THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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CENT RATE FOR FAIR

Reduced [illegible] for State Exhibit Asked [illegible]ion Pacific.

KING MAY [illegible] IN, ALSO

If Commission [illegible] Ak-Sar-Ben Should Be Bene[illegible] Too.

THEN COMES THE CORN SHOW

General Passenger Agent Lomax Will Make Request of Board.

ALL BIG AFFAIRS CONSIDERED

Board of Governors Generously Decides to Absorb Part of the Expense to Taft-Omaha Fair Day.

The Union Pacific railroad has taken the initiative to give the people of Nebraska real reduced rates for large gatherings within the state. Application has been made by the Union Pacific to the State Railway commission to put in a rate of 1 cent a mile for people desiring to attend the state fair at Lincoln.

"The custom under the old 2-cent a mile law was to make one fare for the round trip for all big occasions," said E. L. Lomax, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific. "While other lines have not as yet outlined their policies on the matter of reduced rates, these rates are being made to some extent. The Union Pacific believes there should be some well defined policy in the making of reduced rates, the same as in the olden days. We think the old rule good to apply now and as long as half rates were the basis of prices then, as long as they are to be made now, that should be the basis. The fact then that we can't sustain the one way fare of 2 cents a mile makes the logical conclusion that it is the proper thing to do to go back to the old basis."

Two Cents in for a Year.

For nearly two years the railroads have stood by the proposition that 2 cents a mile should be the minimum rate charged as long as the legislatures said that it should be the maximum rate. Several times of late the railroads have set aside this policy and have given reduced rates for several big affairs.

When the Burlington and Rock Island announced that they would make a rate of a fare and a half for the state fair at Lincoln there was rejoicing at Lincoln, but the managers were somewhat worried because the Union Pacific was silent and did not put in a reduced rate. No word could be had from the Union Pacific officials as to their purpose. Now comes the announcement of Mr. Lomax that the Union Pacific will not only ask the commission for the privilege of putting in a reduced rate on a one fare for the round trip basis, but also that that road believes this should be the basis for reduced rates to all large gatherings.

The news will be especially acceptable to the governors of Ak-Sar-Ben, for if the Union Pacific will give that concession to Lincoln it will surely give it to Omaha and its big fall festival. The National Corn exposition also will soon be asking for reduced rates and again will Omaha benefit by this return to the old principle of one fare for the round trip.

King Works for State.

Ak-Sar-Ben's board of governors is still making a hustle for rates for the fall festival, with every prospect of success. Samson, the king's chamberlain, has taken the matter up with each road individually and with Secretary Mac Leod of the Western Passenger association, asking for reduced rates for September 25 to October 3.

The encouragement received up to date consists of the promise of the local representatives of the roads to recommend the rates; the promise of the Great Western that the rates will be put in on that road and the announcement of the Rock Island that special trains will be run on the night of the electrical parade from as far west as Fairbury and as far east as Stuart, Ia. The announcement of these special trains so far in advance will give the roads ample opportunity to advertise thoroughly and assure big business.

Samson's boosters leave Wednesday for West Point and Norfolk to work up a crowd for next Monday night at the dem when the night will be given over to railroad men and to the towns of West Point, Nickerson, Hooper and Norfolk. Railroad men are taking hold of the affair with vim and the subjects of the king will be treated to words of wisdom from the leading railroad men of Omaha.

Omaha Boosts for All.

That Omaha is not boosting for Omaha alone, but for the entire state, was shown by the action of the Board of Governors at the meeting at the Omaha club Monday night, when the board offered to absorb 25 cents of the fare of every Omaha man, woman or child who wishes to go to Lincoln to the state fair a week from Thursday, which will be Omaha-Taft day. The fare made by the railroads for the round trip is $1.50, but Samson will sell tickets

Samson's boosters will leave today for for the round trip for $1.25. This was, of course, before the action decided on by the Union Pacific.

"We thought this would be a good way to show the people of Lincoln that Omaha has an interest in the big state fair, which threatens to eclipse any previous fair in size and grandeur," said H. J. Penfold of the Board of Governors. "The larger the crowd the more it will cost Samson, but we expected that when we decided thus to encourage the people of Omaha to go to Lincoln. The people of Lincoln have shown a desire to help boost Omaha enterprises and we want to reciprocate. Lincoln has given us one of its best spot ball games this fall and the people of Lincoln come to Omaha in large numbers for Ak-Sar-Ben and we want to do what we can in return."

Arrangements are being made with the railroads for special trains on Omaha-Taft day, although the tickets probably will be sold as they will be good on any trains that day.

SPECIAL SESSION IN IOWA

Governor Cummins Will Call Legislature to Amend Primary Law on Senator.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 25.—Governor A. B. Cummins today authorized the statement that he will call a special session of the Iowa legislature to amend the primary law and permit the people to elect the successor to Senator Allison. The announcement followed a conference of republicans in Des Moines today.

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Wednesday, August 26, 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—Fair; probably showers Wednesday.

For Nebraska—Partly cloudy and probably showers Wednesday; cooler in west portion Wednesday.

For Iowa—Partly cloudy and possibly local showers Wednesday; warmer in east portion Wednesday.

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	61
6 a. m.	62
7 a. m.	62
8 a. m.	64
9 a. m.	66
10 a. m.	67
11 a. m.	70
12 m.	74
1 p. m.	76
2 p. m.	77
3 p. m.	77
4 p. m.	79
5 p. m.	77
6 p. m.	77
7 p. m.	77
8 p. m.	77
9 p. m.	77

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. Howard Gould sues for damages from a tradesman because of alleged shock and injuries from a process server. **Page 1**

Ambassador D. E. Thompson sustains a broken arm by being run down by a bicyclist in Mexico. **Page 1**

Governor Cummins announces he will call a special session of the Iowa legislature to amend the primary law and submit the selection of United States senator to succeed W. B. Allison to direct vote of the people. **Page 1**

POLITICAL.

John Callan O'Laughlin, in a review of the situation in the northwest and intermountain states, sees no reason to doubt they will be republican. **Page 1**

John W. Kern was notified of his nomination by the democrats as a candidate for the vice presidency. **Page 1**

W. J. Bryan made a speech on the trusts at the ceremonies attending the notification of John W. Kern. **Page 2**

Judge Taft makes a statement of his belief that the advancement of popular government in some foreign countries depends largely upon the success of missions. **Page 1**

J. Warren Keifer, jr., vice chairman of the republican state committee, takes up the work of Chairman Hayward. **Page 1**

NEBRASKA.

State Board of Equalization leaves the assessment fixed by the Douglas county officials on banks unchanged. **Page 2**

Lincoln Commercial club receives notice of new rates to be enforced from Pacific coast to inland Nebraska towns. **Page 3**

LOCAL.

E. L. Lomax of Union Pacific asks permission of State Railway commission to put in a rate of 1 cent a mile to state fair. Action is believed to assure same rate for Ak-Sar-Ben carnival. **Page 1**

War is declared between Congressman Hitchcock and Mayor Dahlman because of former's refusal to support Dahlman for governor. **Page 5**

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Live stock markets. **Page 7**

Grain markets. **Page 7**

Stocks and bonds. **Page 7**

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Kronland	
NEW YORK	Rotterdam	
NEW YORK	Minneapolis	
NEW YORK	K. F. Cecile	
NEW YORK	Verona	
LIVERPOOL	Cymric	
DOVER	Finland	
BREMEN	Dunlow	
CHERBOURG		Barbarossa.
PLYMOUTH		Pennsylvania.
ANTWERP		Virginian.
MONTREAL	Hesperian	
MONTREAL	Lake Michigan	
HAMBURG	Bluecher	

BY WIRELESS.

Cape Race—Teutonic, 1,026 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 a. m.; will probably dock about 8 a. m. Wednesday.

PENSION BUREAU FIGURES

Larger Number Issued, but Expenses of Department Are Less for Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—An increase of 273,089 pensions issued with a saving of $1,342,666 out of the reduced applications for the maintenance of the bureau during 1906-1908, covering Commissioner of Pensions Warner's administration, as against the period of 1905-04, is announced in the compilation of figures given out at the Interior department today. The figures are taken from Commissioner Warner's report, which will be issued shortly. The statement follows:

From 1901 to 1904, inclusive, there were issued 826,251 certificates of pensions. From 1902 to 1908, inclusive, there were issued, not including 262,577 increases under the act of April 19, 1908, made by directions to pensions agents, 887,340. This makes an increase of 271,089.

From 1901 to 1904, inclusive, there was paid as pensions $350,489,677 and from 1906 to 1908, inclusive, $370,232,668, an increase of $19,742,671.

The operating expense of the bureau from 1901 to 1904, inclusive, were $13,261,749, and from 1905 to 1908, inclusive, $11,917,342, a decrease of $1,344,406.

While the applications for the maintenance of the bureau have been reduced each year since 1904, there have been saved and covered into the treasury as unexpended of such appropriations since that year $1,342,666.

MAGOON CALLS ON ROOSEVELT

Governor of Cuba Goes to Oyster Bay to Make Detailed Report of Conditions.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 25.—Charles E. Magoon, governor of Cuba, visited the president today. He came, he said, to make a detailed report to Mr. Roosevelt on Cuban affairs and the progress of the work preliminary to the withdrawal of the American control from the island and the turning over of the government to the Cubans next February.

Charles E. Hunter of Oklahoma City, chairman of the republican central committee of Oklahoma, was a caller. Mr. Hunter said that Oklahoma undoubtedly will be carried by Judge Taft.

AMBASSADOR THOMPSON HURT

Minister Run Down by Bicyclist and Suffers a Broken Arm.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25.—David E. Thompson, American ambassador to Mexico, was run down by a bicyclist in the center of the city today and suffered a fracture of one arm and contusions of the face. An X-ray examination was made to ascertain if he had suffered any other injuries. His condition was not considered serious.

KERN TOLD OF NOMINATION

Formal Notification Ceremonies Take Place at Indianapolis.

HE AND BRYAN EACH SPEAK

Kern Declares People Are Not Allowed Use of Their Power—Nebraskan Talks on Trusts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—John Worth Kern, democratic candidate for vice president, was notified formally today of his nomination by the national convention at Denver, and accepted the honor in a speech delivered to 15,000 people in the Coliseum at the state fair grounds. The notification speech was made by Theodore E. Bell of California, chairman of the committee selected at Denver to officially inform Mr. Kern. William Jennings Bryan, candidate for president, was present and spoke at length on the subject of trusts. The meeting was called to order by Thomas Taggart, member of the national committee from Indiana, who relinquished the gavel to Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, N. Y., chairman of the national committee. Mr. Mack presided throughout the meeting.

Preceding the notification exercises, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Kern, Chairman Mack and members of the national, congressional and notification committees, held a conference at the Denison hotel, where luncheon was served, and the entire party was driven through the principal business streets of the city to the fair grounds.

Bryan Leaves for Illinois.

Following the meeting, Mr. and Mrs. Kern entertained Mr. Bryan and the visiting democratic leaders at the Country club for dinner. Mr. Bryan left tonight over the Vandalia railroad for Salem, Ill., where he will speak at his birthplace, and will from there go to Topeka, Kan., and then to Lincoln, Neb. Chairman Mack left tonight over the Big Four, Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, for Washington, D. C.

Twenty members of the notification committee, representing as many states, attended the meeting. Special trains on the railroads and traction lines brought the crowds here and 80 street cars were used to transport the people to and from the fair grounds. The day was ideal. The crowd lined the streets and Mr. Bryan was greeted with a continuous wave of applause as he passed.

At the Coliseum the speakers, especially Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern, were given enthusiastic ovations, the Bryan demonstration lasting several minutes, during which men stood and threw their hats into the air in their effort to express their welcome. Thomas R. Marshall, democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, spoke briefly and was warmly greeted.

Kern Replies to Sherman.

Mr. Kern's speech was in part a reply to the speech of acceptance delivered at Utica by Mr. Sherman, the republican candidate for vice president. He devoted some time to the question, "Shall the people rule?" deprecating what he claimed is excessive power in the hands of the speaker of the house of representatives, and denied that the people have ruled because, he said, their will had not been given effect. He charged that there is a power within the republican party determined that the people shall not rule; which power has manifested itself whenever effort has been made to check the destructive work of unlawful combinations, reduce the tariff or equalize burdens by legislation. The democratic party, he said, would draw a sharp line between unlawful business lawfully conducted and unlawful business.

The invocation was pronounced by Rev. Father Francis Gavisk of St. John's Roman Catholic church, this city.

KERN ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION

Vice Presidential Candidate Responds to Notification Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—John W. Kern in his speech accepting the democratic vice presidential nomination said:

Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: For the kindly and courteous manner in which you have conveyed to me the official notification of my nomination as the democratic candidate for vice president of the United States, and for the eloquent words just spoken by your chairman in your behalf, I thank you, one and all.

I appreciate most highly this great honor conferred upon me by the unanimous vote of the representatives of my party in national convention assembled, and I shall strive most earnestly to earn a continuation of the confidence and good will manifested by that action, but I did not seek this nomination, indeed, if my own personal desires had been consulted, another would have received the honor, but it having come to me without solicitation, I prize it all the more and accept it with a full sense of the burdens and responsibilities. As a candidate I shall try to wear the honor worthily, and as faithfully as I can discharge all the duties properly devolving upon me as one of your standard bearers, and if elected, I promise to serve all the people of the republic by the conscientious discharge of the duties of the office.

I have no thought that the men who made up that great convention at Denver nominated me as their candidate because they believed that I had ability or merit superior to that possessed by any one of the distinguished gentlemen whose names were considered in connection with the vice presidential nomination. Many years of service on my part might have had some slight influence in determining their action, but I am persuaded that it was the chief purpose of the convention in choosing a son of Indiana as its candidate to show its appreciation of the great democratic party of this splendid commonwealth, made up as it is of more than a third of a million of men, good and true—the very flower of the great democratic army of the republic. I prefer to accept this proffered honor in the name of these loyal democrats of Indiana, for whom the honor was, I believe, really intended.

It is pleasing to me to be associated in this campaign with the distinguished gentleman to whom the standard of the party has been committed. For years we have been friends. I recognize in him a man of superior character and high ideals, always actuated by patriotic motives and an earnest desire to promote the welfare, the honor and the glory of his country. He became your candidate because his nomination was demanded by the rank and file of the party, which demand was emphasized by a popular movement in his favor, which, as it proceeded, so grew in volume and force as to become irresistible.

Respects to Bryan.

He entered upon this campaign unpledged to any special interests, under no obligations to any unlawful or other combination of capital, looking to no corporation for campaign contributions—absolutely free to serve the people by carrying out the pledges of his party's platform. While he is the foe of unlawful monopoly, and is prepared to lay a heavy hand upon the lawless, whether rich or poor, without fear or favor, and to combat the encroachments of greed upon honest endeavor, he is the friend of every legitimate business enterprise, whether conducted by individual or corporation, and will sympathize with the promoting of every movement which makes for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

A distinguished republican, the other day referred to his influence with his party as a "One Man Power." If by that he meant to say that Mr. Bryan possessed the power in a marked degree, to influence the thought and arouse the conscience of the republic as no other man of his time, or if he meant that by his upright

(Continued on Second Page.)

Hello, Bill! Is that you? What about November 4? They tell me I will carry Maryland by at least 20,000.

From the Baltimore American Star.

OPENING OF TRIPP LANDS

President Signs Proclamation for the Drawing in October.

FIVE PLACES FOR REGISTRATION

Arrangements Such that It Will Not Be Necessary for Applicants to Stand in Line Waiting for Their Turn.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—President Roosevelt late yesterday afternoon signed a proclamation opening up that part of the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota located in Tripp county and designated Judge James W. Witten, chief law officer of the general land office, to superintend and conduct the registration and drawing to be held in October, next.

Not in years has there been greater interest shown in the opening of an Indian reservation to homestead settlement, than in the throwing open of the lands in Tripp county. From 150 to 200 letters have been received daily by the land office for the last month making inquiry as to the requirements of registration and the time when the so-called "lottery" would take place. In addition to these inquiries there has been the liveliest kind of rivalry between towns on both the South Dakota and Nebraska lines for the location of registration offices and the selection of Chamberlain, Dallas, Gregory or Presho in South Dakota and O'Neill and Valentine in Nebraska would seem to have met all recommendations on file in the general land office. Mr. Rosewater, of The Bee, being particularly interested in having both O'Neill and Valentine made registry points.

Persons desiring to be registered for this drawing must go to the towns named between October 5 and 7 and there sign and swear to an application for registration which will be furnished by the officer administering the oath. All applications for registration must be delivered by the applicants by mail, in person or otherwise to Judge Witten at either Dallas or Gregory, S. D., not later than 4 p. m., Saturday, October 17. The drawing will take place on following Monday, October 19, at Dallas.

Location of Lands.

These lands embrace 438,000 acres, a portion of which have been allotted to the Indians and are located on the south line of the state of South Dakota, and adjoin the lands in Gregory county which were opened in 1904. They are said to be very desirable for farming and stock raising purposes, and similar lands in adjoining counties are selling at good prices.

The opening of Gregory county lands, four years ago, was one of the largest and most important land openings ever held by the government, and attracted a great deal of attention, over 100,000 persons having been registered. From present indications, the Tripp county opening will be even larger than the Gregory registration, since a much larger area of land is to be opened. The plan adopted for this registration and drawing is similar to that used in the Gregory opening, but certain objectionable features, which imposed hardships on the applicants for registration, have been eliminated. At Gregory and former openings, applicants were required to appear in person and stand in line often for a considerable length of time, until officers of the government examined into and determined their qualifications and registered them, while at the approaching Tripp county opening no line will be formed and people will be permitted to send in their applications by mail or otherwise to the superintendent, after they have been sworn to in one of the towns above mentioned.

Soldiers Are Favored.

Soldiers who served for three months during the civil war, Spanish-American war or Philippine insurrection, will not be required to visit the towns mentioned for the purpose of registering, but may register through an agent. Information as to the manner of registering and drawing, and

(Continued on Second Page.)

A. O. BROWN & CO. SUSPENDS

One of Largest Brokerage Firms in New York City Closes Its Business.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A. O. Brown & Co., one of the largest brokerage houses in this city announced its suspension from the Stock exchange this afternoon. The transactions of the firm in the remarkable stock market of last Saturday have been under investigation by the authorities of the Stock exchange and today it was announced that transactions had been made for the firm's account under the rule which provides that where a firm is unable to deliver stock sold to another broker the purchaser may buy in the stock at the expense of the firm failing to make the delivery.

At the height of the boom markets of several years ago A. O. Brown & Co. did an enormous business, said to have been larger than any other brokerage house at one time. There was five branch offices in this city and many others throughout the country, but after the panic of last fall many of the out-of-town branches were closed. At the present time, however, the firm had offices in Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Toronto, Erie and Utica, and Paterson, N. J. The firm was organized in 1897. Its members are A. O. Brown, G. Lee Stout, E. F. Buchanan, Samuel C. Brown and W. Rhea Whitman. D. W. Noel has been named as assignee.

A representative of the firm of A. O. Brown & Co. gave out this statement:

"The affairs of the firm are badly tangled and it was felt necessary to suspend in order to straighten them out."

MRS. GOULD SUES FOR SHOCK

Rich Woman Declares She Was Injured Fifty Thousand Dollars Worth by Process Server.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—It was learned today that Mrs. Howard Gould has brought suit for $50,000 against Frank A. McLaughlin, a Fifth avenue tradesman, who, she alleges, through a process server, injured her to that extent. Failing to collect a bill from Mrs. Gould for various articles he had made for her, McLaughlin began suit to recover the amount he said was due him. On July 1 last the process server attempted to serve a summons on Mrs. Gould, and in her complaint Mrs. Gould alleges that he wantonly, maliciously and cruelly insulted her, as a result of which she says she sustained severe nervous shock and injury to the extent of the damage asked in her suit.

STOLEN MONEY IN CIRCULATION

Bill Found in Chicago Upon Which Fitzgerald Had Made a Notation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Captain Thomas J. Porter of the government secret service last night revealed that he had identified as the handwriting of George W. Fitzgerald the notation "KTM" on a $1,000 bank note that was sent to the subtreasury by the Commercial National bank.

All trail of the bill is lost in the bank, but the officials are certain that it was the top bill of a package of $172,000 for the alleged theft of which Fitzgerald was arrested and that it establishes that the stolen money is being circulated in Chicago.

Fitzgerald admits he may have written the notation, but says it was a common practice to do so on the top bills of large bundles of money and it explains nothing as to who is circulating the stolen money.

NEW RATES FROM THE COAST

Nebraska Towns to Receive Benefit of Local Charge Back from River.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 25.—The Lincoln Commercial club has been notified of the adoption of Missouri river rates as the maximum for all points in Nebraska on shipments originating in the Pacific coast terminals. The adoption of this schedule means the abandonment of the old system of charging the inland towns the rate to the Missouri river plus the local rate back. The new rates will reduce the maximum to intermediate points in Nebraska from 4 to 16 cents per hundred, according to the class of freig

KEIFER ACTING CHAIRMAN

Nuckolls County Man Takes Up the Work of Wm. H. Hayward.

LEADERS PROMISE TO HELP OUT

Traveling Man Who Makes Nebraska Towns Finds the Drift of Sentiment Is All in Direction of Taft.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Aug. 25.—(Special.)—J. Warren Keifer, jr., vice chairman of the republican state committee, this afternoon took formal charge of the state headquarters, and from now on until the new committee selects a head he will direct the campaign. Mr. Keifer came to Lincoln at the request of Chairman Hayward, who is secretary of the national republican committee. Mr. Hayward expected to be able to return to Nebraska shortly after going to Chicago, but found it impossible to do so, therefore he telegraphed Mr. Keifer to take charge. Mr. Keifer was a member of the last legislature from Nuckolls county and is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Keifer this afternoon gave out the following statement:

"Yesterday I received from Chairman Hayward a telegram asking me, as vice chairman, to take active charge of the republican campaign in this state. This duty is imposed upon me by Chairman Hayward and the state committee under the rule which requires the vice chairman to act in place of the chairman in case of vacancy or disability.

"When first notified I hesitated to assume the active work of the chairmanship. The responsibility is great and the time left for organization and fighting is short. I have not participated actively at headquarters and am not yet familiar with the details of the present system and methods of conducting republican campaigns. I therefore spent yesterday and part of today in conference with some of the republican leaders and former officers of the party. It was only after assurances of their aid and counsel that I decided to assume the duties of chairman in the absence of Chairman Hayward.

"H. C. Lindsay and W. B. Rose, former chairmen, and A. B. Allen and Clark Perkins, former secretaries, have assured me they will give me enthusiastic and constant support. With this aid and that of the members of the state committee and the services of Secretary Corrick, who already has the affairs of the committee well in hand, I feel that I may safely take charge of the campaign as directed by Chairman Hayward.

"The record of the republican party merits a continuation of power. Its achievements under Roosevelt and Sheldon, and its pledges for the future, with Taft and Sheldon as standard bearers, will, I believe, result in a republican victory, both national and state. To this end I ask for the loyal and enthusiastic support of every republican in Nebraska."

Wallace and Railroad Men.

S. W. Wallace, candidate for the republican nomination for railway commissioner, who did not receive the endorsement of the Railway Employes Protective association, believes the association turned him down because he did not make any promises about what he would do if elected. August 20 Mr. Wallace received a letter from the president of the executive committee asking him to state his position on the matter of freight rates. Mr. Wallace replied to this and outlined a part of a speech which he intended to deliver at York tonight, but he later cancelled the speaking date.

Democrats for Taft.

"If Bryan carries Nebraska he will have to get his votes in the towns. He cannot get to farmer votes."

This statement was made by Cam Wallett, a traveling man who has been making Nebraska territory for twenty-eight years. He lives at Omaha, Ia.

"Bryan cannot get the town vote," continued Mr. Wallett. "I do not make politics a business, but I have always closely observed conditions in the towns which I

(Continued on Second Page.)

VIEW OF NORTHWEST

Nevada Only One of States in Group Which Bryan is Likely to Carry.

SUPPORTERS APPEAR OPTIMISTIC

Can Give No Reason for Faith Except They "Feel it in Their Bones."

REPUBLICANS ALSO CONFIDENT

Candid Survey of Facts Show Reason for Their Belief.

MORMON QUESTION CUTS FIGURE

Colorado Presents the Most Complex Situation of Any of the States in This Group, Both Parties Having Troubles.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—In all of what are politically termed the northwest states, west and north of Nebraska to the continental divide, the enthusiastic democrats have a ready explanation of the recent change of program on the part of Norman Mack and Mr. Bryan's campaign advisers by which the battle is to be carried into the eastern states. In the early part of the campaign it was announced by Mr. Bryan that the middle west would be the battle ground of the campaign and the chief democratic effort would be made to win Nebraska, Colorado, the Dakotas, Kansas and the Rocky mountain states back to the Bryan fold. The explanation of the Bryan supporters for the change of program in the speaking campaign is that the northwest is already pinched for Bryan and that he is thus enabled to give more of his time to Indiana and New York than was originally intended.

It is difficult to determine how much of this explanation is justified and how much of it is temperamental for the northwestern democrat is a loyal partisan, under all circumstances. It is characteristic of the Bryan followers of this section that they give no heed to past performances nor to existing conditions. They are certain Bryan is going to win, just as they were ready to bet on it in 1896 and to swear to it in 1900. Arguments do not phase them and statistics only make them smile, while surface indications bother them as little as the breezes of the plains. They just feel it in their bones that Bryan is going to win and nothing can change their convictions on that score.

Reason for Republican Faith.

The republicans, on the other hand, are just as "set in their ways" as the democrats. They are morally certain that Bryan hasn't the ghost of a chance to carry any state in this section that he lost in 1900 and they refuse to be at all disturbed by democratic claims. They contend that all conditions which make for a satisfied people obtain in this section of the country and that the voters are better satisfied than ever before with the administrations of the last twelve years under which the people of the west have prospered as never before. An overwhelming proportion of the population of the northwest is engaged in farming or stock raising and their business has been more profitable in the last dozen years than ever before in their history and are not only content but anxious to have the republicans retained in power.

In Wyoming, for instance, the democratic party has made no progress in the last eight years. By a fusion and in sympathy with the free silver campaign of Mr. Bryan, the state gave the Nebraskan a plurality of 980 in 1896, but with the abandonment of the free silver issue, Wyoming gave Mr. McKinley a plurality of 4,138 in 1900 and gave Mr. Roosevelt 11,362 in 1904. A liberal share of this plurality may be credited to Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity in Wyoming, but in 1906 the state gave a republican majority on the contest for governor of 4,862, which, in a total vote of but 27,000, furnishes a pretty good index of the republican advantage in the state. The democrats have but seven members of the state legislature to sixty-six republicans. The state is increasing rapidly in population, owing to the opening of irrigated lands, and most of the newcomers are from Iowa, the Dakotas and other safely republican states. Under the conditions the republicans appear to have much reason for their refusal to be disturbed by democratic claims.

Mormon Question a Factor.

In both Utah and Idaho the national issues are considerably obscured by the injection of the Mormon church issue into the politics of the states. The Mormon vote, it is admitted, controls the balance of power in both of these states and cuts a very respectable figure in the vote in Montana and Wyoming. When the national issues are clearly drawn the Mormon vote is more or less divided along party lines, but when the fight is made direct against the church, the church vote is naturally pretty strongly disposed to vote almost as a unit. In both Idaho and Utah the democrats have divided into two factions, one of which calls itself the "American Democratic Party" and is openly arrayed against the Mormon church. This factional fight is more pronounced in Idaho than it is in Utah, the Idaho democrats under the leadership of former Senators Dubois and Heitfeldt making their claim and fight for party recognition on that issue alone. This feature of the fight developed at the Denver convention in a contest before the credentials committee over the seating of contesting delegations. The committee seated the Dubois delegation, although it was frankly admitted by Senator Dubois that, in addition to certain alleged irregularities in the manner of selecting the delegates, the chief charge against his opponents for recognition was that they were Mormons. The rejected delegation made the threat at the time that the result of the action of the national committee would be the certain success of the republican candidates in Idaho. Utah and in every state in which the Mormons have a considerable voting strength. How much of this threat may bear fruit at the polls can not be estimated now, although evidence of a radical split in the democratic ranks is much in evidence.

Utah and Idaho were both in the Bryan column in 1896, as both were rabidly in favor of free silver. The republican party cut a sorry figure in that campaign, losing Utah by 30,000 in a total vote of 77,000, while Idaho went for Bryan by 17,000, in a total vote of 29,000. Both states switched, however, in 1900, Utah giving Mr. McKinley a plurality of 1,726 and Idaho going republican by 1,000. In 1904 Mr. Roosevelt carried Utah by 25,333 and Idaho by 25,000. The republicans have all of the state and congressional offices and are thoroughly satisfied with the outlook for the pending campaign.

The Colorado situation is considerably