

WILL TELL SHERMAN

Republican Candidate for Vice President to Be Notified Tuesday.

HITCHCOCK WILL ATTEND

Chairman Leaves for Chicago Today After Holding Sever

RALLY IN VIRGIL FRIDAY

Judge Taft Will Make Address from Porch of Club

BRYAN TO SPEAK IN DES MOINES

Nebraska Will Make Address on Tariff Friday and Will Go to Chicago to Attend Conference Saturday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Political activity throughout the country will be quickened this week with several interesting events.

Friday has been designated for a rally of Virginia Republicans at Hot Springs, Va.

William J. Bryan, the democratic nominee, will deliver a speech on the tariff at Des Moines, Ia., on Friday and will leave that night for Chicago, where he will attend a conference of democratic leaders.

Chairman Hitchcock of the republican national committee will attend the Sherman notification ceremonies on Tuesday, going from Uta to Boston, where he will meet the New England republican leaders on Thursday.

Chairman Mack expects to open democratic headquarters in New York during the week. He will probably go to Chicago the latter part of the week to participate in the conference with Mr. Bryan.

Minnesota democrats will hold their state convention in Minneapolis on Wednesday.

Kansas Man Sees Hitchcock

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Chairman Hitchcock and other officials of the republican national committee spent a quiet Sunday.

D. W. Mulvaney, the member of the committee from Kansas, was the only political arrival. He will remain until tomorrow for a conference with Mr. Hitchcock and other prominent republican leaders.

General Coleman Dupont, director of the speakers' bureau, and George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the national committee, left for New York during the afternoon.

Mr. Hitchcock will leave here tomorrow afternoon for Uta, N. Y., to be present at the notification of Mr. Sherman, the republican nominee for vice president.

Week Going to Coast

A fight to swing the northwestern states into the democratic column is being outlined by the democratic national committee, and Chairman Mack is contemplating a trip to the west to rally the leaders of the party along the Pacific coast to vigorous action.

Reports received at democratic headquarters here, indicated, the leaders say, that Montana and other states in the mountain region form a promising battleground for the democrats.

Chairman Mack expects to make his western trip during the latter part of September.

National Committeeman Martin J. Wade of Iowa left here tonight for Buffalo, where he will open the national campaign tomorrow night in New York state with a speech under the auspices of the national committee.

STATES FOR CORN SHOW SPACE

Minnesota and Wisconsin Among First to Choose Places for Exhibits.

The work of selecting space for the various states which will have exhibits at the National Corn exposition is now on and within a few weeks every state will know just how much room can be secured and begin preparing the exhibits accordingly.

Blue prints will be made of the Auditorium and plans for temporary buildings adjoining it, that those who want concessions may secure them early. Already a pile of applications are on file for completion of space.

Prof. C. E. Bull of the Minnesota Agricultural college at St. Paul, spent Saturday in Omaha selecting the space which will be used for the Minnesota exhibit. This exhibit will be in joint charge of the Minnesota State Fair association and the Crop Improvement association of Minnesota.

Prof. Bull announced that arrangements had been made to give a "National Corn Exposition Day" at the Minnesota State fair and Tuesday, September 1, has been selected as the date. J. Wilkes Jones, manager of the corn show, will go to Minnesota during the fair and be with the visitors and officers on "Corn Show Day."

While in Omaha Prof. Bull received a telegram from Prof. R. A. Moore of the Wisconsin Agricultural college, announcing his inability to join him in Omaha as planned, and asking Prof. Bull to select space for Wisconsin similar to that selected for Minnesota, which was done.

The Minnesota agriculturist declared the Omaha Auditorium to be an ideal place for the big corn show.

JAMES J. HILL IS INJURED

Great Northern Magnate Has Hand Bruised in Mechanism of Automobile.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 16.—James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railway, was painfully injured in an automobile accident near Duluth today.

OMAHA MARKET AIDS GROWERS

Chance to Store Wool Boosts Prices Three to Five Cents a Pound.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 15.—(Special.)—Wooling flockmasters are in better spirits now than they were a month ago, for wool has advanced steadily and those who were wise enough to consign, store or hold for a later market are now enjoying the benefits of the advance.

Among the many fortunate flockmasters mentioned E. A. Hadsell of Rawlins, whose clip amounted in round numbers to 112,000 pounds. He received 15 cents for this wool at Rawlins. The Hadsell wool was much heavier this year than last, the fleeces averaging something like nine and a quarter pounds, and as Mr. Hadsell obtained within a few cents as much per pound, the increased weight brings the net return from his wool clip up to practically the same figures as he received last year.

Only those shepherds who were led astray by the wily talks of the buyers early in the season, have cause to complain. Many of these growers obtained a price of 11 and 12 cents for their wool, whereas a year ago they received as high as 19 and 20 cents for the same wool, and, as a rule, all wools that were bought early in the season at the ridiculously low offerings of the buyers, were of light shrink, so that the growers cannot make up in weight for the difference in price.

And in this improved condition of the wool market the wool storage movement has been a potent factor. Indeed, the growers are becoming more convinced daily that but for the storage movement, coupled with the increased consignments business, prices would now be hovering around 11 and 12 cents. The warehouse established at Omaha, as a result of the efforts of the officers of the Wyoming Wool Growers' association, and especially through the work of President J. A. Delfelder, had a great deal to do with the advanced prices, for these growers are never without wool on hand, and had even loaded their wool on the cars and were ready to bill out to the Omaha storage when the buyers on the ground increased their offerings several cents per pound and secured the wool. And if there had been no place to which these growers could have sent their wool, the buyers in the field would have obtained it practically at his own figures. So it is then that the Omaha warehouse, even though it was small in capacity and was established late in the season, proved of vast benefit to the wool growers.

It is offered to the growers "the avenue of escape" this season and enlightened him to the possibilities of the future.

This storage movement had its inception in the minds of the officers of the Wyoming wool growers' association, who have been alert to the interests of the members of this splendid organization and the sheepmen generally of Wyoming, but to the wool growers of adjoining states. At first its officers received little or no encouragement and the movement would be a failure, for the sheepmen would not store their wool in the warehouse, and it was only after much hard work that several million pounds of wool were secured for the Omaha concern. Like all movements of this nature, it had a small beginning.

However, the success attending this year, assures the continued success of the Wyoming movement, and also the success of the national movement, which is now in charge of the executive committee of the National Wool Growers' association, which will meet in Salt Lake City August 25 to formulate plans.

One Eastern Railroad is Forced to Enlarge Facility by Increased Business.

The Lackawanna railroad has secured the large double pier at the foot of Catherine street, New York City, on the East river and will, effective September 1, establish a new freight station with daily float service to and from the same. This pier is ideally located for doing a large freight business. The section of the East river which has shown an extraordinary growth in recent years and the establishment of a freight station, aside from the opportunity of a largely increased business in that section, has been found to be a necessity as a relief to the large amount of traffic which has been called upon to handle through its pier stations on the North river. Considerable of the business which comes from east of Broadway will hereafter more conveniently use the new East river pier.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Kate G. Turner. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Mrs. Kate G. Turner, sister of the widow of the late Governor DeForest Richards, and one of Cheyenne's most highly respected citizens, died suddenly Friday morning of heart failure. Deceased had been calling on friends during the afternoon, and was taking a nap when death came. Mrs. Richards and her son, DeForest Richards, arrived from Douglas this evening to take charge of the funeral arrangements. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Turner was one of the state's foremost business women. For many years she conducted the leading hotel at Douglas, but during recent years she was engaged in the sheep business, making a success of it.

Endurance Horse Race. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Entries for the horse endurance race, to run to Cheyenne, which will be on Thursday, August 20, are coming rapidly, and there will be not less than fifteen starters. Among the entries to date are Sam Scoville, Peter Dickerson, Frank Smith, Harry Tipton of Denver, Norman Scherer of Greeley, who will ride Jumbo, a roan horse weighing 1,115 pounds; W. P. Shuser of Fort Collins, who will ride "Man Patterson," a sorrel mare, 4 years old; Miss Jane Bermody of Denver and others.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS.

Table with columns: Port, Arrived, Sailed. Lists various ships and their destinations.

PLATSMOUTH.—The city band gave a fine concert on the street Saturday evening. These weekly concerts are becoming very popular and are highly appreciated by the citizens.

ANSWER TO HIGH TAX TALK

Increase is Only \$18,068.84 Despite Rapid Growth of State.

SHELDON AND RIDER SPEAK

State Republican Committee Plans Extensive Speaking Campaign for September and October—Democrats for Taft.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The shouts of the democrats that the farm lands of Nebraska are assessed too high and that the people of Nebraska are being robbed blind because of the action of the State Board of Equalization, is not borne out by the facts. The increase in taxes this year over last year for state purposes is ridiculously small and the smallest speaks volumes for the able and economical administration of state business of Governor Sheldon and his republican assistants.

State taxes will be increased by the increase of the assessment only \$18,068.84. This increase is divided among all the people in the state.

Considering the marvelous development of the state, the growth of the institutions and the necessarily increasing of business details to be attended to at the state house, the howl going up from George W. Berge and democratic newspapers looks like the yelp of fakers or un-informed persons.

The greater part of the increase in taxes goes to the university and to pay off a state debt left by a fusion administration. The university will receive in excess of its last year's receipts \$62,283.32 and the redemption fund will receive the same amount. The State Board of Equalization had nothing to do with either of these. Both levies are fixed by law. The university has been receiving the proceeds from a 1 mill levy on the entire assessment of the state for many years. One mill levy on the entire assessment has been going into the fund to pay off the fusion state debt for several years. Even George W. Berge has had nothing to say about the money spent on the university.

The state board can use its discretion in making the levy only for the general fund. This levy was reduced 1/2 of a mill and the amount of money which this levy will raise will be sufficient only to run the state in a most economical and business-like manner—not like the fusionists conducted its affairs when they left the enormous illegal state debt.

Sheldon and Rider Speak.

The republican state committee is getting down to work in fine shape and, while some few good meetings have been held over the state, during September and October the prairies will be full of meetings. The committee is making out a speaking tour for Governor Sheldon which will include most of the two months, while Senator Barker will be making a tour over technical grounds and not to decide in a republican meeting. The committee has on its list of speakers many good men who will be sent out during the campaign.

Yesterday Governor Sheldon spoke at Union and Labor Commissioner Ryder spoke at Dixon, where a big meeting was held. Secretary Corrick has taken hold of the management of the campaign during the absence of Chairman Hayward and the work is being kept right up to date.

The Traveling Men's Taft club met last night at the Lindell with a large number in attendance. L. P. Sims of Lincoln is president of this club. The meeting certainly demonstrated that not all the traveling men are for Bryan—contrary to the claims of the democratic spellbinders.

Democratic Farmers for Taft.

"Many democrats up our way are going to vote for Mr. Taft for president." This is the sentiment brought to Lincoln this morning by Fred Sonnenschein of West Point.

"I attended a meeting of democrats the other night," he continued, "and while sitting beside a prominent member of that party he told me he intended to vote for Mr. Taft."

"I accused him of joking, but the man said it was a fact and he gave me the names of several other democratic farmers who will not vote for Bryan."

Mr. Sonnenschein gave the names of the democrats who were told him they intended to vote for Taft.

"One democrat said," reported Mr. Sonnenschein, "the only reason any of us farmers would vote for Bryan would be because we could get cheaper labor if he was elected. We are paying a high price for labor now and it is hard to get, but if Bryan were elected maybe we could get help cheaper. But my farm is worth \$125 an acre, my corn 30 cents and everything else I have raised in proportion, so why should I vote for a change even if I am a democrat?"

Johnson Taken for Preacher.

Joe Johnson, present deputy state food commissioner, who has filled many positions in life, political and otherwise, passed the other night for a full fledged preacher, and as a result helped out two friends.

The two friends, whose names are withheld, because they would not work well when coupled up with a man mistaken for a minister, went out to the Epworth assembly held near Senator La Follette. When they arrived every seat was taken and the choir was seated. They passed several door keepers without being challenged until they stepped out in the limelight among the members of the choir. Here Johnson, who was preceding, calmly walked over and took seats without being stopped.

Not so with the other two, they were promptly challenged.

"Have you choir seats?" they were asked. Replying in the negative the door keeper promptly ordered them off the stage.

This sounded the end of the two, because their host was calmly seated and paying no attention to them.

"You let that man in and he has no ticket," one of them remarked.

"He's a preacher," was the prompt answer.

"Well, he invited us to come here with him," said one of Johnson's guests.

"Well, pardon me," hastily said the door keeper, "walk right in. I didn't know that." All three got seats.

CRIMINAL METHODS A FARCE.

In support of this recommendation the committee quotes an address of Andrew D. White, in which he stated that while murders were increasing rapidly, yet the procedure against them was a becoming more and more ineffective, and in the light of recent cases in New York and elsewhere was seen to be a farce.

The committee declares that the reforms in civil procedure which it recommends are not theoretical, but have been tried and adopted in England to the satisfaction of the bar and benefit of litigants.

far as reform in criminal procedure is concerned," says the report, "the grievance of which we complain has never existed in England, but the statutory provisions there are similar to those recommended by us."

The committee will submit the draft of an act to amend in the particulars concerned the judicial procedure of courts of the United States.

PLATSMOUTH.—The city band gave a fine concert on the street Saturday evening. These weekly concerts are becoming very popular and are highly appreciated by the citizens.

STRANGE BUT TRUE



Did you ever notice how absolutely harmless ten feet of water in the old swimming hole seems— But what a terror lurks in the depths of a half-inch of water in the bottom of the wash basin?

TO PREVENT LAW'S DELAY

Bar Association Committee Favors Radical Changes.

BAN ON TECHNICAL POINTS

Proposition to Have Cases Decided Upon Their Merits and Restrict Use of the Writ of Error.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Courts of appeal will no longer decide civil or criminal litigations brought before them on purely technical points, but will base their rulings on the merits of the cases if the recommendations of a special committee of the American Bar association shall become law.

The committee was appointed by the association at its last annual meeting to draft proposed laws to prevent delay and unnecessary cost in litigation. Its report will be presented at the next annual meeting in Seattle, August 25 to 28.

It opens with a statement that the existing law which seems most serious to the committee is the disposition in many jurisdictions to dispose of appeals or writs of error, both in civil and criminal cases, upon technical grounds and not to decide them upon the merits. In the judgment of the committee the rule for deciding appeals and writs of error should not be based on reversible error committed in the case below, but upon the merits as the case occurs upon the record.

Continuing the report calls attention to the fact that the tendency of courts in common law cases is to construe adherence to strict legal rules as the right of each party, and to reverse if there has been any infraction of these rules.

"This makes the trial of a case a game," declared the committee, "in which the one who plays the most skillfully, the merits of the controversy having no part."

The unrestricted right to a writ of error in criminal cases is characterized by the committee a flagrant abuse in judicial procedure.

"These writs," the committee adds, "are constantly sued out solely for delay. The punishment of notorious criminals thus is constantly being postponed in violation of every principle of justice. This is especially flagrant in the suits out of writs of error from the supreme court of the United States to review the decision of the highest courts of criminal jurisdiction in the several states. We recommend that no writ of error returnable in criminal cases to the supreme court of the United States should be allowed unless justices at that court shall certify that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant was unjustly convicted."

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NEWS FROM CAMP CRAWFORD

Reports of Unusual Sickness Sent Out Declared to Be False.

CAMP EMMET CRAWFORD, Wyo., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—All of the militia left this camp on August 10. It consisted of the Third regiment, Wyoming infantry; First regiment, Utah infantry; First Field battery, Utah, and First regiment, Colorado infantry.

The weather has been unfavorable since August 10 for field operations. August 12 there was a hailstorm lasting fifteen minutes. It has been very cold and fires have to be kept up during evenings.

Stories have recently appeared in several yellow sheets telling of the awful sickness in this camp and that many deaths have occurred. There is not the slightest truth in the stories. The sickness of the command is 2-10 per cent today and only two cases can be called bad cases. There have been no deaths and no accidents thus far and, all in all, the command is in fine shape and working hard.

Senator Warren and Major General George M. Randall, U. S. A., retired, were visitors in camp during the week.

Company A, signal corps, from Fort Leavenworth, will stand relieved here on August 19 and will proceed by rail on August 20 for the maneuver camp at Fort Riley for duty.

During the absence of the chief surgeon, Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Appel, Major Thomas U. Raymond of the medical corps will have charge as chief surgeon of the provisional signal corps.

The monetary disturbances in the latter part of 1907 had a comparatively insignificant effect on the coal mining industry in Iowa, chiefly because the output of the mines goes principally to domestic consumers and, outside of the very considerable quantities used by the railroads traversing the state, is not largely consumed by industrial operations.

The number of men employed in the coal mines of Iowa in 1907 was 15,585, who worked an average of 230 days, as against 16,200 men working for an average of 224 days in 1906 and 15,113 men for 206 days in 1905. The average production per man in the last three years has been 449.2 tons in 1905, 478.2 in 1906 and 484 in 1907. The average tonnage per day for each man in the three years, was, respectively, 2.12, 2.12 and 2.11. A part of the decreased daily production in 1907 was probably due to the falling off in the quantity of coal mined by machinery. Thirty-four machines were reported in use in 1906, with a total of 130,696 tons of machine-mined coal; in 1907 there were thirty-three machines reported in use, and the machine-mined product decreased to 108,022 tons. As in the other coal mining states in which operations are carried on under agreement with the mine workers' union, most of the mines of Iowa are worked on the basis of the eight-hour day, the mines reporting any other length of working day being comparatively unimportant.

According to John Verner, R. T. Rhys and Edward Sweeney, inspectors for the three mining districts into which the coal fields of the state are divided, forty-nine men were killed and sixty-eight injured as the result of accidents in mines in 1907. One of the deaths was due to the explosion of dust or gas; three were due to explosions of powder or misplaced shot; twenty-nine were due to falls of roof or coal; two were killed by being caught by cars or motors; four were killed in shaft accidents, and two deaths were ascribed to miscellaneous causes. The death rate per 1,000 employees was 2.62.

Gas Engines on Warships.

The war vessel of the future will be a swift, smokeless, noiseless craft, lying low in the water, with every vulnerable part below the water line, the entire deck being given over to the work of the guns. There will be no smoke, because there will be no smokestacks. In the night time there will be nothing to betray the presence of this invincible fighting demon to the enemy.

This prediction was made today by Robert Heywood Fernald, mechanical engineer, who has for several years been connected with the navy.

(Continued on Second Page.)

COAL PRODUCTION IN IOWA

Output of Hawkeye Mines Nearly Eight Million Tons Last Year.

GAS ENGINES ON WARSHIP

Suggestions for New Motive Power for Fighting Machines that Will Be Cheaper and Render Them Less Conspicuous.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The total production of coal in Iowa in 1907 amounted to 5,774,222 short tons, having a spot value of \$15,288,912, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey. These figures, compared with those for 1906, show an increase in the latter year of 308,006 short tons, or 4.24 per cent in quantity, and of \$283,357, or 3.5 per cent in value.

The coal production of the state for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1907, as reported by Edward Sweeney, the inspector of the third mining district of Iowa, was 5,648,326 short tons, which was slightly less than the production reported to the United States geological survey for the calendar year, but shows a gain of 279,301 short tons over the production reported in 1906, indicating that most of the increase in 1907 took place during the first six months of the year.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

MILITIA ON GUARD

Over Four Thousand Troops Patrol Streets of Springfield, Ill.

SEVERAL INCIDENT RIOTS

Crowds Gather, but Are Quickly Scattered by Soldiers.

NEGROES URGED TO REMAIN

Complaints from Other Towns Against Tramping Parties.

TWO MORE VICTIMS DEAD

William Donnigan and Frank Delmore Expire in Hospital About Noon Sunday—Total Death List Now Five.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 16.—With the arrival here today of the Second and Seventh infantry regiments, Illinois National guard, and two squadrons of the First cavalry, all from Chicago, the entire National guard of Illinois, with the exception of the Sixth infantry and the Eighth infantry (colored), was on duty in the riot-ridden districts tonight. In all 4,200 guardsmen are in the city.

Two deaths due to the violence of Friday and Saturday occurred at St. John's hospital. William Donnigan, the aged colored man whose throat was cut last night, expired at 11 a. m. Frank Delmore, who was shot through the lungs on Friday night, passed away an hour later. They bring the total of violent deaths during the race troubles up to five.

A council of war was held at the capitol at 4 o'clock this afternoon by Governor Deneen, Major General Young, Adjutant General Scott, General F. P. Wells and Colonel J. E. Sanborn. At the meeting a plan was adopted which it is believed will render further demonstrations improbable. Colonel Sanborn was given command of a provisional brigade, consisting of the First and Second infantry regiments, with instructions to instruct the peace in the territory west of Seventh street. The two regiments established headquarters on the capitol grounds, their shelter tents bordering the state house on three sides. General F. P. Wells was placed in command of a second provisional brigade, consisting of nine companies of the Fourth infantry, three companies of the Third infantry and two companies of the Fifth infantry.

Disposition of Troops.

General Wells, with headquarters at the county jail, immediately posted guards to cover the city east of Seventh street. Troops B and G of the First cavalry were detailed under Major Frank Busch at division headquarters under Major General Young. The Second infantry reached this city at 3:30 p. m. under command of Colonel John Garrity. The manner in which a line of skirmishers was thrown out as the guard body of troops here now, it is believed, will protect the city that the negroes who fled will return. "We can protect them here and we can't when they scatter about the country," said the governor. "If they will come back we will give them food and shelter in government tents."

Negroes Asked to Come to Arsenal.

At the conference in the governor's office this afternoon steps were taken to notify the negro residents of suburban districts to come in to the state arsenal for the night. The scattering settlements around the outskirts of the city present too great a field for even the big body of troops here now. It was the idea of the military authorities that the most effective work could be done with the danger spots restricted as much as possible. Another factor in this connection was the large number of warnings of impending trouble. At all the principal stations word was received that attacks were being organized by the lawless elements who, with a complete day of rest, were expected to make tonight the time of supreme test between the mob and the troops. Several complaints were received from nearby villages and hamlets of the existence of the threatening conditions. The most insistent came from Chatham, a village twelve miles south of here. The negroes had become frightened at the attitude of their white neighbors and asked that troops be sent. Their spokesman was told that the best plan would be for them to come to Springfield and seek protection at the arsenal. The authorities are a bit worried by these conditions in the outside sections. Scores of negro families have left Springfield either on foot or by trolley cars, the latter class riding as far as their means permitted and then striking across country. These tramping parties, aimless and penniless, are causing some complaining from the communities through which they pass. The whites assert that the presence of these negro paupers imposes unnecessary burdens and also argue that only the shiftless and immoral portions of the Springfield negroes are represented. Minor deprecations, it is said, have already increased in the farming districts because of this condition. The Springfield authorities are doing all they can to reassure the negroes still here. Thus far they have been quite successful. About 10,000 negroes have been sent to the place on the double quick. Within five minutes he had cleared the streets for half a mile from the threatened corner, three