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pictures up to 5x7 inches.

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The Bennett Company

Taft has, never been, and is not, an enemy Mr. Bryan and by lack of issues which and that his decisions have been used by crats admit the republicans are in a far labor to approximate the regular controversies. better situation strategically and they say deeds and words when serving as secretary of war, that he recognized to the limit the rights which hebor-possesses. The attitude of the republican party as set forth in the plank adopted at Chicago is to be die cussed by scompbett speakers, but Mr. Taft is in a position to show that he has gone farther than did the delegates who framed the platforms. In/most of the states through which I passed the disposition of the laboring man, who soled the republicar ticket in the past, was to continue to vote that ticket in spite-of-the advice to the contrary he is receiving from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. On the Pacific coast where labor is receiving high wages and is laying aside money, no overwhelming importance is given to the injunction issue. Of course the attitude of many voters will be influenced by the condition of their pocket on election_day. It is interesting to note that the numbers of the unemployed in the middle and far west is steadfly decreasing. Factories are resuming operations, railroads have re-employed a large proportion of the men laid off last winter, and there is activity in various lines than has been the case for months. Merchants say trade impleding up splendidly and will be normal this fall. The crops of the grain producing states are in first class condi-The farmers were never in a better situation. If the present rate of recovery continues there is every reason to anticl pate that by November to a large majority of the people hard times will be but a mem-

Influence of Local Fights.

There are local fights of a bitter character in both the republican and the demosuccessfut opponent at the primaries was enforce the law. chosen as a result of fraudulent votes. There are senaterial factional contests in ITALIAN KEPT FROM PRESIDENT states, Most of these will have a certain effect upon the presidency, but the action of the people upon the Bresidency unquestionably, will have more effect upon de termining which party shall be locally victorious. Realizing that in unity there is greater chance of victory, the leaders of both parties are endeavoring to establish turmony. Undoubtedly they will be gener-

As the campaign goes on the issues will narrow down more and more to the personalities of the two candidates for the presidency, the influence of President Roosevelt, and the attitude of the candidates upon the questions of the tariff and anti-injunction. The feeling among republicans is that Mr. Taft will win by normal majorities. The greater unity which pre vails among the democrats is responsible for this moderate claim. The democrats generally seem to be discouraged by the defeats they have suffered uninterruptedly in the last three campaigns, by their expectation that they will not be able to poll the entire democratic vote because of the nica Saive; the healing wonder for sores, action of many democrats in staying at burns, piles, eczema and sait rheum. 25c. home through unwillinghess to support Beaton Drug Co.

of labor; what he interpreted the law justly come home directly to the people. Demoand finally that he hancehown both by there must be an earthquake in order to break the strength which Mr. Taft enjoys. JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

> BRYAN TALKS TO THE AD MEN Responds to Invitation to Make Them

Short Address. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27 .- An impromptu address by William J. Bryan, who was in this city two hours this morning enroute to Topeka, was the feature of the convention of the Associated Advertising Chibs today. Mr. Bryan stopped et the Baltimore hotel, directly across the street from the Willis-Wood theater, where the moraing seasion of the convention was held proportion of them favored the guaranty and he accepted the invitation of the dele-

gates to make a speech. Mr. Bryan and his party, including Theodore A. Bell, arrived in this city from St. Louis this morning. The party, left for Topeka at 10:40 a. m. via the Union Pacific railroad, where Mr. Bryan will speak tonight on "Guaranty of Bank Deposits." In view of the action of the republican state convention of Kansas in endorsing the guaranty of bank deposits; Mr. Bryan announced shortly after his arrival that it would be necessary for him to make some additions to his speech at Topeka tonight

LID DOWN BY MARTIAL L W

(Continued from First Page.)

cratic parties. In West Virginia there are ception of County Prosecutor Goldenburg, banks will in a short time change from two republican candidates for the govern- who recently created a sensation by pub-In Missouri one democratic candidate ushing a list of gambling houses and defor the governorship is charging that his nouncing the city officials for failing to

Effort by Unidentified Man to Get to Executive Frustrated by Officers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.-President Roose- tion of the people is concerned. The revelt and party arrived at Hoboken on a publicans propose to enable the state banks special train over the Lackawanna railroad at 7:55 this morning from South Columbia, N. Y. The party boarded the yacht Sylph, which immediately started for Oyster Bay. While the president and his party were walking through the train shed on their way from the train to the yacht Sylph, an Italian workingman, whose name was not ascertained, attempted to overtake the president's party. A railroad policeman intercepted the man, who declared that he wanted to speak to the president.

"You'll not see the president," said the policeman, "you stay right here." The man then abandoned the attempt and disappeared in the crowd.

A Dangerous Wound

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In preparing for school days there is no place like the Lilliputian—the outfitting of young people receives our whole attention and makes a busy store.

A special purchase of misses' woolen tailor made sailor suits enables us to offer \$15.00 and \$16.50 values at a handsome saving-there are browns, blues, grays and pretty checked novelty cloths-just the thing for "going away to college" dresses, for ages 12, 14 and 16; none worth

Misses' Sailor Suits Girls' Reefer Jackets

A special lot, made up in medium weight fabrics appropriate for early fall wear; all ages represented, 3 to 14 years, values range from \$5.00 to \$9.00-

School Hose at 25c

Best stockings for the money, reinforced at usual weak places, all

less than \$15; special \$12.50 College Boots Our fall lines are ready and afford a wide se-



BRYAN SPEAKS IN TOPEKA

Nebraskan Defends Democratic Plank on Bank Deposit Guaranty.

Democratic Candidate Thinks Scheme of His Party is Much Better Than Postal Savings

Banks.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 27 .- Before an audince which filled the Auditorium to overlowing. W. J. Bryan; democratic canditate for president, spoke on the subject of guaranty of the bank deposits. Previously he had delivered three other addresses, two from the verands of the hotel and the third at Garffeld park, where he attended

a picnic by the Knights of Pythias, his atter theme being "Fraternity." The democratic candidate and his party arrived here at 1 o'clock and were at once taken in hand by a reception committee emposed of leading democrats of the city and state and conducted to the hotel automobiles. A great crowd greeted Mr

Bryan at the station and atthe hotel. As announced by him before his departure rom Kansas City, Mr. Bryan, in view of he action of the Kansas state convention, which endorsed the guaranty proposition, nade some remarks supplementary to his prepared speech on that subject. He took ip the advantages of the guaranty system and then replied to the objections made to by Mr. Taft and others. He began by asking why the depositors should be left. ansecured when the national government demanded security of any bank with which it deposited money. He pointed out that he choice was between the postal savings bank and the guaranty bank and accused Mr. Taft of favoring an unnecessary extension of the sphere of government in adocating the postal savings bank instead of the guaranty bank. Mr. Bryan declared that he preferred the guaranty bank proposition, which would allow the banks to attend to the banking business and yet compel them to give their depositors necessary se-

Kansas Banker Quoted. Upon the conclusion of his prepared speech, Mr. Bryan said:

"I asked Mr. Breidenthal, a banker of Kansas City, to make inquiry among the bankers of Kansas and ascertain what law. I learned that of the bankers that had expressed themselves on this subject, about three-fourths of them favored a guaranty law and one-fourth opposed it. This is an excellent showing. Among the dispositors there is no opposition at all

and it is evident that the Kansas bankers recognize, first, that something must be done, and, second, that the guaranteed bank is better than the postal savings bank. also inquired of Governor Haskell in egard to the number of national banks who have surrendered their charters and became state banks in order to have the enefits of the guaranty system. I have a telegram from him saying that four na-

tional banks have already made the change and are operating under the state banking laws, and that sixteen other national banks grand jury, recently declared in an inter- have applied for state charters. This is view that although he was a teetotaler, he conclusive proof that the Oklahoma law is favored an open Sunday because the busi- a success. A national charier is supposed ness interests and the patrons desired it. to have some advantages over a state char-This is practically the sentiment of all of ter, and the benefits of the guaranty law the city and county officials with the ex- must be admitted, when twenty national the national system to the state system in order to give their depositors the adven-

tages furnished by the guaranty system. Criticism of Republicans. Since the preparation of my speech on this subject, the republicans of Kansas which will give to have held a convention and adopted a state platform. The plank on the guaranty of banks is a recognition of the necessity for security, but the plank is so worded as to be practically useless so far as the protec-

to "mutually and voluntarily" guarantee deposits. But that is not enough. Suppose that the banks mutually agreed not to do it. Must the depositors be left insecurel The Kansas republican platform also requests the republican candidates for congress and the United States senate to favor a law in aiding a national bank to participate in the proposed mutual and voluntary system. But what chance is there of securing such a law when the republican national convention refuses to pay any attention to the subject and when the republican candidate opposes the whole principle of guaranty? Mr. Taft's denunctation of the guaranty system is so sweeping that no disinterested person can for a moment believe that he will either encourage or permit a law enabling national banks to participate in state systems. What the people need is a system whereby such state barks and national banks will be compelled to guarantee depositors and only a demo-

tion of a system which will make both state and national banks secure. Action of Kansas Republicans.

ratic victory can secure this reform. With

democratic president and a democratic

congress it will be easy to secure the adon-

And speaking of platforms, I am glad to call attention to the fact that the republican platform adopted in Kansas endorses the democratic platform on two important questions. First, it favors the election of senators by direct vote of the people, a reform which the republican national convention rejected by a vote of seven to one, and which Mr. Taft has never advocated but coce, and then in only a half-hearted way. In his notification speech he said that personally he was "inclined to favor" such a law, but it requires more than a mere inclination toward

the law to secure such a reform. Another plank endorsing the democratic platform is to be found in the mondemnation of the present rules of the house and in the demand for a modification of the rules. This is the positon taken by the democrate national convention and it is gratifying to know that the republicans of Kansas have supported us in the position taken. But what shall we say of the condemnation of the vice presidential candidate, Mr. Sherman. While Mr. Sherman's name is not mentioned he is so prominently connected with the present rules of the house that the republican platform on this subject cannot be construed otherwise than

as a denunciation of him. 'Here we have the republicans of Kansas heartily endorsing the nomination of Taft and Sherman-even commending the speech of acceptance of Mr. Taft-while the convention proceeds to condemn Mr. Tatt's position on the guaranty of banks and Mr. Sherman's position on the subject of rules. There is no doubt that there is a strong reform sentiment among the republicans of Kansas and the best way that they can give expression to it is to vote for the democratic electors and thus secure a national administraton in harmony with reform ideas and then elect a democratic state ticket whch stands for reorm, a democrate legislature which will not only stand for the guaranty law, but elect Mr. Farrelly to vote for reforms in the United States senate, and then the republicans of Kansas ought to complete their work by steeting democratic members of congress to help reform the rules of the house and help to carry out the re-

Who's Who on the Republican Primary Ballot

For Land Commissioner.

For Railway Commissioner.

publican; regent state university,

Wallace, S. M., Clay Center; farmer;

For Congressman.

For State Senator.

For State Representative.

Crook, E. W., Omaha; transfer contrac-

#joner: Swedish-American.

tive; deputy assessor.

tor; Phillipine veteran. .

former state representative.

former railway station master.

Aarens, William M., Omaha; salesman.

Swedish-American.

lecturer, preacher.

torney.

attorney.

attorney

business.

governor.

real estate.

tor; real estate.

For Presidential Electors-At Large. Bell, O. C., Lincoln: fraternal insurance Shiveley, Joniah M., Fremont; present

REPLY TO MR. TAFT'S STATEMENT | man; civil war veteran | commercial

traveler: former American consul at Bolingen; Bohemian-American. For Presidential Elector-Second District.

Baldrige, Roward H., Omaha; former county attorney; former state scnator; Karr, Myron D., Columbus; brick manudirector Y. M. C. A.; member Commercial club executive committee; Haldrige & Debord, attorneys. Moover, Charles L., South Omaha; practic-

For Governor. Sheldon, George Lawson, Nehawka; present governor; farmer; former state

For Lieutenant Governor. Ropewell, M. R., Tekamah; present lieutenant governor; former district judge; former Masonic grand master; practicing attorney.

For Secretary of State. Junkin, George C., Smithfield; present secretary of state; former state representative; farmer and stock raiser. For Auditor of Public Accounts. Alden, John M., Beatrice; retired farmer Allen, Charles S., Geneva; retired; old

Anthes, George, Omaha; expert account- Bergquist, A. L., South Omaha; grain and ant; former deputy auditor; German-

American. Barton, Silas B., Grand Island; organizer Fitch, P. W., Cmaha; practicing attorney. Cook, H. L., St. Paul; present deputy.

Haynes, Robert A., College View; traveling auditor for B. & M. railroad. McKesson, John C. F., Lincoln; state senstor; farmer Pierce, John L., Lincoln; present insurance Barnes, S. C., Omaha; present representa-

deputy; formerly practicing lawyer. For State Treasurer. Brian, Lawson G., Albion; present treas-

For State School Superintendent. Bishop, E. C., Lincoln: present deputy. Carrington, George D., Jr., Auburn; county superintendent Nemaha county.

Delzell, James E. Lexington: city superintendent; member State Normal board. Martin, S. H., St. Paul; city superintend-

ent. For Attorney General.

ent attorney general.
For Land Commissioner. Cowles, Edward B., Fairbury; loans; once county superintendent. Husenetter, William, Linwood: former

stockman; former member state com-Sams, Harvey L., Gering: rancher; former school man.

Text of Mr. Bryan's Speech.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Why not make the depositor secure? The United States government requires the de-posit of specific security when it entrusts money to a national bank, although it can examine the bank at any time; the

For many years efforts have been made in congress and in the various states to secure a law guaranteeing deposits, but the influence of the great banking institutions has been sufficient to prevent action. Last fall, however, when the banks by a concerted action suspended payments on checks, the depositors were everywhere brought to a realization of the fact that their deposits are in fact loans, payable on demand under ordinary circumstances, but payable at the will of the bank in emergencies. The depositors suffered a considerable loss during the suspension of payments and they have not forgotten the leason which they then learned. The democratic party, being more free than the respective of the position and they have not forgotten the leason which they then learned. The democratic party, being more free than the respective of the position and they have not forgotten the leason which they then learned. The democratic party, being more free than the respective of the proposition of the free publicant plan. In his notification speech was reduced that the mount of the democrats with being socialistic in some of their remedies. The charge was not well founded, but I might reply by charging nim with advocating an unnecessary extension of the governmen such as a less radical change than the republicant plan. In his notification speech was reduced to socialistic in some of their remedies. The charge was not well founded, but I might reply by charging nim with advocating an unnecessary extension of the governmen such as the publicant plan. In his notification speech was reduced the democrats with being socialistic in some of their remedies. The charge was not well founded, but I might republicant plan in his notification as excellent plan in

payments and they have not forgotten the lesson which they then learned. The democratic party, being more free than the republican party to respond to the needs of the masses of the people, inserted the following plank in its national platform:

"We pledge ourselves to legislation by which the national banks shall be required to establish a guaranty fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank, under an equitable system which shall be available to all state banking institutions wishing to use it."

The republican platform is slient on the subject, and the republican candidate not only does not advocate a compulsory sys-

subject, and the republican candidate not only does not advocate a compulsory system, but specifically and emphatically opposes it. He says:

"The democratic platform recommends a tax upon national banks and upon such state banks as may come in in the nature of enforced insurance to raise a guaranty fund to pay the depositors of any bank which fails."

left in the twilight zone of state rights and a federalism so frequently dimming the meaning and purpose of the promises of the platform. If they come in under such a system they must necessarily be brought within the closest national control and so they must really cease to be state banks and become national banks."

His solicitude for the state bank will bankly improve the country for he is Suite His solicitude for the state bank will hardly impress the country, for he is quite indifferent to states and their reserved rights when he deals with other subjects. When congress is in the control of those who want to legislate for the whole people rather than for the few it will not be difficult to frame a law under which state banks can avail themselves of the advantages of a federal law guaranteeing the deposits of national banks, just as it was easy in Oklahoma to frame a law which permitted national banks to take advantage of the state guaranty system. It will also be easy to enact a federal law which will permit national banks to avail themselves of state guaranty systems until a solves of state guaranty systems selves of state guaranty systems until a national system can be secured. Attorney General Bonaparte's ruling, whether it correctly interprets the law or not, would not bring such consternation as it does if the republican candidate favored a law allowing national banks to take advantage of state systems for the protection of depositors.

Postal Savings Banks. The republican party proposes the estab-shment of a postal savings bank system; the democratic party prefers the guaranteed bank because it is better for the depositor and better for the banker—it gives the depositor the security which he needs and yet leaves the banking business in the

Irresistible the "toasty" flavor of Post (Formerly called)

Toasties Made from White Corn. flaked, crisp and brown.

"The Taste Lingera." Two sizes, 10c and 15c

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Finlds, C. B., Omaha; editor the Protector, official organ Liquor Dealers' association Thompson, William T. Central City; pres- Poster, Earry A., Omaha; dentist, former state representative. Gonden, L. M., Omaha; real estate; former park commissioner; civil war veteran. Harvey A. E., Omaha; present representative; insurance; former clerk police Hoff, Sam G., Omaha; present representative; superintendent court house; former policeman. form pledged in the democratic platform." hands of the banks. But the democratic platform declares for "a postal savings bank if the guaranteed bank cannot be sewhere he is expected to arrive tomorrow cured." and in November more than 2) cured," and in November more than \$9)
per cent of the voters will by their ballots
demand either the guaranteed bank or the
postal savings bank. Can the financiers
prevent the carrying out of this demand?
The republican platform does not go into
detail, but it is fair to assume that the
postal savings bank plank is intended as
an endorsement of the postal savings bank
an endorsement of the postal savings bank an endorsement of the postal savings system proposed by the president and master general. Under this plan the

money to a national bask, although it can examine the bank at any time; the state requires security when it deposits money in a bank; the county requires security and the city requires security; even the banks require security from the officials who handle money. Why should the depositor be left to take his chances?

Not only is the depositor without protection, but the security given to nation, state, county and city lessens his security. They are preferred creditors; they have a mortgage on the gilt-edged assets and the depositor must get along as best he can with what remails. Why are the interests of depositors thus neglected:

A bunk asset depositors thus neglected:

A bunk asset depositor the savings to the theory. The depositor, the stommunity and the banker himself will be benefited by legislation which will give to every depositor the assurance that that which is committed to the keeping of the bank will be available to meet his needs at any time. Such is not the case today, for while all banks are reasonably secure, they are not absolutely so.

For many years efforts have been made in congress and in the various states to secure a law guaranteeing deposits, but the secure a law gua

teed bank would answer the same purpose without any considerable increase in the number of government employes. I would rather see the banks attend to the banking business than to have it transferred to the government and because I prefer to have the banking business done by the banks rather than by the government I urge the surrantly of deposits as the ensiest solution of our difficulties.

Claims of Denositors. There is another reason why the claim of the depositor is superior to the claim of the stockholder. The stockholder has a voice in the selection of the bank officials; the depositor has not. If anyone must lose, therefore, as the result of had management it ought to be the stockholder rather than the depositor. And I venture to ask if the bankers will not trust each other why should they expect the deposi-

to ask if the bankers will not trust each other why should they expect the depositors to trust the banks?

We are fortunate, however, in that we are not compelled to choose between justice to the depositor and justice to the stockholder, for, as has been shown before, the plan which we propose not only does justice to both, but brings advantage to both. More than that, the plan which we propose projects the banker—and it is his which fails."

And then he questions the right of the government to enact such a law, saying:
"How state banks can be included in such a scheme under the constitution is left in the twilight zone of state rights and federalism so frequently dimming the meaning and purpose of the promises of meaning and purpose protects the banker—and it is his propose protects the banker—and it is his propose protection—against the establishment of a government bank, with indefinite encoract meaning the promise of the promise propose protects the banker—and it is his propose protects the bank

needed in the towns and villages where there were no guaranteed banks.

There is another advantage which the guaranty of depositors brings to the banks—it protects the reserves deposited in other banks. During the panic last fall the reserves caused the most of the trouble. The small banks wanted to withdraw their reserves from the city banks, and the big banks in the cities were not prepared to meet the strain. With deposits guaranteed there would be no runs on local banks and no sudden withdrawal of reserves.

I have selected the capital of the state of Kansas as the most appropriate place of Kansas as the most appropriate pour the delivery of a speech upon subject because your neighbor upon

for the delivery of a speech upon this subject because your neighbor upon the south has been a pioneer in this reform. Its plan, as you know, has been such a signal success that deposits have been drawn scross the line from your state into Oklahoma. The alarm caused by this invasion of your banking territory caused your governor to include in his call for a special session a recommendation of the passage of a law similar to that of Oklahoma. When the legislature met, however, the influence of the large banks was sufficient to prevent the needed legislation, and your state still suffers. The people of Kansas have had an object lesson; they know the necessity for a law guaranteeing deposits. They have seen its benefitent results in a sister state; they have seen fifty-four national banks taking advantsg of the state system and reaping a rich reward. They have heard the echo of the blow that has been struck at the national banks of Oklahoma by the attorney general's ruling, which denies to such banks the right to share in the benefits of the state guaranty system—that echo being the surrender of charters by national the right to share in the benefits of the state guaranty system—that echo being the surrender of charters by national banks which prefer to become state banks rather than surrender the benefits of the guaranty system. They have also seen how the influence of a few big banks, concentrated upon a legislature, can defeat the wishes of the smaller banks and the desire of the depositors all over the state.

BEGINS LONG DEBS Socialist Candidate Leaves Chicago or

Trip that Will Bring Him Through Omaha.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.-It was announced at headquarters of the socialist party today that the campaign special carrying Eugene V. Debs, the presidential candidate, and other speakers through the west would leave Chicago, Auguse 31, returning September 25. According to the Rinerary o the western trip. Mr. Debs will speak eighteen states and travel 10,000 miles.

For State Representative. Hauck, Jacob, Benson; draughtsman; German-American.

Keutsky, Joseph, South Omaha; Koutsky Paint company; Bohemian-American. Leeder, Ed. Omaha; present representa-Abbott, P. H. Aurora: editor Aurora Retive; member fire department. Lewis, C. R., Omaha; porter; Afro-Amer-Medland, C. L., Holdrege; county clerk;

Logasa, M., Omaha; clerk. O'Hollaren, Frank C., Omaha; practicing facturer; former president Omaha city attorney

Flummer, Menry V., Omaha; clerk county Van Wagenen, J. A., Pierce; county atclerk's office; Afre-American, Shanahan, Dave L., Omaha; city sales agent Armour & Co.

Smith, Jared J., Omaha; former manager Williams, J. A., Pierce; present commis-On Time Yeast company; former member school board. sioner: formerly teacher, attorney Stone, Harry A., Omaha; life insurance secretary Anti-Saloon league. Blackburn, Thomas W., Omaha; practicing

Stuht, Ernest, Omaha: retired; former

member city council; German-Amer-Jefferts, Albert W., Omaha; Jefferts & Howell, attorneys; once deputy county Tucker, P. S., Florence: present representative; hotel keeper. Saunders, Charles L., Omaha; state sens-

Turkington, George E., Omaha: real Wappich, William P., Omaha; practicing Adkins, Wesley P., South Omaha; former attorney

police commissioner; For County Attorney. Holmes & Adkins, livery and transfer Kinsler, James C., Omaha; practicing attorney; formerly with Green, Breckenridge & Kinsler. feed business; former police commis-

Sherry, Albert P., South Omaha; practicing attorney. Rollister, T. A., Omaha; practicing at-McGilton, B. G., Omaha; McGilton & torney. Gaines, lawyers; former lieutenant Meyer, Menry G., Omaha; practicing at-Swanson, M. P., Omaha; funeral director;

For Coroner former coroner; Swedish-American. Brewer, G. H., South Omaha; present coroner: undertaker. Crosby, Willis C., Omaha; undertaker and funeral director Bost, P. C., Omaha; present representative;

Jackson, J. A., Omaha; undertaker and funeral director. Commissioner Third District-Short Daugherty, J. T., Omaha; building con-

Term. Harte, A. C., Benson; carpenter; former Dempster, John & Omaha; traveling representative Bankers Reserve Life; deputy sheriff.

Commissioner Third District-Full Term. Ellis, E. M., Irvington; postmaster.

Drake, James M., Omaha; deputy assessor. Olmsted, William E., Union precinct; farmer; former superintendent poor Riggs, James H., Waterloo; present com

missioner; editor Waterloo Gazette. Walsh, James, Benson; present state representative; farmer. Commissioner Fifth District. Rice, George D., Omaha; member school

board; secretary Asnelne Pharmacal Ure, William G., Omaha; present com-

missioner; Graham & Ure, real estate. ects for a corn crop," said Hon. Peter Mortensen, who was here last night on

SEVERE FLOUD AT AUGUSTA Savannah River Spreads Over City Six

to Eight Feet Deep. WATER RISES RAPIDLY IN NIGHT

Loss Will Be Over Half Million-Three Lives Lost and Many Residents Have Narrow Escapes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 27. Via Harrisonrille, Ga., Aug. 27.-Augusta yesterday was said, "and I would not be surprised if he visited by one of the worst floods in its secured the nomination. Some of my friends

history. early Tuesday, continuing the day up to sented after they filed my name." a late hour last night. Water from the river and canal surged down the city until a depth of from six to eight feet had been reached in a territory bounded by Fifteenth street on the west to the extreme eastern three persons have been drowned but their identity has not been learned at an early

hour this morning. Reports of capsizing boats in the swift current have been received, but not verified because of the utter chaos the city was thrown into by the sudden rise of the water and resulting confusion. Two fires were reported in the flooded district. Lime stored in warehouses, coming in contact with the water, was said to have been the cause of explosions, which destroyed the warehouses of the Nixon Wholesale Grocery company's warehouses and the Nixon & Danforth cotton warehouse. This, however, cannot be confirmed. The fire was in the direction of these two concerns, and as neither the firemen nor anybody else could get to them, it is only by conjecture that the firm names are given. The fires were a spectacular addition to the devastation already rife, and the people were compelled to stand idly by and watch the new

feature of destruction. Weather Bureau Warnings.

The local weather pureau issued flood warnings Tuesday morning, saying that the river would reach a height of between thirty-five and thirty-seven feet by (o'clock Wednesday evening, at which time it was predicted the river would have reached its highest point. This prediction was exceeded by several feet, the river having reached betwen forty and fortyfive feet, the danger line being thirty-three

Immediately upon learning the weather bureau's warning, those living nearest the river began moving out for higher places and by the time the water reached thell home they were well on their way to the hills.

There is a great deal of suffering among the poorer classes of whites and the ne groes, who occupied houses nearest the lowlands. When the river began to rise people could be seen going through the streets with what little bedding and other articles they could hurriedly gather up and handily carry but their backs. Women were seen with their children in their arms making their way toward higher places. while the men were driving live stock.

Flood Catches Prople Asleep. Thousands of people went to bed Tues day night with the thought that they would wake up in time to escape from the fleod.



Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!! CALUMET

The Schlitz Cafes

issues an invitation to try the popular NOON LUNCHES

316-20 South 16th Street.

but greatly to their surprise they awoke to find themselves surrounded by water and

cut off from escape except by boat. The cabmen and those possessed of boats were quick to see their opportunity and at once began to charge exorbitant prices for moving those unfortunate enough to

be caught in perilous positions. Many people in attempting to wade or swim from their home or from places of usiness in the flooded district to points of vantage, lost their footing and only saved themselves from the rushing tor rent by catching tree limbs,

thing else they could get hold of. It is reported that a number of people were caught in these positions and when he boatmen passed near enough to be halled they would refuse to go to the assistance of the unfortunates unless they were assured of being paid unreasonable and exorbitant fees. One man was seen in a tree who was pouring forth pittiful appeals for assistance and offering \$50 to any one that would rescue him.

The police department early established emporary headquarters at the health and drainage department office on May avenue, outside of the high water district, and patrolmen were placed on beats up to the water line. They made few arrests, however, the people seeming to appreciate the situation and keeping within the law limits. James River at Flood.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 27.-It was still raining here at intervals this morning. James river was at freshet stage last night and the streets and wharves in the lower part of the city were flooded, but the water has been falling steadily since 5 o'clock this morning. No damage has occurred to life or property.

Three Inches of Rain. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.-A terrific d wnpour of rain, lasting more than twentyfour hours, today was attended by the coldest August weather New York has experlenced for years. More than three inches of rain fell and the thermometer registered as low as 56 degrees. The gale tore up trees and levelled field crops in the vicinity of New York.

Several buildings in course of construction collapsed when their foundations became inundated. At Fire Island the Surf hotel sank several inches and part of the building fell.

Sections of several streets sank and in one place in Brooklyn there was danger that a number of buildings would fall as a result of the sinking of a street

SHOWS NEBRASKA IN LEAD

(Continued from First Page.)

committee rebuked Stephens for his activity against Howard, but it had no effect on the chairman. Bryan Sentiment Receding. 'Valley county never had such good pros-

business. "While the corn has not yet been made the indications are the crop will be a large one and the quality good." In discussing politics Mr. Mortenson said: "There was a time this summer when Bryan sentiment was strong in Valley county, but this sentiment is fast receding

and the sentiment for Taft is getting stronger all the time." Mr. Mortensen's friends filed his name for the legislature and while he accepted the filing and will accept the nomination if it is tendered him, he is not overly enthusiastic about being a representative. "Mr. Rood, my opponent for the nomina-

seemed to believe that I would make a The Savannah river began rising rapidly stronger race fish fall, however, to I con-Shallenberger Fixing Fences. repair any damage in his fences which might have been made by Mayor Dahlman or G. W. Berge. The Harlan county man boundary of the city. So far as known was much put out that his name should have ever been mentioned in connection. with the recent anti-Berge, anti-Dahlman fake letters signed anti-saloon worker. He had nothing to do with it, he said, and neither did any of his friends. He made

> county and beat Dahlman and Berge both out in the state. A Frightful Experience. with billiousness, malaria and constipation is quickly overcome by taking Dr. King's New Life Pills. 25c. Beaton Drug Co.

> the statement that he would carry Douglas

AMUSEMENTS. **OMAHA** SIOUX CITY

AUGUST 27-28-29-29 GAMES CALLED, 3:45 Ladies' Day, Friday, Aug. 28. Two Games Aug. 29-1st Called, 2:80 OMAHA va DES MOINES

SUNDAY AUGUST, 80-80

Two Games-1st Called, 2.30 BOYD'S Theater TODAY AT 2:30. TOWIGHT AT 8:18 Direct From His Tour of the Paci-HENRY MILLER In the Great American Play

THE GREAT DIVIDE. Priday and Saturday. Mat. Saturday THE TIME, THE PLACE AND THE GIRL Next Sunday for Four Performances Eugene Walter Play

THE "WOLF"

KRUG THEATER TONIGHT-BALANCE OF WEEK THE LYMAN TWINS At the Matines Saturday the lady present holding the largest number of these notices will be given any \$25.00 Eat in J. L. Brandels store. Start saving now, and bring them Saturday.

SUMDAY: THE BOYAL CHRY. CREIGHTON PHONE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE OPERS SEASON, SUNDAY MATIRES August 30. Seats new on sale, Prices: 10c. 25c and 50c.

'Phones: Doug. 1506; Ind. A-1506. SAT. CHRISTOPHER, JR. EVE. Seats colling for first 8 week