the president's "big stick," which drove and kept enough republican senators in line to pass it. At a very acute stage of the contest the president found it necessary to request a conference with leading democratic senators. They gladly conferred with him, and the papers made great note of this unusual act. His position at that time was that which for years the democrats had occupied, but he was forced by the opposition in his own party to move ground and break faith with his democratic conferees by consenting to the "broad court review."

In this way the present law—the very best that the people could get from a republican congress—was passed.

Charges Against Shaw.

Under the head of "Department scandals" Secretary Shaw is charged with neglecting the duties of his office, traveling over the country making speeches for the standpatters and carrying on a campaign for the presidential nomination in 1908, but still drawing a salary which he does not earn and setting a bad example for his subordinates.

With relation to their attitude towards organized labor, the book asserts that the democrats were the first to give it recognition. Its position is summarized as follows:

It is safe to say there has not been a statute enacted by congress for the relief of the working men of the United States, or organized labor, that the democrats have not given it their hearty support.

Taking up President Roosevelt's position on the question it is declared that "he is hostile to the labor element. He has expressed it in his books, in his official utterances and by his acts." It is stated that he regards representatives of labor unions as members of the "rogues' gallery," "sleek, oily fellows," "bulls of Bashan," "lazy, selfish, brutal, violent, murderous," "a mob."

Roosevelt on Tariff.

Returning to the subject of the tariff, the book asserts that President Roosevelt at various times in his career has been a free trader, a tariff reformer and a

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NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Wednesday and Thursday and Warmer Wednesday in East Portion.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	48	1 p. m.	72
6 a. m.	47	2 p. m.	73
7 a. m.	46	3 p. m.	74
8 a. m.	47	4 p. m.	75
9 a. m.	52	5 p. m.	73
10 a. m.	60	6 p. m.	71
11 a. m.	65	7 p. m.	68
12 m.	68	8 p. m.	65
		9 p. m.	63

CONKLIN IS NOT WANTED

Investigation Results in Order for His Release from Murder Charge.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Charles Conklin, the man who was arrested at Lennox on suspicion of having been implicated in the death of Mrs. Harry M. Collins, wife of a prominent Turner county farmer, by administering chloroform for the purpose of robbery, has been cleared of all suspicion of being implicated in the crime. Conklin was arrested by City Marshal Alfred Allibone of Lennox for using obscene language in a public place and when information of the tragic death of Mrs. Collins was received it was believed he might have been implicated and he was held by Marshal Allibone for the Parker authorities.

State's Attorney Jones of Turner county visited Conklin in the city jail at Lennox today and, after returning to Parker and informing the other officials of the result of his visit, City Marshal Allibone was telephoned by him this afternoon that Conklin was not wanted by the Parker authorities. Therefore, after Conklin pays the fine which has been assessed against him at Lennox, he will be released from custody.

State's Attorney Jones, Sheriff Mumby and other officials of Turner county decline to discuss what progress they are making in apprehending the person or persons responsible for the death of Mrs. Collins, but they are working like beavers on the case, and if persistence counts for anything it will not be many hours before the murderer is lodged behind the bars.

While the people of Parker and Turner county are highly excited and indignant over the wanton killing of Mrs. Collins, the people of the city and county are law-abiding and notwithstanding the great provocation and the temptation, will, if the murderer is apprehended, permit the law to take its course instead of attempting to take the law into their own hands.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE MEETS

Organization in America Sends Cablegram of Greeting to John Redmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Aside from the address by Colonel John F. Finnerty of Chicago, president of the United Irish League of America, at the opening session today of that organization's convention, the most important feature of the day's business was the appointment of the committee on resolutions. This committee will formulate what John O'Callaghan, the national secretary, termed "the message that will express to England the sentiment, not only of Irish-Americans, but of the entire Irish race."

The convention sent the following telegram to Mr. Redmond:

United Irish League of America, assembled in convention in Philadelphia, send heartfelt greetings to kindred in Ireland and to leaders of the Irish parliamentary party. We pledge united and hearty support of this organization to the pledge-bound and the united party working under John E. Redmond's leadership for Irish national self-government.

The report of Secretary O'Callaghan stated that the pledge made by the organization at its convention in New York two years ago to raise $50,000 to aid Mr. Redmond and his colleagues had not been fulfilled, but that upwards of $70,000 had been sent to "sustain the national war-chest in Ireland."

UTE BAND STILL WANDERING

Indians Who Left Allotments in Utah Now Moving Toward South Dakota.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 2.—Inspector McLaughlin, who was sent by the bureau of Indian affairs to induce a wandering band of 200 Utes from Utah to return to their homes, is now in this state, but is having difficulty in locating the Indans. They have apparently learned of his errand and have taken up their journey toward South Dakota. The Utes were recently allotted lands in Utah and cannot be ordered back to the reservation, although an attempt will be made to induce them to return to their homes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A telegram from Indian Inspector McLaughlin received at the Interior department today says the band of Ute Indians, who have been encamped in central Wyoming, are hunting in the northeastern part of the state, about eighty miles west of Newcastle, where the inspector says he will try to induce them to return to their reservation.

THREE PACKING FIRMS FINED

Omaha, Armour and Libby Companies Found Guilty of Selling Short Weight Lard at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The Omaha Packing company, Armour & Co. and Libby, McNeil & Libby were adjudged guilty of selling short weight lard and a fine of $25 was imposed upon each of them today by Judge Sheldon. The packers, through their attorney, Ralph Crews, contended that there was no violation of the laws so long as the lard and its packages equaled the weight of the lard they purported to sell.

All the big Chicago packers today became members of the newly organized American Meat Packers' association. Members of the executive committee of the organization called on the heads of the various concerns and explained the project and presented a copy of the constitution and bylaws. As a result the Chicago packers joined the organization.

WILD WEST SHOW IS BURNED

One Man Perishes in Flames and Nearly All Animals Are Killed.

GENEVA, O., Oct. 2.—Cummins' Wild West show, owned by Walter L. Main, was destroyed by fire in winter quarters here early today. One man—an employe—was burned to a crisp. All the animals in the building, except four elephants and two horses, were consumed by the flames. The loss will be about $40,000, with no insurance.

The fire is supposed to have started from a lighted cigar or cigarette.

FIRST GREAT PARADE

Industrial Procession Makes Fine Impression on Thousands Who See It.

CROWD LARGEST AT DAYLIGHT MARCH

Mass of People is Tremendous and the Weather is Beyond Criticism.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR THE BEST FLOATS

King Ak-Sar-Ben Comes Unto His Loyal, Waiting Subjects Tonight.

ELECTRICAL PAGEANT FEW HOURS OFF

Throngs Continue to Pour Into Carnival Grounds and Shout at the Airship and Other Wonders.

Weather: Fair and slightly warmer.

Attractions:

Street fair at carnival grounds.

"45 Minutes from Broadway" with Fay Templeton at the Boyd.

"Bedford's Hope," at the Krug.

"Turned Up," at the Burwood.

Vaudeville at the Orpheum.

Airship ascension at 4:45 p. m.

Tonight, Electrical pageant and advent of King Ak-Sar-Ben XII.

Thursday afternoon, Flower parade.

Friday night, coronation ball at Coliseum.

Attendance—	This Year.	Last Year.
Wednesday	2,653	3,257
Thursday	8,196	5,483
Friday	6,740	6,033
Saturday	17,795	13,481
Monday	10,181	12,231
Tuesday	24,644	16,006

Route for Tonight's Parade.

Sixteenth street from Cuming to Howard, Howard east to Fourteenth, north to Douglas, east to Tenth, south to Farnam, west to Nineteenth, south to Harney, east to Fifteenth, north to Capitol avenue.

Prize Winners in Parade.

First, artistic float, Hayden Bros.

Second, artistic, Byrne-Hammer company.

Third, artistic, J. L. Brandeis & Sons.

First, mechanical float, Paxton & Gallagher company.

Second, mechanical, M. E. Smith & Co.

Third, mechanical, Andrew Murphy & Son.

First, most comical float, City Steam Laundry.

Most original float, Alamito Sanitary Dairy company.

The industrial parade was a good one, the crowd was tremendous and magnificent, the weather was glorious; all told, Tuesday proved another splendid triumph for Ak-Sar-Ben.

The prizes awarded after yesterday's parade are noted above, but the names of the judges are not disclosed.

Efforts have been made at estimating such crowds as that of yesterday; these efforts are vain—they are futile. It was simply one great, dense mass of people, through which the great serpentine wound it length. If people were more numerous in any one place along the line of march it was on the court house square, facing on Farnam street, because the area there afforded greater room. The terraced lawn, the steps, the windows, all parts of the court house and grounds were literally packed with people.

And now for the advent of the king, the twelfth ruler of the house of Ak-Sar-Ben. Leading the great electrical pageant that monarch triumphantly will march into the chief city of his realm tonight and proudly proclaim his majesty.

This is always a brilliant function and promises to gain instead of lose lustre on this occasion. Everything that goes to contribute to an auspicious advent assures that. The kingdom is more prosperous and the people more happy than ever. It is bound to be a climax of impressive grandeur.

Order of Parade.

Battalion of Police under command of Chief Donahue.

Board of Governors in three hacks.

Carnival Indian Band, with Geronimo as Drum major.

Byrne-Hammer Dry Goods Company.

Carnival Baby of 1907 (in black).

J. J. Derlight & Co., Ak-Sar-Ben State Bank burglars making an unsuccessful attack on the safe.

J. L. Brandeis & Sons.

D. J. O'Brien & Co., Candies.

Holdrege Band.

Omaha Tent & Awning Company.

W. S. Balduff, three automobiles.

Nebraska Clothing Company.

Omaha Band.

M. E. Smith & Co.

Paxton-Gallagher Company.

Western Distilling Company.

Peregoy & Moore Company, cigars.

J. H. Haney, saddles and harness.

Hayden Bros., musical instruments, with children's string orchestra playing.

Schmoller & Mueller Piano Company.

Regent Shoe Company.

Cowboy Band, Bonesteel, S. D.

Union Pacific Motor Car.

Harding Creamery Company.

City Steam Laundry.

Omaha Band.

H. J. Penfold & Co.

Sutton Band.

Stroud & Co., agricultural implements, three floats.

Midland Glass Company.

Storz Brewing Company.

Alamito Sanitary Dairy, with Jersey cow on float.

Andrew Murphy & Son, blacksmiths.

Omaha Gas Company, roofing material.

Central City Band.

Metz Brewing Company.

F. D. Parmer & Co., coffees.

Omaha Mitten Company.

Allen P. Ely & Co., Foos Gasoline Engines.

Omaha Police Patrol Wagon.

A. J. Kaiser & Linsel, wagon makers and painters.

Chimney Sweeping Company, two wagons.

Procession of Commerce.

In one long, harmonious procession the diversified commercial interests of Omaha yesterday afternoon paraded through the streets of King Ak-Sar-Ben's imperial city. It was a case of the stores coming to the shoppers. It was a case of Omaha's business interests on wheels. The stores were closed and happy sales people and proprietors saw pass before them in miniature the things of which they have been a part for so many years. It was a practical display of the wonderful commercial houses of the Gate City, and yet so artistic were the floats, so harmonious were the colors, so interesting and impressive was the effect of the whole, the thousands and tens of thousands who had congregated along the line of march were entertained and delighted. The parade carried a moral, but it pleased.

The official title of the display, named by the officials of the court of King Ak-Sar-Ben, was "Omaha's Industrial Parade." It carried the old-timer back to the days still remembered, when Omaha was merely the passageway to the west and not the stopping place; it carried him back to the few small store buildings and no manufacturers; back to the ferry boats and the fords. The comparison shows the accomplishment of the seemingly impossible.

Prize for Best Float.

Not only pride in his own business and in the imperial city, but the offer of a prize for the most original and the most beautiful floats impelled the proprietor to do his best in his representations. This accounts for the uniform beauty of every