great margin between the price of crude and the price of finished proce therefore be attributable either tablishment of unduly low prices and the price of finished products might therefore be attributable either to the establishment of unduly low prices for crude, or to the establishment of unduly high prices for finished products, or to both combined. It is impossible, however, to determine precisely how far the producer and the consumer, respectively, are affected. There are no data by which to determine with certainty what constitutes a fair price to producers; to do so would require complete evidence concerning the average profits of crude-oil producers. There is little doubt, however, that is general the exclusive margins extorted by the eral the exclusive margins extorted by Standard have been chiefly an expi-tion of the consumer.

Oil Business Complex. The petroleum business is highly complex and the study of price movements requires the consideration of very numerous factors. There are a number of different kinds of crude off, each commanding a different price and yisiding different products. From every kind of crude at least several products are derived, and from some the number is very great. The products are sold by different methods, and the prices which they bear differ greatly in different localities. Nevertheless, substantially correct conclusions with regard to price moverect conclusions with regard to price move-ments can be gained from consideration of the principal factors, excluding the numerous minor factors which have, even the aggregate, comparatively little

The year lied marks the culmination of the profits of the Standard Oil company on its domestic business, and on its total domestic and foreign business as well. The domestic and foreign business as well. The anthracitz coal strike of 1902 caused a shortage of fuel, which led to an increased consumption of illuminating oil for fuel purposes during the winter of 1903-3. The price of illuminating oil rose greatly at this time and drew the prices of other products with it, and to a less extent that of crude oil. The occasion for these high prices soon ceased, but though there was some decline during the summer of 1903, there was mother marked advance toward the close of the year, particularly in illuminating oil, the most important product.

The Standard appears to have taken advantage of the precedent established the preceding winter to excuse an extraordinarily high level of prices. The average margin for illuminating oil during the first half of 1904 was nearly as high as during the first half of 1905. Toward the middle of 1904, however, prices began to fall. This was probably due largely to the Standard's fear that the continuation of such extortionate prices would tempt new commettionate prices would tempt new commettionate tionate prices would tempt new cor tors into the field. The development of the new oil fields of Kansas, Texas and Call-fornia at this time offered greater possi-bilities to competitors than had existed

Notwithstanding the decline in during the latter part of 1904, which co-tinued into 1905, the margin between it price of crade oil and the prices of i products was higher during 1905 than products was higher during 1936 than it had been in the earlier years covered by the statistics. Thus the margin between Pennsylvania crude and illuminating oil for 1936 was 5.9 cents, as compared with 5.3 cents in 1838 and 5.2 cents in 1839. The margin between the price of Pennsylvania crude oil and the weighted average price of its principal products for the first half of 1935 was 7.7 cents, as compared with 8.5 cents for the year 1838.

Standard Profits Enormous. The profits of the Standard Oil company

The profits of the Standard Oil company are enormous, both in absolute amount and in proportion to the investment of the company. As far as can be determined from the available evidence, moreover, the profits during recent years have been much higher in relation to investment than during earlier years, as might be expected from the advance in the margin between the prices of finished petroleum products and prices of crude cit.

The Standard Oil company has never made public reports of its business other than its rates of dividends. Precise evidence regarding the profits of the Standard from 1882 to 1886 were, however, presented in a private law suit some time ago. In the testimony before Judge Landla in the federal court at Chicago in July, 1997, also. Mr. Pratt, secretary of the Sandard Oll company, admitted the amount of the profits, in round numbers, for 1993, 1994, and 1995. On the basis of these two sources of the fermions of the profits of the same of for 1993, 1994, and 1995. On the basis of these two sources of information and of the reported rates of dividends the following table has been prepared, which shows, as far as available data permit the relation of the dividends and profits of the Standard Oil campany and the preceding Standard Oil trust to the amount of stock or trust certificates outstanding and to the nat value of assets:

3,695,253.00 4,00%,086,50

6,832,500,00

\$164,490,460,50

10,966,030.70 32,692,500.00 19,175,000.00

35,401,788.00 38.00 39,335,320.00 40.00 39,385,320.00 40.00

22,076,916.18 24.15

Claims Disproven.

The representatives and defenders of the Standard on company, as a correlative of their unwarranted claim that it has been the cause of the reduction in prices, make the further claim that the Standard's domination of the industry today is due to the fact that it furnishes products at reasonable prices and that the less efficient independent concerns are unable to extend their business because they cannot afford to sell so cheaply.

extend their business because they cannot afterd to sell so cheaply.

One sufficient proof that this argument is not well founded is found in the statistics regarding price discrimination which will be presented later. It will be shown that the prices are very much lower in places where independent concerns sell oil than in other places. It follows that if the independent

if the independent concerns are able to live on the basis of the prices which they secure in their particular markets, they could make large profils if they could market their oil throughout the country and obtain ayerage prices as high as the average obtained by the Standard on its own business.

Prices Not Lower.

A further proof that, on the average, the Standard's prices are not lower than those which independent concerns can afford to make is found in a comparison of the costs of independent concerns wit hithe Standard's costs. The costs of the present independent concerns in the oil industry.

\*Also stock dividend of 20 per cent, amounting to \$15,028,200. \*Including \$3,497,800 in shares of Natural Gas trust.

\$71,116,100

Total to

Grand

Average

1882...

plus a normal rate of profit, are less than to argue that the independents today are tion coats of the Standard plus its exter-tionate profits. This fact, which is clearly demonstrated in this report, shows that if the country were supplied with petroleum products wholly by smaller competing concerns prices would be lower than those the Standard charges on the average. It means that the Standard has pocketed the profits arising from its economies and large additional monopoly profits besides. The Standard's advantage over present profits arising from its economies and large additional monopoly profits besides. The Standard's advantage over present competitors is greater with respect to the pipe-line business than with respect to any other branch of the petroleum industry. There is no doubt that a concern controlling an enormous pipe-line system and handling an enormous volume of oil can do business more cheaply than a smaller concern. A comparison of the estimated costs of pipe-line transportation by the Standard with the costs of the Fure Oil company, the most important independent pipe-line concern in the older oil fields, shows a very considerable difference. In the local gathering of crude oil by pipe lines the Standard's operating costs are estimated at not to exceed 5 cents per barrel, while those of the Pure Oil company, a subsidiary concern) are nearly 8 cents per barrel.

\*\*Unfair Methods\*\*.

The difference in costs between Standard

than 1½ cents per gallon, on the average, for all petroleum products.

The excess of the profits of the Standard on its domestic business above a normal competitive orofit is greater even than 1½ cents per gallon. The profits of the Standard on the sefining and marketing business alone at five of its plants (Lima, O., Whiting, Ind.; Sugar, Creek, Mo.; Neodesha, Kan., and Florence, Colo.) have been shown above to average about 2.3 cents per gallon. If to this be added a profit on pipe-line transportation, the total would become at least 3 cents per gallon.

Profits Too High.

Profits Too High.

Would become at least 3 cents per gallon.

Profits Too High.

The profit of the Standard on its investment for the business of these five refining plants was found to be about 42 per cent, and it is highly probable that the Standard's profit on pipe-line business is fully as great in percentage.

Forty-two per cent is at least four times the average profit in a competitive manufacturing business. If, therefore, the total profit of the Standard on the products of these five plants was equal to 3 cents per gallon, an average profit would be not over & cent per gallon. The excess of the Standard's profit over an average competitive profit is thus at least 2% cents per gallon or much more than the possible difference of 1% cents between Standard and independent costs. This means simply that even if the products of independent concerns cost them 1% cents per gallon more than the Standard's product cost. They could yet make a good profit at prices considerably less than the Standard gives the consumer none of the advantage due to its superjor efficiency.

Again, the statistics of the Waters Pierce

Again, the statistics of the Waters Pierce

\$ 8,698,254.16 6,943,704.06 3,489,863.73

2,621,450.44 4,224,671.39 7,961,381.84

7,800,653,30 3,787,354,05

3,874,325,54 7,645,578,60 3,830,019,10

\$79,530,025,14

5,302,401.68

17,700,000.00

9.174.878.3

16,544,323,54 24,078,076,60 34,077,515,10

16, 269, 432, 38

81,100,000.00

\$7,000,000,00

\$ 65,321,832.40 72,869,596.46 75,858,960.19

106,222,112.25

tation, refining and marketing—which cannot exceed 1½ cents per gallon.

The proof is therefore clear that the enormous profits of the Standard Oil company are due not merely to superior efficiency, but also to monopoly power. Independent concerns could, if they had the opportunity, afford to sell oil at prices less than the Standard charges on the average in the country as a whole. The Standard Oil company gives the public none of the benefit of its superior efficiency, but, on the contrary, charges prices higher than those which would exist in the absence of such a combination.

This comparison of Standard and inde-

pendent competing concerns in the oil in-dustry, each considerably more efficient than even the most efficient of the present

than even the most efficient of the present independent concerns. It would be absur-

15.3

It has been shown that the chief ad-vantage which the Standard has over in-dependent concerns in respect to costs is in the pipe line business. Transportation in the pipe line business. Transportation of petroleum by pipe line is a quasi-public service, corresponding to transportation by railroad. It is the duty of transporting concerns to charge reasonable rates. It is the duty of the Standard pipe lines, under the laws of several states and under the federal law, to act as common carriers, transporting oil for others at reasonable rates. If the Standard did this, its advantage over its present competitors would be enormously reduced. As has been shown in part 1 of this report, the Standard pipe lines have very generally failed and refused to transport oil for others, and in the rare cases where they do so have charged altogether extortionate rates. One of the principal advantages, therefore, which the Standard possesses over com-The difference in costs between Standard and independent concerns in the marketing of petroleum products is very slight. Although by means of unfair methods of compellion the Standard has been able to prevent independent concerns from establishing the system of tank-wagon delivery as widely as they would have done under normal conditions, the independents nevertheless market a large proportion of their oil by this method. The accounts of several independent concerns operating tank-wagon systems in large cities, supplemented by careful estimates by other similar concerns, show substantially no difference between their costs and those of the Standard. In six cities for which approximately correct data were secured the tank-wagon marketing costs of independent concerns ranged from . So cent per gallon to 1.57 cents per gallon. Considering all the branches of the oil industry together, the difference in cost between Standard and independent concerns is not great. The difference in respect to pipe-line transportation may be put at about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent per gallon in respect The difference in costs between Standard One of the principal advantages, therefore, which the Btandard possesses over competitors in respect to costs is an improper and even an illegal advantage.

Even by the aid of this advantage in respect to pip lines, however, the Standard, as has siready been demonstrated, does not, as a matter of fact, sell oil for less than its competitors can afford to Extortion is Alleged. does not as a matter of fact, sell oil for less than its competitors can afford to charge. It exarts a profit over and above all the profits whe to its economies. The question arises how the Standard is able to maintain its substantial monopoly while still charging such prices. What, it may be asked, is to prevent independent concerns from either taking away part of the Standard's trade or forcing it to reduce prices? The answer to this question is found in the unfair practices of the Standard. between Standard and independent con-cerns is not great. The difference in re-spect to pipe-line transportation may be put at about %-cent per gallon; in respect to refining, at from ½ to ½ cent, while in respect to marketing, there is substantially no difference. At the outside, the superior efficiency of the Standard in the three branches of the business combined would not represent a difference in cost of more than 1½ cents per gallon, on the average, for all petroleum products.

cient and economical than they are today

Unfair Practices.

dard.

The most important of these, the cornerstone on which the Standard's power was first built up, was railroad discrimination. The Standard was able to maintain in position this primary support of its domination down nearly to the present time—that is, until its system of preferential freight rates, secret or open, was exposed by the report of this bureau on the transportation of petroleum in May, 1995. The difference between the rates charged to the Standard by the railroads and the rates charged to the railroads and the rates charged to dependent concerns for similar service us, in many cases and for enormous cas, been alone greater than a fair

Unfair Methods of Selling. Almost equally effective in maintaining the Standard's position have been its unfair methods of competition in the selling of products. The immense importance of the practice of price discrimination in restraining the business of competitors and augmenting the aggregate profits of the Standard will be set forth later. The bureau has also secured a great mass of evidence regarding other unfair practices of the Standard, most of which, however, are simply auxiliary means of rendering of the Standard, most of which, however, are simply auxiliary means of rendering price discrimination effective. Thus, the Standard maintains bogus independent companies and thereby is able to escape the disadvantage due to anti-trust sentiment, as well as to cut prices to the particular customers of competitors without incurring the further loss of cutting prices to the entire trade in the locality. Again, the Standard maintains an elaborate system of espionage on the business of independent concerns, in particular securing almost complete reports of their receipts almost complete reports of their receipts and shipments of oil by bribing railroad employes. This practice enables the Standard to direct its policy of local price cutting in the most effective manner. Other less important methods of unfair competition pursued by the Standard are the giving of short measure and december.

Again, the statistics of the Waters Pierce Oil company above mentioned show that during 1903 its average profit on the marketing of illuminating oil in the United States was 2.6 cents per gallon, and that it made 40.6 per cent on its investment in the United States. Had the Waters Pierce been content with 10 per cent on its capital, it would have made only 0.7 cent per gallon on the average. This excess of 1.9 cents per gallon above the amount necessary to give an average competitive profit, occurring in the marketing branch of the business alone, was greater than the difference between Standard and independent concerns in respect to the cost of all three petition pursued by the Standard are the giving of short measure and deception regarding the quality of the olf-sold.

Without railroad discriminations and unfair methods of competition the Standard could never have maintained its great proportion of the oil business in the United States, while at the same time extorting such immense profits from the American consumer. The claim of the Standard that its control of the business is due to its ability to maintain low prices because of superior efficiency is a complete misrepresentation of the facts. concerns in respect to the cost of all three stages of the business—pipe-line transpor-

## TWO OUT FOR SUPREMEJUDGE

(Continued from First Page.)

called in to arbitrate the case. That one would get off the track for the other if requested by the party leaders is taken for granted, because the privilege of carrying a banner to defeat is not highly valued, and the failure of any opposition to materialize against the republicans in many plied: udicial districts is accepted as indicating lack of spirit among the old "allied reform But even the democrats admit that to force fusion with a club in the bad taste in the mouth, to say nothing of its disorganizing and demoralizing effect.

News of Nebraska

M'COOL JUNCTION—The Blue River bank has filed articles of incorporation increasing their capital to \$15,000. OSCEOLA—Polk county has an assessed valuation of \$5,773,040, and it will have to ay to the state as taxes the sum of \$26,-

UPLAND-The new German Lutheran church two miles south of town will be opened on Sunday with services morning and evening, and dinner on the church

UPLAND—Last week the curfew ordinance was put in effect for the first time. As a result, the streets are remarkably free from children after 8 o'clock, and the citizens are congratulating the town board n this new move.

BRADSHAW—The First National bank of Bradshaw has purchased the Canfield utilding in which is the Bradshaw Republican office. The old frame building will be moved and a large new modern brick will be built for the bank.

OSCEDIA—J. C. Arneld son of H. T. OSCEOLA—J. C. Arnold, son of H. T. Arnold, one of the early settlers of Polk ounty, died last week at National City. 2al. He was a graduate of Osceola high chool and a member of Osceola lodge No. 5. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

OSCEOLA—There and Accepted Masons.
OSCEOLA—There are two misses that are candidates before the primaries on the republican ticket, Miss Flo Detweller and Miss Ethel Blake for county superintendent of schools. Other candidates are: Andrew P. Buckley for county clerk, William Harrier for sheriff, Claus H. Anderson for county treasurer, and Henry H. Campbell for county judge.

NORTH PLATTE—The State Junes Nov.

NORTH PLATTE—The State Junior Normal school, which has been in progress here for six weeks last past, closed yesterday, when the examinations were ended. Fifteen received state elementary teachers' certificates. The total enrollment of the attendance rescaled 170. The normal way tendance rescaled 170.

This comparison of Standard and independent costs also confirms the conclusion previously reached, that the Standard can claim no credit for such reduction in prices as has taken place since the early history of the industry. If independent concerns can today sell oil profitably for less than the Standard charges, it follows that is dependent concerns, in the absence of any great combination, could have reduced prices more than they actually have been reduced. This conclusion is the stronger when it is borne in mind that, had the Standard never secured any such domination in the industry, there would almost certainly have arisen a number of independent competing concerns in the oil incortificates. The total enrollment of the attendance reached 170. The normal was under the management of County Superintendent Trotter of this county, and Dr. J. A. Beattie, formerly president of the Peru State Normal, was president.

UPLAND—The Upland Fair association is applying for articles of incorperation. The company has bought thirty-four acres south of town and will erect suitable buildings, grandstand, etc., and iay out a race course and ball diamond. It is the intention to bold a district fair here next year. The directors are O. L. Campbell, H. Rogors, H. Shryock and L. Hines. One part of the property will be surveyed into lots and sold to help defray expenses,

UPLAND—R. D. Choquette while returning from Campbell in his automobile had a narrow escape from a serious accident. ing from Campbell in his automobile had a narrow escape from a serious accident. While approaching the top of a hill something went wrong with the machine and as the brake refused to work the autoran down the hill backwards at a terrific rate. Mr. Chooquette managed to keep it in the road until it swerved and struck the fence, damaging the machine greatly but fortunately not injuring any of the six occupants. six occupants.

YORK-So far York county has the only YORK—So far York county has the only candidates for district judge in this judicial district. Mr. Fred C. Powers, one of York's ablest attorneys, has announced nis candidacy for the republican nomination this week and Mr. George Corcoran, attorney, present court stenographer and one time deputy attorney, is being favorably mentioned by democrat and populist papers in the district as an ideal candidate for nomination on the fusion ticket for district judge.

## DEATH RECORD.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 4 .- (Special Tele gram.)-C. A. Bartlett, one of the pioneers of this city and the Black Hills, long prominent in Hughes county politics, died at his home in this city this morning after a lingering illness of more than a year.

more efficient by reason of the existence of the Standard. Doubtless they have borrowed some improvements which the Standard was initiated, just as, on the other hand, the Standard has borrowed some which independents have initiated. But, in Great Wealth Taken from the Trees, which independents have initiated. But, in view of all the restraints which the Stand-While Timber Values Remain. ard by its unfair competitive methods has piaced upon the development of the business of the independent concerns, there can be not the slightest question that under a regime of free competition the independent concerns would have become more efficient and economics.

MILLION AND HALF IN YEAR

Far Bigger Returns Are Promised When Results of Gifford Pinchot's New Policy Are Fully Realized.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 -- (Special.)-The national forests, which were originally designated as forest reserves, promise to be guite a profitable investment for the federal government and incidentally for the people who form that government. It was supposed, when the forest policy was first established, that the result would simply be the tying up of vast areas of wooded land in the form of preserves, which should be invaluable for any purpose whatever, but since the Hon. Gifford Pinchot has been made chief forester, he has determined that millions of dollars can be annually taken from the forests owned by the government without destroying the timber values of these growing tracts. It is only within a its creation. A state committee is but a year or two that any real financial returns have been received and, indeed, the national forests scarcely pay the cost of maintenance, but that will come later. The forest, surveys have just issued a statement show-

cial standpoint during the last fiscal year. This statement shows that the total recelpts from business on the national forests for the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$1,829,917.83, more than double the receipts convention, another state central comfor the preceding fiscal year, and the sum which goes to the states and territories, by law, to swell the county school and road funds where national forests are located- state convention, and although I am a double, reaching the considerable sum of

ing the result of their labors from a finan-

\$153,991.79. There is food for thought in the fact that, except for Arizona, California and Utah, the states which derive the greatest benefit of Ohio to indorse William H. Taft a year from the returns of forest management are Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, the six states in which congress last year forbade the ad- of an older statesman say-'God save me dition of new national forests execpt by its from my fool friends." own act. As compared with the figures for last year, Montana's share, \$30,655.42, is this year over three times larger; Idaho's \$19,-122.92, almost three times; Oregon's \$13,-920.89, almost twice; Wyoming's \$16,690,

about two and one-half times. New Yukon Boundary Survey. The recent copy of a Canadian paper recived in Washington contained a some- after his term in the Philippines by his what sensational story which seems to have escaped the American newspaper. The story was in the form of a special stood, died from the effects of blood poisondispatch from Forty Mile, up in the Yukon ing resulting from the handling of tainted district, and was to the effect that the International Boundary commission had discovered an error in the line of the 141st meridian, which will result in the transfer of a wedge-shaped slice of territory to the Alaska-Yukon district, from the authority of the Dominion government to that of the United States. The dispatch went on to say that this wedge-shaped strip begins with a thin edge at the Yukon river boundary and runs south several hundred miles, making the wedge grow wider. It

is also asserted that the Poker creek miners assert that many mining claims Coffin, said that while he was in the Philheretofore recorded as being on the Canadian side, may now be found on the American side, and that they will ask the emitted a stench that almost paralyzed the Canadian sovernment for a refund of their licenses, royalties and renewal fees paid. The closing paragraph of the dispatch claims that the new boundary line also carbolic acid, the best known disinfectants, but still, with all their precautions, if one being exploited by the Guggenheim com-

pany. The attention of Acting Secretary State Adee was called to this dispatch today and he was asked whether or not the State department has any information concerning this important discovery of the surveyors. To this inquiry Mr. Ades re-

"The fact is that former surveys have been merely guesswork and the line now run follows the 141st meridian accurately. The stories that Canada or the United face of a direct popular expression at the States would either gain or lose territory primary polls against it would leave a are entirely without basis. Neither country will by any possibility gain or lose any territory worth considering. The line as it has been thus far run indicates only a difference of from five to sixty feet from the original guesswork survey. There have versally circulated among the communities been and will be no internatonal complications growing out of the line of this boundary. Great Britain and the United States have by treaty agreed to stand by the divisional line as it may be determined by the joint commission which is conducting the survey. Thus far, the original line, which was practically imaginary, has been proved almost absolutely correct and the small divergence will neither cause gain

or loss, to either Canada or this country. There will be absolutely no difference in the jurisdiction of the respective governments over the mining or other claims in the Yukan Valley as a result of the new He, however, is not altogether familiar

Tens that Pass for Twenties. "U. S. Auditor of the Treasury Dept.." The issuance of the new \$10 gold certificates has caused a great deal of annoyance and some loss to merchants throughout the country. In the city of Washingdecided novelty elsewhere. ton, where these new evidences of the government obligations are perhaps more comsqueezers," has an impression that each mon than elsewhere, numerous complaints visit of the stork bearing in its beak a have reached the Treasury department conmale child, six consecutive times, entitles cerning the danger of issuing notes of the im to a cash bonus from the United States smaller denominations so similar in design reasury of \$1,500. Undoubtedly he needs and color to those of the higher. Hereto the money, as most any husband would fore, the "yellow back," so-called, has under the circumstances, but unfortunately. stood for a \$20 bill and the sudden loosenexcept by word of mouth from President ing of thousands of dollars worth of \$10 Roosevelt, who so frequently urged the certificates led to many frauds, which are cople of the United States to go forth and the basis of the complaint. A casual giance sultiply, there is no appropriation in the at the back of the \$10 certificate leads to United States treasury to reward wedded the impression that it may be a \$20 and ouples who have taken his advice. numberless sharpers have profited by this The letter of Mr. Kappenman of Hilfact through rushing into business places nore, S. D., reached Auditor Andrews of and asking for change for 130, at the same Hastings. Neb., who referred it to Auditor Robert Persons of South Dakota. Auditor time depositing on the counter one of the new tens. During the last week no less Persons will in all probability pass it along than seven different business houses in to Oyster Bay and probably when it Washington have complained that they reaches the nummer home of the president have been defrauded by this means, and the chief executive will call the "six similar stories have come from other sections of the country. But the issue has an autograph attachment. already been floated and even if the Treasury department should see its way clear NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Aug. 4 .- (Bpeto call in these new bills with a view to (at.) Saturday was the last day to file substituting for them a note less like the ames of candidates whose names are to \$30 bills than they are—it would be difficult to do so. In fact, it has been the experience in the past that whenever an issue has been called in, years were required to

of further fraud.

Poraker Still Fighting.

eye state and the eventual elimination of

the war secretary as a presidential pos-

go before the primaries. No democratic ticket was put up, excepting that James White, a prominent citizen of Sutherland. filed as candidate for county commissioner. get the outstanding obligations all back Two socialists expended the required fees in the Treasury department. The subject to get their names on the ballots. Robert is likely to receive attention at an early Douglas of Myrtle also filed his name as cabinet meeting, and it is more than prob candidate on the republican ticket for able a change in the design may be effected, or else that the color will be varied county commissioner. This brings a number of candidates for this office. Judge Grimen so as to reduce to a minimum all danger will have no opposition as candidate for district judge. His administration of the office has been eminently satisfactory to all, The Ohio political situation has been The principal fight will center on the county treasurer, there being three repubthe subject of serious discussion among the politicians in Sashington, even lican candidates in the field, Charles Rob though the "dog days" are upon us. The bins, the present county assessor; Ray C failure of Secretary Taft to receive the Langford, the present deputy county treas unanimous indorsement of the state cenurer, and Lincoln Carpenter, formerly tral committee at its recent meeting is sheriff. The result will probably be to construed by his opponents to mean a doubt upon this office until the primary split in the republican party in the Buck-

votes are counted. Bee Want Ads Are Business Boosters ASSEMBLY DEFIES RAIN GOD

jure the chances of republican success in the presidential campaign in 1908 and a Dampness Mars But Does Not Prevent realignment of the forces now in control Sunday Services. of "the grand old party." On the other

sibility. It means, according to these

knowing ones, renewed factional strife in

that state which cannot but seriously in-

hand, the friends of Secretary Taft are

claiming a victory and are shouting his

name from the hill-tops as the successor

of President Roosevelt. , Senator Foraker, like a Roman of old,

refuses to be placated by a "sop," the

Indorsement of himself as his own suc-

cessor in the senate, on the ground that

the state central committee lacked authority to indorse anybody, and that its bustness is fixed by party regulation, it being

but the servant of the master, which in

this instance was the state convention

"The powers of a state central com

nittee vary in several states with which

I am familiar." said a United States sen-

ator who was in Washington this week.

but I know of no republican state com-

mittee clothed with power to indorse can

didates previous to a state convention. I

can conceive where a state committee

might want to express itself upon some

particular feature of party ethics, or a

party policy, but the prerogratives of a

state committee are limited to the powers

with which it is clothed at the time of

governing body in the larger sense and

really is an executive committee whose

powers extend over from one convention

central committee to conduct a campaign.

To arrange for meetings and for speakers,

to arrange for the financing of the cam-

paign and, when the smoke of battle lifts

mitee is made. I do not believe it was

Victim of Tainted Currency.

greebacks. His is not the first case by any

manner of means, of men dying from the

handling of tainted money, but it does

seem that the life of a paymaster in the

army should be seriously taken into ac-

count by the makers of our laws and some-

thing should be done at the next session

of congress to retire money that is in any

Colonel Charles M. Whipple of the pay

department, a son of Bishop Whipple of

Minnesota, who was associated with Major

ippines great quantities of money came in

from the English banks and when opened

of the cashiers had a cut or the slightest

scratch on his hands injurious results were

bound to occur, because of the handling of

England can give the United States cards

and spades on the question of the newness

of its banknotes. No matter how bright

looking an English bankbill may be when it

appears in the Bank of England, it is im-

mediately destroyed and a new bill of the

same denomination and the same serial

number takes it place. We, in Washing-

on, being near the Treasury department

and the place where greenbacks are made,

generally have new bills, but the people of

the west, who are under the dominion of

the national banks, get silver or tainted pa-

per money in exchange for their bright new

dollars. The reason why silver is so uni-

of the west and south is because the gov-

ernment pays the expressage on silver cur-

ency while the national banks throughout

the United States have to pay their own ex-

pressage on paper currency, plus insur-

ance. It is easily seen how the national

banks profit by this hocus-pocus. In view

of Major Coffin's death, isn't it about time

for the government to provide new paper

money for our long-suffering people in the

rural communities, particularly in the far-

Kappenman's "Six Straight."

W. A. Kappenman, a resident of Hilmore,

S. D., has a family of which he is proud.

with the great American game of draw

away islands of the Pacific?

way soiled.

ever contemplated that a state central

creating it.

CLARK ON SECULARISM

Declares No Distinction Should Re Drawn Between Sacred and Secular Matters, as Everything to Sacred.

MONDAY-Social Service Day. 9 A. M.-Elementary Subbath school 10 A. M.—"Appreciating the School," E. C. Knapp.
11 A. M.—"Bible Study," Rev. Daniel E. Jenkins, Ph. D., of the Omaha Theological seminary.

2:30 P. M.—Mrs. Draper Smith of the executive committee of the Omaha Social Service club presiding. Lecture. "The Juvenile Court," Judge Lee Estelle of Omaha. Lecture, "The Homeless Child," Re Father John Daly, rector of Boys' Hon Milwaukee, Wis.
Music by the Lincoln Male quartet.
8 P. M.—Lecture, "A Sample Case
Humor," Strickland W. Gillilan of

Baltimore American.
Music by the Lincoln Male quartet. Threatening rain failed to spoil Sunday orning for the Bellevue assembly, though the rain did fall later and mar the afterto another. It is the business of the state noon. Many were present in the morning from Bellevue, Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs to hear the sermon by Rev. Henry Clark, D. D. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God," was

to arrange for the calling of another Dr. Clark's text. The attainment of the convention when, on the convening of that kingdom consists in doing the will of the Father, he said. The kingdom is not, as some people imagine, their own church; it is not coming through the multiplicacommittee could blaze a pathway for a tion of numbers in any church.

"But wherever, in your church or mine," 10 per cent of the total-is also more than sincere admirer of Secretary Taft and will said the speaker, "is found a man who is do all in my state to secure a delegation trying to do the will of God, according to in his behalf. I think the friends of the the light which he has, the kingdom of secretary will rue their work when they God is coming in his soul,

called upon the state central committee "I'd like to tear down the barrier you have built between what you call sacred before the presidential contest begins. I and what you call secular. There should believe that Secretary Taft will wake up be no distinction; all life should be sacred. some fine morning and in the language Not that I'd have you think any less of the first day of the week, but I'd have you think more of the middle day. No lecture that is not fit to give on Sunday is fit to There died in the Philippines in the last give on any day; no lecture that is not week, under exceptionally sad circumfit to give in a church is not fit to give stances, one of nature's gentlemen, Eugene in any building. Not that I'd have you think Coffin, a major and paymaster of the United less of what you call your soul, but more States army. Major Coffin was one of the of what you call your mind and body. I most efficient paymasters in the service and think it is best not to tell the children he was marked for a splendid assignment they have souls, but that they have souls and have bodies, and in both the kingdom friend and admirer, Paymaster General Culis found." ver C. Sniffen. Major Coffin, it is under-

Personal Element in Preaching. Dr. Clark dwelt on the importance of the personal element in lecturing or preaching. or in any other means man uses to influence men. He spoke of the life of Jesus as one which would lead men to take Him at His word if they but got in touch with His personality "Our Lord and Master was the best mixer that this old world has ever known," he said. "The disciples and Mary and Martha and others round-about did what He told them without question because of the strength of His wonderful personality. If you want to do the will of God you will have to do as Jesus says, simply because He tells you. You and I can do God's will only as we come under the personal influence of Jesus Christ, We have to be spiritually hypnotized by

Christ." At noon Sunday school was conducted by E. C. Knapp of the Hartford (Conn.) School of Religious Pedagogy. There were as many grown people 's

tor of the First Christian church of Omaha delivered an address on "The Value of Christian Character to the World." In the evening J. P. Balley, state secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, gave a stereopticon lecture illustrative of the work of the association.

One of the big attractions of the course scheduled for tonight, when Strickland W. Gillian, the humorist of the Baltimore American, will lecture on "Sunshine and Awkwardness.'

CHURCH IS FIFTY YEARS OLD Fremont Congregationalists Celebrate Their Semi-Centennial.

FREMONT, Neb., Aug. 4 .- (Special.) -- The Congregationalists, Friday evening, began the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the local church by reognition service and rededication of the sacred edifice. Long before the hour fixed for the services nearly all the seats were occupied, and many, unable to gain admittance, contented themselves with a view of the new organ, the harmonious decorations of the walls and brilliant lights from the doorway. The music was under the direction of Mrs. A. E. Plambeck, organist and chorister. "Gloria," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, was given under the leadership of Prof. Weeks and was followed by the recognition services by the pastor, Re-W. H. Busa.

poker, as in a letter addressed to the D. V. Stephens delivered the "Salutation of the City." He referred to the age of received today, he cites the fact that there the organization, the oldest church in the are six in his "straight." A six straight city, to its embracing within its limits may be played in South Dakota, but it is people of all creeds and to its early use as a courthouse, public school, Mr. Kappenmen, the author of six "heart chamber, and that its founders dedicated it to the service of man. Hon. George L. Loomis responded on behalf of the church, He spoke briefly of the early history of Congregationalism in Nebraska and of Rev. Reuben Gaylord, who "brought Sunday to Omaha," and of Rev. Father Heaton, who organized the church on August, 1857, with but seven members. A reception followed the services in the church. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Buss, and wife; Hon. E. H. Barnard, who is the only surviving original member, and other early members of the church, former members and church officers, all numbering nearly 100, stood in the receiving line and received the congrat-

ulations of the members and visitors. Among the visiting clergymen were Dr. H. Bross of Lincoln, Rev. M. B. Harrison of Scribner, Rev. J. Axtell of Blair, Dr. A. T. Swing of Oberlin Theological seminary. former pastor, and Rev. J. B. Chase of Iowa and Rev. John Doane of Lincoln former pasturs.

The jubilee services will be continued tomorrow. In the morning at 10 o'clock the dedication of the new organ and anniversary sermon by the pastor. In the afternoon a "Service of Memory" will be held, at which there will be addresses upon the founder of the church by Rev. Isanc F. Heaton, Rev. L. F. Herry and others

Highway Robbery at North Platte. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Aug. 4-48pcial.)-The preliminary bearing was held-in the county court Saturday morning in the cases wherein four hoboes, who gave the names of J. W. Wade, Clarence David, William Douglas and Fred Williams, wore charged with highway robbers. The evidence was to the effect that these four forcibly took \$10.50 from the complaining witness, Henry Goph, and then gave 50 cents of it to Frank Freman to keep him from telling. This occurred within about two miles of the west line of Lincoln county along the Union Pacific railroad. Goph and Freman are also hoboes. None of the defendants had attorneys, but plended their own cases, and the evidence showed their guilt. William Douglas and Fred Williams asserted that they were not yet 15 yours old, so the court sentenced them to the reform school at Kearney, while the other two were bound over to the district court to answer the felony charge. Their bail as well as that of the complaining witness and Frank Freman, was fixed at \$500, which they were unable to give, and were accordingly put back in fail.

Coal Discovered Near Republican. ALMA, Neb., Aug. 4 .- (Special.) - A yein of coal, beside indications of other value. ble mineral deposits, has been discovered three miles southwest of Republican City. The discovery was made by S. O. Baker on Dr. S. M. Baker's farm, and an expert engineer from Pittsburg. Pa., has looked over the property and pronounced the indications good, both on the Baker and Mc Ciellan farms, near Prairie Dog creek.

The outcroppings of the coal can be seen along the base of Indian hill and the seam is from eighteen inches to twentysix inches thick. It is overlaid with a layer of slate, and beneath, is a tensfoot layer of bituminous clay, saturated with asphalt. There is also a layer of cement rock three feet thick, suitable for making the best quality of Portland cement. There is also a quantity of moulder's sand, an abundance of gypsum and indications of tron pyrites.

According to the engineer's estimate the amount of coal will reach half a million tons, and easily gotten at. A movement to interest local capital and form a company is already on foot.

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