THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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LIFE ON THE FARM

President Turns Attention to Improving Social Conditions.

COUNTRY LAGS BEHIND NATION

Economic Institutions Not Keeping Pace with Developments.

SPECIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED

It is Asked to Look Into Affair and Report by December.

SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Will Make Recommendations Basis of Suggestions for Legislation that Will Tend to Remedy Matters.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—With a view to bringing about better social, sanitary and economic conditions on American farms, President Roosevelt has requested five experts on country life to make an investigation into the whole matter and to report to him with recommendations for improvements. The report and recommendations, with any additional recommendations which the president himself may desire to make, will be incorporated in a message which the president will send to congress, probably early next year.

The men President Roosevelt has asked to act as an investigating committee are Prof. L. H. Bailey of the New York College of Agriculture, Henry Wallace of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Ia.; President Kenyon L. Butterfield, Massachusetts Agricultural college; Gifford Pinchot of the United States Forest reserve, and Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work, New York.

President Outlines Plans.

In a letter to Prof. Bailey, asking him to accept the chairmanship of the commission, the president outlines his desires in the direction of improvements on the farms. The letter follows:

My Dear Prof. Bailey: No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the wellbeing of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil, for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests. In the United States, disregarding certain sections and taking the nation as a whole, I believe it to be true that the farmers in general are better off today than they ever were before. We Americans are making great progress in the development of our agricultural resources. But it is equally true that the social and economic institutions of the open country are not keeping pace with the development of the nation as a whole. The farmer, as a rule, is better off than his forebears, but his increase in wellbeing has not kept pace with that of the country as a whole. While the condition of the farmers in some of our best farming regions leaves little to be desired, we are far from having reached so high a level in all parts of the country. In portions of the south, for example, where the Department of Agriculture, through the farmers' co-operative demonstration work of Dr. Knapp, is directly instructing more than 30,000 farmers in better methods of farming, there is nevertheless much unnecessary suffering and needless loss of efficiency on the farm. A physician, who is also a careful student of farm life in the south, writing to me recently on the enormous percentage of preventable deaths of children due to the unsanitary condition of certain southern farms, said:

"Personally, from the health point of view, I would rather see my own daughter, 9 years old, at work in a cotton mill than have her live as tenant on the average southern tenant one-horse farm. This apparently extreme statement is based upon actual life among both classes of people."

Better Crop, Then Better Living.

I doubt if any other nation can bear comparison with our own in the amount of attention given by the government, both federal and state, to agricultural matters. But practically the whole of this effort has hitherto been directed toward increasing the production of crops. Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming. In the beginning this was unquestionably the right thing to do. The farmer must first of all grow good crops in order to support himself and his family. But when this has been secured, the effort for better farming should cease to stand alone, and should be accompanied by the efforts for better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort and social advantages from the crops he grows as that he should get the largest possible return in crops from the land he farms. Agriculture is not the whole of country life. The great rural interests are human interests and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the farm.

This problem of country life is in the truest sense a national problem. In an address delivered at the semi-centennial of the founding of agricultural colleges in the United States a year ago last May, I said:

"There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage worker who does manual labor, and that is the tiller of the soil—the farmer. If there is one lesson taught by history, it is that the permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend upon the character of its country population more than upon anything else. No growth of wealth, no growth of cities can make up for a loss in either the number or the character of the farming population."

How to Improve Farm Life.

The farm grows the raw material for the food and clothing of all our citizens; it supports directly almost half of them; and nearly half the children of the United States are born and brought up on farms. How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier and more attractive? Such a result is most earnestly to be desired. How can life on the farm be kept on the highest level, and where it is not already on that level, be so improved and brightened as to awaken and keep alive the pride and loyalty of the farmers' boys and girls, of the farmer's wife and of the farmer himself? How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in the children that are born on the farm? All these questions are of vital importance not only to the farmer, but to the whole nation.

We hope ultimately to double the average yield of wheat and corn per acre; it will be a great achievement; but it is even more important to double the desirability, comfort and standing of the farmer's life.

It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for life on the farm, and whatever will brighten home life in the country and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives and daughters of farmers, should be done promptly, thoroughly and gladly. There is no more important person, measured by influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife, no more important home than the country home, and it is of national importance to do the best we can for both.

More Attention Owing Farmers.

The farmers have hitherto had less than full share of public attention along the lines of business and social life. There is too much belief among all our people that the prizes of life lie away from the farm. I am, therefore, anxious to bring before the people of the United States the question of securing better business and better living on the farm, whether by co-operation between farmers for buying, selling and borrowing, by promoting social advantages and opportunities in the country, or by any other legitimate means that will help to make country life more gainful, more attractive and fuller of opportunities, pleasures and rewards for the men, women and children of the farms.

I shall be very glad indeed if you will

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Tuesday, August 11, 1908.

1908		August				1908
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

THE WEATHER.

FOR OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS AND VICINITY—Showers Tuesday; rising temperature.

FOR NEBRASKA—Probably local showers Tuesday, with rising temperature.

FOR IOWA—Probably local showers Tuesday, with rising temperature.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Neb State Historical Society Box 1521

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	66
6 a. m.	65
7 a. m.	64
8 a. m.	68
9 a. m.	72
10 a. m.	76
11 a. m.	80
12 m.	82
1 p. m.	84
2 p. m.	84
3 p. m.	86
4 p. m.	85
5 p. m.	85
6 p. m.	83
7 p. m.	80
8 p. m.	78
9 p. m.	77

POLITICAL.

La[illegible] from Illinois primaries show[illegible] strong lead over Yates and [illegible] carry state for senator, [illegible] will contest his right before [illegible]ure. **Page 1**

Sena[illegible] tells Judge Taft that Taft will receive a majority of 35,000 in West Virginia. **Page 1**

DOMESTIC.

Texas complaint against an increase in freight rates is filed before the Interstate Commerce commission. **Page 1**

Captain Baldwin expresses confidence his dirigible will test over twenty-two miles an hour. **Page 1**

Four children were killed and ten other persons injured in a tenement fire in New York. **Page 1**

Attorney General Thompson in an opinion to Secretary of State Junkin sustains principal point made by Victor Rosewater in Neble protest. **Page 1**

Two persons are killed and two more injured in the explosion of a steam automobile near Painestown, O. **Page 1**

FOREIGN.

Loyalists at Tabriz shoot down American flag and wound man standing in doorway of American consulate. **Page 1**

LOCAL.

Police Judge Crawford proposes a sunrise court of hearing the cases of plain drunks in order that they may be released before work hours. **Page 1**

Torn envelope tells tale of belated bid of the World-Herald for the city printing. **Page 2**

Despite denials the Great Western announces new tariff on grain, which opens the Omaha market for all Nebraska towns. **Page 10**

Results of the ball games:

3—New York vs. Chicago—2.
5—Philadelphia vs. Pittsburg—1.
6—Brooklyn vs. Cincinnati—4.
9—St. Louis vs. Boston—3.

3—Washington vs. Detroit—2.
5-1—Cleveland vs. Philadelphia—0-2.
2—Chicago vs. New York—1.
5—Boston vs. St. Louis—0.

2—St. Paul vs. Minneapolis—1. **Page 9**

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
QUEBEC	Montrose	
BOSTON	Cymric	
NEW YORK	Bluecher	
NEW YORK	LaBretagne	
PHILADELPHIA	Mongolian	
LIVERPOOL	Republic	
SOUTHAMPTON	Philadelphia	
QUEENSTOWN		Lucania
GENOA		Florida

HAYWARD ACCEPTS NEW WORK

Leaves for East Thursday Morning to Confer with Chairman Hitchcock.

NORFOLK, Neb., Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Chairman William Hayward of the republican state central committee will leave Norfolk tomorrow morning for Lincoln and will start Thursday night for Chicago, where he will meet National Chairman Hitchcock the latter part of the week to confer with regard to his new position as secretary of the national committee.

Mr. Hayward will accept the new position at once and someone else will be chosen immediately to succeed him as chairman of the state committee. Frank Corrick, secretary of the state committee, reached here at noon, to go on to Valentine, to meet the county committee chairman tomorrow.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Aug. 10.—Now that Chairman William Hayward of the Nebraska republican committee will step up higher in the acceptance of the secretaryship of the national committee the many Johnson county friends of Hon. A. B. Allen would like to see that gentleman selected as state chairman.

STEAM AUTO EXPLOSION FATAL

Occupants of Car at Painesville, O., Are Hurled in All Directions.

PAINESVILLE, O., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Mary Bowden, 55 years of age, and Mrs. Rose Beckwith, 45 years old, were instantly killed and Fred Beckwith, 15 years old, was perhaps fatally injured and Bessie Beckwith, 18 years old, his daughter, badly bruised and burned by the explosion of a steam automobile about eight miles from Painesville today.

Beckwith, accompanied by his mother-in-law, wife and daughter, was on his way from their home at Windsor, O., to this city and was running his machine at a rate of about eight miles an hour when it exploded. The occupants of the car were hurled in all directions.

FIRE THREATENS BIG TREES

Famous Grove of Monsters in California in Danger of Destruction.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 10.—The forest fires in the vicinity of the famous grove of big trees in Calaveras county has broken out afresh and have reached the south grove. Apprehension is felt that the main grove of big trees will be attacked.

Bantz Made Assistant Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—G. C. Bantz was today appointed assistant treasurer of the United States, in place of the late J. F. Meline. Mr. Bantz was an employe of the Treasury department for thirty-five years and recently has filled the position of deputy assistant treasurer. William H. Gibson, assistant cashier of cash room, was promoted to be deputy assistant treasurer in place of Mr. Bantz. James A. Sample, now a chief of division, was appointed to be assistant cashier.

TAFT AGAIN AT HOT SPRINGS

Receives Promise of Elkins for 38,000 Majority in West Virginia.

RANK AND FILE WILL GOVERN

Chairman Woodruff of New York Committee Says Sentiment of Party Will Decide Question of Governor Nomination.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 10.—Judge W. H. Taft and party arrived here this morning from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the national republican committee, is expected to reach here Wednesday, when the West Virginia situation will be taken up with the leaders from that state. Mr. Swisher, republican candidate for governor of West Virginia, came here on the same train with Mr. Taft and will remain to see Mr. Hitchcock.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who reached here yesterday, had an extended conference with Mr. Swisher today, after which he said that he believed Mr. Swisher would be elected governor by 25,000 majority and that Mr. Taft would carry his state by 35,000 majority. It was not, he said, the desire of the leaders of his state to involve Mr. Taft in any factional difficulties in his state.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 10.—Mr. Taft and party left here early today for Hot Springs, Va. Not being familiar with all of the details of the arrangement by which Elmer Dover takes the secretaryship of the advisory committee of the republican national committee and William Hayward of Nebraska the secretaryship of the full committee, Mr. Taft said he had no statement to make at present.

Hughes Case to Rank and File.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—That the rank and file of New York republicans will dictate whether Charles E. Hughes will be renominated for governor was the substance of a statement made by State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, who returned today from the Adirondacks. Mr. Woodruff said:

"We have been trying to find out the real sentiment of the rank and file of the republican party of New York in a choice of a candidate for governor, and we are still seeking what the sentiment may reveal. The organization has every confidence in the rank and file of the republican party of this state to act wisely in the matter, and we see no reason to think that the body of republicans should not likewise have confidence in the organization. We shall be guided by what the party wants in this matter."

Chairman Woodruff announced that the temporary chairman of the state convention will be either Elihu Root or Joseph H. Choate, both of whom have signified their willingness to serve in that capacity. Whichever of the two is made temporary chairman, the other will be selected as permanent chairman. The date of the convention will be selected at a meeting at the republican club on Wednesday.

Payne Not a Candidate.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Congressman Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, denies that he is a candidate for governor of New York state. Congressman Payne said today:

"I am not and shall not be a candidate for governor. My present ambition is to be re-elected to congress and to help revise the tariff."

WILSON AND STRAUS TO SPEAK

Cabinet Members Will Take Part in Vermont Campaign.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture and Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor have both promised to make speeches in the republican campaign in Vermont. The election in that state will be held on September 1, and is the first in the list of states. The fact that two cabinet members are to participate in the campaign was announced tonight by Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock of the republican national committee.

Charles H. Keating of Mansfield, O., has been appointed assistant director of the speakers' bureau, and will have charge of the work at the Chicago headquarters.

When Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the republican national committee, reaches Chicago next Saturday, he will be met by George R. Sheldon, the treasurer of the committee; Richard V. Oulahan, director of the literary bureau, and General T. Coleman Dupont, director of the speakers' bureau.

James T. Williams, jr., will accompany Chairman Hitchcock on all of his travels, and will serve in the capacity of confidential secretary, this appointment having been announced today.

Representative J. Van Vechten Olcott of New York consulted with Chairman Hitchcock today concerning New York state politics. Frank C. Williams, state chairman of Vermont, and several other political leaders from that state will arrive here tonight for a conference with Mr. Hitchcock.

MACK TALKS CAMPAIGN FUND

Chairman Discusses Money Matters Before Leaving for Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Chairman Mack of the democratic national committee today conferred with National Committeemen Wade of Iowa and Wood of Michigan concerning the political situation in their states and the middle west in general. The matter of a campaign fund was again taken up with Governor Haskell and Colonel Moses C. Wetmore. J. H. Atwood, chairman of the speakers bureau, was expected here this afternoon. Mr. Mack will leave for Lincoln, Neb., tonight to attend the Bryan notification on Wednesday.

TEXAS COMPLAINT IS FILED

Objections of Shippers to Proposed Increase of Rates is Before Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The complaint of the railroad commission of Texas against the several railroads that have given notice of increase in freight rates which became effective in that state today was filed with the Interstate Commerce commission today. The charges contained in the complaint are similar to those made in the recent communication to Chairman Knapp by Allison Mayfield, chairman of the Texas Railroad commission, and already made public.

The Interstate Commerce commission will tomorrow notify railroads concerned in the increased rates, Texas common points, in reply to the complaint filed today by the Railroad commission of Texas within fifteen days. It is usual to give twenty days for the filing of a reply to a complaint.

GETTING IT DOWN TO A RUBBER STAMP BASIS.

From the Denver Republican.

A LABOR SAVING SUGGESTION TO MR. BRYAN.

DENEEN HAS STRONG LEAD

Available Returns Give Him Majority of 12,000 Over Yates.

FOSS TO CONTEST WITH HOPKINS

Latter Has Plurality, but Former Claims to Have Carried Majority of Senatorial Districts — Oglesby for Lieutenant Governor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Such returns as were available early today, in addition to those obtained last night, confirmed the republican nomination of Charles S. Deneen for governor and give the republican endorsement for United States senator to Albert J. Hopkins. From figures at hand, which are, however, incomplete, the majority vote of Deneen over Yates is probably not far from 12,000 to 15,000.

The vote for United States senator shows that Hopkins has about 18,000 plurality over Foss, but it is not certain that this estimate will hold. The returns from some counties may reduce Hopkins' lead materially. It is, however, considered certain by politicians that Hopkins will receive a strong plurality on the popular vote.

It is certain that Foss will carry the fight into the state legislature and a warm contest will ensue when that body meets next winter. Foss and his managers claim that he has carried a majority of the senatorial districts, and that the chief strength of the Hopkins vote, particularly in the city of Chicago has been in the democratic wards. It is claimed that the votes in the senatorial districts should be binding on the members of the legislature and therefore Foss and his friends argue that if even defeated on the popular vote he will have a majority of the legislature under instructions to him.

Oglesby for Lieutenant Governor.

The Hopkins managers deride this claim and assert that the vote of the state-at-large is the only thing that carries with it the party endorsement. The returns today seem to indicate that J. G. Oglesby has been nominated for lieutenant governor on the republican ticket, and that J. L. Pickering has been chosen by the democrats as their candidate for clerk of the supreme court. These were the only offices on which the result was last night in doubt.

The returns from the country precincts continue to come in slowly. Definite figures are most difficult to obtain on many of the votes, particularly those on the democratic ticket. Because of the general interest felt in the bitter struggles for the republican gubernatorial nomination and for the republican endorsement for senator, the election judges generally have counted the votes of that party first. Enough figures are obtainable, however, to show that Lawrence B. Stringer of Lincoln has received an overwhelming plurality for the democratic endorsement for senator and that former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson of Bloomington has been nominated for governor.

The republicans throughout the state seem to have turned out to vote at the primary election in greater force than the democrats. This is generally attributed to the interest felt in the republican contests.

William C. Green has received the democratic nomination for congressman from the thirty-fourth district and T. C. Grady the democratic nomination for the nineteenth district.

INSULT TO AMERICAN FLAG

Loyalists at Tabriz Fire on Consulate, Wound One and Destroy Emblem.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The flag of the United States consulate at Tabriz, Persia, has been shot down by loyalists, according to a dispatch received at the State department today from American Consul Doty at that place. The consul also reports that a man standing near the door of the consular office was wounded. The shooting is supposed to have been an incident of the disturbances which have been going on at Tabriz for some time, and in both cases to have been accidental.

TWO DEAD OF FIRE DAMP

Efforts to Repair an Old Well at Cherokee Prove Fatal to Swanson Brothers.

CHEROKEE, Ia., Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Fire damp in an old well which was being repaired killed two men and may result in the death of a third. The Swanson brothers were repairing the well and went down one after the other. Both perished. Albert Hansen followed and tried to rescue them and was almost dead when pulled out by some farm hands.

CHICAGO FLOUR FIRM FAILS

Principal Creditor is Pillsbury-Washburn Company, Now in Hands of Receiver.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Judge Bethea today appointed Frank H. Jones receiver for the Millers' Products company, flour dealers, whose assets are placed at about $80,000 and liabilities at $90,000. The principal creditor is the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills company, which went into the hands of a receiver Saturday and which has a claim of $60,000 against the Millers' Products company.

Ancillary receivers were appointed today for the property of the Pillsbury-Washburn company's property in Chicago, valued at about $25,000. The receivers are Albert C. Loring, Charles S. Pillsbury and Albert Cobb.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—Ancillary receivership proceedings for the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling company, for which receivers were named in Minneapolis Saturday, were instituted in this city today. C. S. Pillsbury, A. C. Loring and A. C. Cobb were appointed receivers.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Mr. Pillsbury had a long conference here this afternoon with the British directors of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills company, at which the financial situation of the mills were discussed. It is understood that the directors approve of Mr. Pillsbury's action pending a settlement of the difficulties.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Judge Ward today in the United States circuit court appointed Albert C. Loring, Charles B. Pillsbury, Albert C. Cobb and Henry A. Robinson ancillary receivers of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills company.

MIMIC WAR OPENS AT FT. RILEY

Five Thousand Men and Officers Take Part in Attack and Defense Formations.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Aug. 10.—Ten days of mimic warfare began here today with the opening of the annual maneuvers. Five thousand men and officers, coming from posts in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas, are participating, and Brigadier General John B. Kerr, commandant of this fort, is in command.

By actual count there are in camp 4,860 enlisted men and 225 officers. These include the Seventh cavalry and the Sixth field artillery from Fort Riley, the Thirteenth infantry and two companies of the Third battalion of engineers from Fort Leavenworth, a detachment of the signal corps from Fort Omaha, eight companies of the Sixteenth infantry from Fort Crook, Neb.; four companies of the Sixteenth infantry from Fort Logan H. Root, Ark.; eight troops of the Second cavalry from Fort Des Moines, Ia.; three batteries of the Fifth field artillery from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and two regiments of the Kansas National Guard. All of the regular troops marched to Fort Riley.

Brigadier General Kerr and his staff moved into their headquarters yesterday and this morning orders were formally issued establishing "the camp of instruction and maneuvers." The program for the first four days will be in formations for attack and defense. Today the formation was by troops, batteries and companies. Today and tomorrow the enemy will be imaginary, but for the next two days following he will be indicated.

KILLS MARRIAGE BUREAU WIFE

Domestic Difficulties Leads Wyoming Judge to Shoot Wife and Then Himself.

CODY, Wyo., Aug. 10.—Domestic difficulties following a marriage arranged through a matrimonial agency, are assigned as the cause of a double killing in which Judge A. E. Swanson shot his wife, Rose Browning Swanson, as she lay sleeping, and then put a bullet through his own head.

The tragedy was enacted at Ishawoo, a remote mountain settlement near the boundry of the Yellowstone National forest.

Coroner H. H. Ainsworth, who has just returned from investigating the murder and suicide, brought out the bodies of the victims and supplies the first authentic details of the occurrence.

Judge Swanson had resided in Ishawoo for thirteen years and was well liked and popular. He married a St. Louis woman two years ago after a courtship by correspondence. The pair did not live happily together and of late domestic difficulties had caused Swanson to drink heavily. Evidently he brooded over his home troubles for weeks, and deliberately made up his mind to murder his wife and then kill himself.

All the details of the crime were arranged in advance even to the writing of a letter stating that the double killing was to take place and giving the reasons which prompted the [illegible] of the [illegible].

BALDWIN IS SURE OF SPEED

Confident His Dirigible Will Test Twenty-Two Miles an Hour.

OTHER EXPERTS ADD TESTIMONY

Mathematicians Figure with Loss of Half of Speed Balloon Should Fly Thirty Miles an Hour.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—It is not expected that the official speed test of Captain Thomas S. Baldwin's dirigible balloon will be held at Fort Myer today as has been announced. Glenn H. Curtis, the builder of the motor, who went to Hammondsport, N. Y., on Saturday to get four carburetors for the motor, wired Captain Baldwin last night that he would probably be unable to start for Washington until today.

The failure of Captain Baldwin to attempt the speed trial on Saturday, as he had announced, was taken by some to indicate that he could not make the speed requirement of sixteen miles an hour. When questioned Captain Baldwin said:

"It has at no time occurred to me that I would not fulfil the speed requirements. I am satisfied that we will make twenty-two miles an hour in the official trial.

"In our test of the motor and propeller at Hammondsport we found that we had a maximum pulling power of 280 pounds. The shape of my gas envelope reduces the resistance to a minimum; in fact whatever head resistance there is is compensated for by the tapering of the bag toward the rear end. The skin resistance and the resistance offered by the ropes, the frame and the operators is practically all that remains to be contended with.

"There are any number of other things which come into play, but not being a scientific man I cannot explain them. I have learned the theory from the practice."

Experts Figure Out Speed.

Prof. Henry H. Clayton, the meteorologist and aeronaut; John McCurdy of the Aerial Experiment association and Augustus Post, secretary of the Aero club, figured out the speed which Captain Baldwin's airship should make as twenty-two miles an hour. The diameter of Captain Baldwin's gas bag is nineteen feet at its widest point and the nose or frame end is nineteen feet forward of the widest part. This gives the forward end a conical shape.

"According to Prof. Zahm's theories and the generally accepted law which has been repeatedly proven," said Mr. Post, "the resistance of a flat surface is reduced one-half when the surface is changed to the shape of a sphere. If elongated into a conical shape it is reduced to less than one-third the resistance offered by the flat surface."

"Then," said Prof. Clayton as he made some mathematical calculations, "Captain Baldwin's ship has a sectional area of 281 square feet with a flat surface, but with its present shape this is reduced to ninety-five square feet. This would require a pull of 190 pounds to maintain a speed of twenty miles an hour. With an average pull of 240 pounds and with allowances made for skin resistance and other conditions, the airship should develop a speed of twenty-two miles an hour."

Mr. McCurdy was of the same opinion. "The theoretical speed is nearly sixty miles an hour," he said, "and if as much as 50 per cent of this is lost, there would still be a speed of thirty miles an hour. In addition the test at which a pull of 280 pounds was recorded was made in still air, but when the ship is moving in the air greater efficiency is gotten as the propeller continually grasps new air."

HARVEST HANDS NOT WANTED

Minnesota Labor Commissioner Says Dakota is Flooded with Men Out of Work.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10.—Following a visit to North Dakota, Labor Commissioner Williams of Minnesota says that 15,000 men will be lucky if they can find employment in the harvest fields.

"This thing of railroads asking for 15,000 and 20,000 men each year for harvest work in North Dakota and Minnesota is a snare and a delusion. It is flooding the country with a lot of hobos.

"I rode from Fargo to Bismarck, and the wheat is burned almost to the roots. Governor Burke told me to advertise the fact and to put it strong, that there were positions in the state for probably 1,000 farmhands, men who would stay, but that there was no demand whatever for harvest hands. The men in the state, he said, were a drug on the market, and the state would be compelled to ship many of them back home."

PROTEST IS UPHELD

Attorney General Rules Neble Protest is Well Grounded.

MUST BE NOMINATED BY DISTRICT

Law on that Point, Says Thompson, is Clear and Explicit.

OPINION HANDED TO JUNKIN

Secretary of State Expected to Rule on Question Today.

METHOD OF COMPUTING VOTE

Law Not Clear on This Point and Secretary Must Be Guided by the Evidence When It is Submitted.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Attorney General Thompson, to whom Secretary of State Junkin referred the protest filed by Victor Rosewater against Sephus Neble, holds Neble must be nominated in the district. That is the populists must have polled 1 per cent of the total vote in the Second district before being represented on the ballot. He pointed out to the secretary how to determine whether the populists polled the 1 per cent. The decision of Attorney General Thompson is as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, submitting propositions and requesting the opinion of this department thereon:

"1. Under the primary law is one presidential elector from each congressional district to be nominated by the electors of the district alone or by the electors of the state at large?"

"2. In determining whether a political party at the last general election polled 1 per cent or more of the vote of the state, county or district in which a candidate seeks the nomination, what method shall be pursued?"

On the first question we have the following statutory provision, the same being subdivision 2, section 5, primary law:

"At the September primary in 1908, and every four years thereafter, there shall be nominated by each political party one candidate for presidential elector in each of the congressional districts within the state, and two candidates for presidential electors-at-large. Candidates for presidential electors shall file nomination papers as required of candidates for nomination for state offices."

Language is Simple.

In the construction of a statute, words should be given their common and ordinary meaning. The legislature has undertaken in simple language to provide how presidential electors shall be nominated. It will be presumed to have intended what it has plainly expressed. By the statute above quoted it fixed the time, the means by which, and the place where presidential electors shall be nominated. The time is September 1908, and every four years thereafter. The means is each political party. The place is in each of the congressional districts, except as to two electors-at-large. I think the language employed renders it reasonably certain that the legislature intended that voters of the political parties of each congressional district, entitled to a candidate at the primary election, should nominate a presidential elector independently of the electors of the state at large.

There is little, if any, room for construction of this statute. If the legislature had intended that they should be nominated by the electors of each political party of the state at large, it would have used language expressive of that intent. Instead of the words "in each of the congressional districts in the state," it would have employed the words "from each congressional district in the state." A glance at section 7, chapter 26, compiled statutes, defining where, when, what and how many officers shall be elected at the general election, will show that the general election law almost invariably introduces the place where they shall be elected by the preposition "in," as, "in all counties," "in counties under township organization," "in each township," "in each supervisor district," etc. This shows a legislative intent to limit the election to the several subdivisions described. The question of the exclusive right of the electors of these political subdivisions to elect the officers named, so far as I am advised, has always been conceded, and I think the same construction should be applied to the primary law.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that under the primary law each qualified political party is required to nominate a presidential elector within and by the electors of each congressional district, independently of the other congressional districts or of the state at large. The language of the statute shows that two classes of electors are to be selected, one class elected within and by the congressional districts, and the other class within and by the state at large. If the legislature had intended that all of the electors should be nominated at large, no classification would have been necessary or made.

Not So Clear on One Point.

On your second proposition, I find section 11, primary law, reads as follows:

"No person shall be entitled to or allowed to file a nomination certificate as provided for in this act, or to have his name placed upon a primary election ballot for any primary election to be held, unless the political party which he states in said affidavit he affiliates with, polled at the last election before the primary election to be held at least 1 per cent of the entire vote in the state, county or subdivision or district for which he seeks the nomination for office in."

This is a prohibition against the placing of the name of a candidate on the primary ballot, unless at the last general election the party of which he is a candidate polled at least 1 per cent of the entire vote of the state, county or district in which he seeks the nomination. As to the method to be pursued in determining the question of how many votes the party polled at the last general election, it is difficult to state anything more than the general rule. This question should be determined by you from all the evidence obtainable, and from such evidence you should find, as a matter of fact, whether the party that the candidate for nomination represents polled the requisite number of votes to entitle it to have a candidate in the district in which the candidate seeks the nomination. If you are unable to determine with reasonable certainty from the weight of the evidence before you that the party of which a person claims the right to be the candidate for nomination did not at the last general election poll at least 1 per cent of the entire vote of that district, you are without authority to place his name on the official primary ballot or certify the same for that purpose.

In your communication you say that there was no candidate of the people's independent party at the last general election in the Second congressional district running solely as a candidate of that party; that the records of your department show that the judge of the supreme court, who was on the ballot designated as a democratic and people's independent candidate, received in that district 8,775 votes; that John L. Sundean, a candidate for regent of the university, whose name appeared on the ballot as a democratic and people's independent [illegible] and that H. J. Millard, a candidate for regent of the university, whose name appeared on the ballot as a democratic candidate only, received 8,252 votes. In the absence of other or more positive testimony these facts would be proper for you to consider in determining the question of whether or not the people's independent party at the last general election polled 1 per cent of the entire vote of the district.

As above suggested, any evidence bearing upon this question presented and any facts within your knowledge or disclosed by the records of your office would be proper for you to take into consideration in determining the question as to whether the peoples independent party polled the requisite number of votes at the last general election in the Second congressional district to entitle it to have a candidate for nomination as a presidential elector at the coming primary election.

It is expected Secretary Junkin will render his decision on the question some time today.