PART I.
NEWS SECTION
PAGES 1 TO 8.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

Advertise in
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 11. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUG[illegible], 1908—SIX SECTIONS—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

IMPERIAL HOME RULE

New Proposal Accepted with Enthusiasm by All Classes.

FEELER OF THE UNIONIST PARTY

Gives Ireland Parliament Subject to England on Imperial Affairs.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF SUPPORTED

Derry Finds it Has Grievance Against English Parliament.

ANCIENT CLAIM AGAIN REVIVED

Justice of Claim Recognized, but it is Too Old to Be Considered Seriously by Corporation.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—(Special.)—"Imperial" home rule is the sole topic of conversation in Dublin this week and the Irish Imperial Home Rule assocation, to which I referred a few weeks ago, has sprung in a night into the glare of publicity. It is now recognized as one of the forces which is going to bring self-government for Ireland within a very short time.

The Imperial Home Rule association, which has the backing of influential landowners, officials and professional men, who have heretofore been known as unionists, has issued a manifesto, and this manifesto has been favorably received by all classes in Ireland, and what is stranger still, by nearly all classes in England. The manifesto sets forth the objects of the association, which are, in brief, to secure for Ireland a Parliament and an executive responsible to it for the management of Irish affairs, subject to the imperial Parliament in affairs which are of imperial interest. It points out that Ireland could not stand alone as an absolutely independent nation, and has no desire to cut loose from the British empire, provided it is accorded fair treatment as a member of it.

It is stated that it is not the intention to disclose for some time the names of the members, in order that the proposal may be judged on its merits, but it is understood that among them are several men who have sat in the House of Commons as unionists as well as a member of peers. It is also understood that the project has the approval of the unionist leaders in England who recognize that the old state of affairs in Ireland cannot continue much longer, and who are willing to grant such a measure if they are convinced that it will be accepted by the Irish people in the spirit in which it is offered. There is practically no opposition to the proposal except from a few Castle officeholders, who see their positions endangered, and the rapidly dwindling band of Ulster irreconcilables, who no longer represent the sentiment of even a small proportion of the Ulster Protestants.

Unionists Favor Home Rule.

The unionist party, it is understood, is willing to grant a very full measure of home rule on its return to power, expecting that in return the Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament will support its proposals for a protective tariff. There is little doubt that such support will be forthcoming, for the Irish people almost to a man are protectionists. Such a home rule measure coming from the unionists would, of course, meet with no obstacle in the House of Lords and would be assured of speedy passage, and it is doubtful even if the liberals, in the face of their home rule pledges, would dare to oppose it.

The new association has been welcomed by the old-time home rulers, who declare that it is asking for no more or no less than they have been fighting for for years, and that they are glad of the co-operation of any class of Irishmen who are willing to work and fight for national self-government. The newspaper organs of the Irish hierarchy have also placed the stamp of their approval on the association's proposals.

The leprechaun, whose antics in the neighborhood of Mullingar a few months ago caused great excitement among the superstitious peasantry, has been caught and is now lodged safely in the Mullingar workhouse. The accounts from Killough, where he was captured, are not very clear, but apparently he is a dwarf of weak intellect who has been living in a wood near the village. He is described as a dwarfish creature whose only reply to questions is a peculiar sound between a growl and a squeal, and he eats speedily. He was captured by two policemen who came on him when he was asleep in the wood, and bound him before he was sufficiently awake to offer resistance.

Derry Has Grievance.

A member of the Derry corporation has discovered, or rather revived, a grievance which the Maiden city has against the English government. It seems that after the famous siege the corporation of Derry put in a claim with King William for $150,000 for damage done to property during the siege and houses destroyed for military purposes. An additional claim was made for $375,000 for the pay and equipment of eight regiments raised by the citizens and used against King James. The justice of both claims was acknowledged, but the debts were never paid, and the councillor who has revived this ancient injustice has calculated that the debt, with interest, now amounts to $22,500,000,000. He wanted the corporation to renew its claim for the entire sum, but the corporation decided that to do so would be throwing good money after bad.

Derry has a subject of more modern interest to talk about just now. Half the police force is engaged in watching a haunted house and trying to catch the ghost. There is no doubt at all that there is something queer about the house, which is an old one, standing at the junction of two thoroughfares. It has been hurriedly deserted by three families in succession, who declared that the ghost was a very noisy one and would not let them sleep at night. The last tenants also declared that a "woman in gray" used to wander about the rooms after midnight. Several young men have volunteered to watch for the ghost, but they have all given up the vigil on hearing the uncanny noises, about which there seems to be no doubt. Several policemen have now been posted in and about the house in an effort to solve the mystery, but, although they have heard the noises, they have not been able to trace their origin and the woman in gray has not deigned to show herself to them.

The first Sinn Fein co-operative bank has just been started in London, and it is expected that similar institutions will

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Sunday, August 30, 1908.

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

THE WEATHER.

FOR OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS AND VICINITY—Probably fair Sunday; cooler Sunday.

FOR NEBRASKA—Generally fair Sunday; cooler in east portion Sunday.

FOR IOWA—Partly cloudy and possibly local showers Sunday; cooler west and central portions Sunday.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	68
6 a. m.	70
7 a. m.	70
8 a. m.	71
9 a. m.	72
10 a. m.	74
11 a. m.	77
12 m.	81
1 p. m.	83
2 p. m.	86
3 p. m.	87
4 p. m.	88
5 p. m.	87
6 p. m.	86
7 p. m.	83

POLITICAL.

Judge Taft stopped on his trip to Middle Bass island to make an address to the veterans at Athens, O., the home of General Grosvenor. He discusses patriotic themes. **I, Page 1**

National Chairman Mack has announced the September speaking dates of Mr. Bryan. **I, Page 2**

Republican campaign managers have announced that republican members of congress and officeholders will be drafted into the speaking campaign generously in the near future. **I, Page 1**

DOMESTIC.

Police officers are at sea in solving the mystery of the shooting of Charles B. Roberts of Baltimore since Mr. Williams has apparently proved an alibi. **I, Page 2**

Hal fthe town of Folsom, N. M., was swept away in the recent flood there, the lives of many being saved through the heroism of a telephone operator, who sent warning at the cost of her own life. **I, Page 1**

Congressman Littlefield has been appointed receiver of the firm of A. O. Brown & Co. **I, Page 1**

J. M. Brown of Manson, Ia., in resenting an insult to his own wife, killed his daughter-in-law. **I, Page 1**

FOREIGN.

France may render aid to the Netherlands in the dispute with Castro of Venezuela and Great Britain may not interpose in the controversy. **I, Page 1**

Proposal of the unionist party to grant imperial home rule to Ireland, subject to the imperial Parliament on imperial affairs, is being well received in Ireland. **I, Page 1**

Japan takes measures to cut down the expenses of the army and navy materially since the new cabinet has come into control. **I, Page 1**

LOCAL.

Jacksonian club endorses Shallenbarger for governor and fight is on with the Dahlman democracy. **I, Page 5**

Either Omaha or Chicago certain to secure the warehouse of the wool growers. **II, Page 3**

Manss elaborates a great scheme at Salt Lake City to wipe Omaha off the map as a railroad rate-basing point. **I, Page 4**

Opening of the season puts life into the playhouses of the city. **II, Page 6**

SPORTING SECTION.

Results of the ball games:

4-6—Omaha vs. Sioux City—2-5.
5—Denver vs. Pueblo—2.
4-2—Lincoln vs. Des Moines—1-5.

1-1—Pittsburg vs. Philadelphia—0-5.
4—Brooklyn vs. St. Louis—2.
3—Chicago vs. New York—2.
7—Cincinnati vs. Boston—5.

4-3—Washington vs. Cleveland—2-0.
4-4—Philadelphia vs. Detroit—0-3.
1-6—Chicago vs. New York—0-2.
11—Boston vs. St. Louis—5.

3-5—Louisville vs. Toledo—2-0.
4—St. Louis vs. St. Paul—1.
3—Indianapolis vs. Columbus—0.
3—Milwaukee vs. Minneapolis—2.

Four Pages

William A. Larned retained the title of national tennis champion at Newport by defeating Beals C. Wright. Fred McLeod of the Midlothian club, Chicago, an English golf player, won the title of champion of the United States Golf association by defeating Willie Smith of Mexico. James R. Keene's Maskette won the Futurity race at Sheepshead Bay track. Chicago turns out huge crowd to see the Cubs beat the Giants. Gaines wins the Nebraska state golf championship.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Live stock markets.	**VI, Page 7**
Grain markets.	**VI, Page 7**
Stocks and bonds.	**VI, Page 7**

COMIC SECTION.

Buster Brown disturbs the slumbers of his uncle. Page of good things for the little folks. Activities of women in the various walks of life. Curious and romantic pranks of Cupid. Fluffy Ruffles takes a canoe ride. **Four Pages**

HALF-TONE SECTION.

Life's activities of Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture. Newest theories of what constitutes light. How the Cape to Cairo road is progressing across Africa. Gleanings from the story tellers' pack. Omaha Young Men's Christian association and the work it is doing. What the musical critics of The Bee and the Sun see and hear in Europe.

Four Pages

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
LIVERPOOL		Umbria.
SOUTHAMPTON	Bluecher	

FRANCE MAY LEND ITS AID

Netherlands Appeals for Co-Operation in Dealing with Venezuelan Situation.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Netherlands government has asked France, through the French minister at The Hague, whether it would be possible for France to co-operate with Holland in the present difficulty with Venezuela. France responded that she would consider the question and she now has the matter under advisement.

RECEIVER OF BROKERS' FIRM

Congressman Charles E. Littlefield Appointed to Wind Up Affairs of Concern.

WOODSTOCK, Conn., Aug. 29.—Congressman Charles E. Littlefield was appointed receiver of the Wall street firm of A. O. Brown & Co. today by Judge Holt of the United States court of the Second district of New York. Mr. Littlefield will be required to give a bond of $250,000.

MEETING IS IN VAIN

Conference of Water Board and Company Comes to Naught.

WOODBURY MAKES STATEMENT

Says Useless to Discuss "Relations" at This Stage of Game.

MUST GIVE WATER AT FIXED RATE

President of Company Claims Ordinance Still Holds Good.

BOARD TO MEET MONDAY NIGHT

Acting Chairman Congdon Says Nothing Will Be Done Until Webster and Barlow Return to City.

Claiming that by ordinance provision it must continue to furnish water through its main so long as it owns the system and shall charge therefor a price not in excess of rates fixed by the same ordinance, the Omaha Water company, in a statement signed by its president, Theodore C. Woodbury, made it known to the Omaha Water board Saturday afternoon that "any discussion of the relations of the company to the city" would be without result. This being the case, the board decided to adjourn immediately upon hearing the reading of the lengthy document.

Two weeks ago the Water board adopted a resolution requesting the officers of the Omaha Water company to be present at a meeting to be held on August 29, "for the purpose of considering the relations of the Omaha Water company to the city of Omaha after the 4th day of September, 1908, and for the purpose of considering the terms and conditions under which the said Omaha Water company shall be permitted to occupy the streets of said city and the rates and charges it shall be allowed to charge to private consumers."

In conformity wih this resolution, President Woodbury of the company and Howard Mansfield, general attorney, came from New York, and were present at the Saturday meeting, together with E. M. Fairfield, general manager; A. B. Hunt, in charge of the works; and J. F. Stout, local attorney for the company. Acting Chairman I. E. Congdon, Dr. A. H. Hipple, R. B. Howell and J. F. Coad were the Water board members present. C. C. Wright, one of the board's attorneys, was also present.

Statement by Company.

Upon calling the meeting to order, Acting Chairman Congdon explained the reason for the conference, and President Woodbury then announced that he had prepared a statement setting forth fully the company's position and asked General Mansfield to read it. The statement is as follows:

To the Water Board of the City of Omaha: In response to the request of the acting chairman of the Omaha Water board, setting forth the resolution of the board adopted August 17, and expressing the hope that the Omaha Water company would "see fit to have present" at this meeting "one or more representatives, so that the company, with the board, could fully go over the whole situation and together reach a fair and mutually satisfactory arrangement," the president and general manager and general and local counsel of the water company are here. They deem it essential, however, that the position of the company with regard to certain fundamental questions be frankly declared at the outset.

While willing to meet the water board for the discussion of matters of mutual concern, the company cannot assent to the assumptions contained in the resolution referred to.

Occupancy of Streets.

The resolution assumes that the occupancy of the streets of the city of Omaha by the company's mains, after September 4, 1908, must rest upon permission of the water board. The company cannot so regard the situation. The fact, which must be plain to all, is, that after that date, as before, the company must continue to furnish water through those mains to the city and its inhabitants, and, to a considerable extent, to adjacent communities. Moreover, the ordinance of 1880 expressly grants the right to occupy the streets for that purpose, and "during that time" the water company "shall maintain and operate" the water works. The company could not, if it would, remove the mains or the hydrants connected with them, pending the completion of the city's purchase of the company's system of water works. For the company is admonished by the United States circuit court that, while it is under no legal obligation meanwhile to make substantial additions to the system, it is its bounden duty to maintain this system as it was when the election to purchase was made. As a public service corporation, it is also bound, as held by the United States circuit court of appeals, not only to continue its service to Omaha and its inhabitants, but to South Omaha, Dundee and Florence and their inhabitants. There should be no question that, conversly, the city of Omaha cannot impair the integrity of the system, or the company's full rights of ownership, possession and operation, or the value of the system to the company, so long, at least, as the decree of the United States circuit court of appeals directing the completion of the purchase shall remain in force.

Rejects Theory of Rates.

The company must, moreover, reject the theory which the resolution advances, that after September 4, the rate which the company may charge to private consumers will depend upon the allowance of the Water board. The ordinance of 1880 in set terms requires the company to furnish water to citizens residing along its mains or contingent thereto, "at all times when any such water works shall be maintained," within specified rates, which the company has never exceeded, and within which the United States circuit court of appeals has held that the company has the legal right to contract without impairment of that right by the Water board. While the company would long ago have been released from this duty, and the fixing of rates to private consumers would have passed to the Water board, had the city made timely completion of the purchase it elected to make, both the duty imposed upon the company and the right secured to it by the ordinance in this regard must necessarily continue so long as the company remains the owner of the works.

In other words, the election to purchase, as held by the circuit court of appeals in the rates case, "limited the term of the ordinance contract to the time preceding the completion of this purchase," whenever that may be, and thus established a new legal status. Upon the ascertainment of the price through the appraisement, the contract of purchase became absolute as well as irrevocable, as held by the circuit court of appeals in the suit for specific performance of the contract, and thus a situation became crystallized which can neither legally nor equitably be changed in any material respect by either the city or the company pending that suit.

In view of this situation, the arrival of September 4, 1908, becomes immaterial, and any discussion of the relations of the company to the city after that date, based upon a contrary theory, must evidently be fruitless of any satisfactory result. Very respectfully,

THEODORE C. WOODBURY,
President.

August 29, 1908.

No Further Statement.

"Do you want to discuss the questions any further?" asked Attorney Wright.

"No, that statement is our answer," replied Attorney Mansfield.

"I move we adjourn until Monday night.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Killing Time

From Harper's Weekly.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT FOLSOM

Half the Town Wiped Away by Raging Mountain Torrent.

NEARLY THIRTY PERSONS DEAD

Telephone Operator in Doomed Building Loses Her Life While Warning All Whom She Could Reach.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Aug. 29.—Between twenty and thirty dead, nearly half the town swept away, thousands of dollars' damage to town property and great loss of live stock tell briefly the story of the flood at Folsom early yesterday. Twenty-four hours after the disaster the first definite news from the stricken town reached this city when refugees and passengers of a stranded Colorado & Southern train reached the city shortly after 3 o'clock this morning.

To the list of ten known yesterday to have been drowned are added seven more victims. The list so far is:

CHARLES WHEELER.
MRS. CHARLES WHEELER.
MRS. S. J. ROOKE.
ANTONIO SALAZER.
MISS SALAZER.
MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH GUERIN.
R. B. WENGER.
MRS. R. B. WENGER.
MISS DAISY WENGER.
MISS LUCY CREIGHTON.
T. W. WHEELER.
MRS. T. W. WHEELER.
THREE WHEELER CHILDREN.
MRS. ROOKE.
T. W. WHEELER'S SISTER-IN-LAW, whose name could not be learned.

Many are still missing and several days may elapse before a complete list of dead is obtainable.

Entire Family Swept Away.

Residents of the town who lived on high ground and beyond the reach of the torrent saw houses containing families crying for aid swept away before their eyes, powerless to render them any assistance. Eye witnesses of the disaster tell of seeing lights flickering for a moment in doomed buildings and hearing the structures crash together as they drifted into the narrow canyon and were crushed like bits of pasteboard. Some lights could be seen a distance of nearly a mile downstream before the buildings were finally broken up and the occupants drowned. An entire row of buildings was completely swept away and others were jammed together in a shapeless mass hundreds of yards from their foundations. Everywhere are seen bodies of drowned cattle and horses.

Only stone buildings and those on higher ground were left standing.

Telephone Operator Heroine.

To Mrs. S. J. Rooke, telephone operator, who lost her life in the flood, many residents owe their escape. In the face of certain death this brave woman stayed in a doomed building until every method of escape was cut off by water, sending alarms to every resident who had a telephone.

The flood was caused by an overflow of the Cimarron river caused by a cloudburst.

Folsom is in the northeastern part of New Mexico. Its elevation is about 7,000 feet and constantly in danger of floods which sweep down from the mountains whenever there is a cloudburst or heavy rain in the hills.

The property loss is estimated to exceed $100,000.

Only the fact that C. A. Sweet, 406 Bee building, received a letter from W. E. Guthrie of Bridgeport, Neb., Friday saying that Truman W. Wheeler of Omaha was in that town Thursday and would be home Sunday prevented friends of Mr. Wheeler taking steps to learn whether Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were drowned near Folsom, N. M., in a cloudburst and their children from starting west.

A number of people were drowned in a flood of the Cimarron river following a cloudburst and a telegram from Trinidad, Colo., gave among the dead Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Wheeler, three Wheeler children and a sister-in-law of the Wheelers.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Wheeler of Omaha left August 16 for a trip in the Colorado mountains, with their sister-in-law and her children. They visited the Trinidad district. The flood was about 100 miles south of Trinidad, on the Colorado & Southern railroad.

When Omaha friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler of this city read the dispatches in The Bee they were much alarmed, and Mr. Sweet, who is in business with Mr. Wheeler, had a large number of inquiries. But Mr. Sweet produced a letter from Mr. Guthrie saying Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were in Bridgeport Thursday, and another from Mr. Wheeler himself, dated in Sterling, Colo., Wednesday. The flood in southern Colorado and New Mexico occurred Thursday night. Mr. Wheeler of Omaha was enroute to Bridgeport, Neb., from Sterling, Colo., at the time and announced that he would be home in Omaha Sunday morning. But his friends in Omaha received a scare when they read the morning paper and concluded there were a number of T. W. Wheelers traveling in Colorado.

AGED MAN KILLS SON'S WIFE

Wealthy Resident of Manson, Ia., Resents Remark About His Own Wife.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Aug. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—J. M. Brown, 70 years of age, of Manson, killed his daughter-in-law, Mrs. George G. Brown, at their home this morning at 5:30 and walked down town. Meeting H. R. Burrell, he said: "Well I just killed George's wife, and it was the best deed I ever did in my life. They can do what they please to me, but she shall never insult my wife again."

Brown surrendered himself to the town marshal without any resistance, and the coroner was sent for from Rockwell City. The killing was done with an Indian club, which, according to Dr. Young, struck the woman with such force that she never knew what hit her.

The old man pounded his daughter-in-law's head until the brains were spilled out and the wall was spattered four feet high. The murdered woman lay with her head and shoulders in the room of the murderer's wife and her body in the hall.

She was reported to be the most beautiful woman in Manson and the family is one of the wealthiest in the town and their a former Fort Dodge girl, has been compelled to remain with her parents-in-law while her husband, who is dying of tuberculosis, is in Colorado Springs. The family frequently quarrelled and this morning after the quarrel the old man said: "Well, when George comes home we will leave here."

The daughter-in-law replied: "I'll kill the old woman before that." She went upstairs and the old man followed to commit the crime.

The murdered woman was a popular leader in the Congregational church.

WORK UPON TREASURY THEFT

Evidence Found that Robbery Was Committed by Employe of the Government.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The Record-Herald today says a story came to light yesterday which, if proved, is expected to establish the contention that an employe of the subtreasury committed the $173,000 theft for which George W. Fitzgerald is under arrest. On the day of the robbery a package containing $500,000 was received at the subtreasury. From certain clews which have been found it is believed that the thief took $200,000 from this package and changed the figures on the wrapper from $500,000 to $300,000. For some reason, it is said, he took $27,000 from his stealings and tossed it into the cash receipts for the day.

When the day's cash receipts were counted this $27,000 of excess cash was found. It could not be accounted for. The mystery surrounding the finding of the cash was not dispelled until the theft of the $173,000 was discovered. Then the wrapper on the package of $500,000 came to light. It was seen that the markings had been changed.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS BEGUN

Chicago Will Start Them for the Benefit of Working Boys and Girls.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Working boys and girls of Chicago are to be beneficiaries of a new educational system which the school management committee decided yesterday to transplant from Germany on the recommendation of Superintendent of Schools Edwin G. Cooley.

The new system is the "continuation schools," which Mr. Cooley studied in Germany during his vacation. Under the foreign adaptation it is planned to give special education at the public expense in four or more night schools to about 20,000 working boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18. They are to be given opportunity to pursue studies likely to benefit them in their daily labors. Only the English speaking boy and girl, however, will be eligible for admission to the continuation classes.

STRIKE OVER CIGARETTE ORDER

Rock Island Trainmen Discharged and Trouble is Likely to Ensue.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 29.—Carrying out his edict that all employes caught smoking cigarettes will be discharged, Superintendent F. J. Easly of the Arkansas division of the Rock Island system, has discharged two trainmen who have referred their grievances to the Brotherhood of Engineers and Trainmen.

Trainmen say there will be a general strike unless the men are reinstated and the order rescinded.

FORBIDS TOLSTOI CELEBRATION

Governor of Tula Sends Order to Municipality Not to Observe Anniversary.

YASNAYA, Poliana Russia, Aug. 29.—Count Leo Tolstoi is improving slowly from his recent illness. The governor of Tula has forbidden the Tula municipality to celebrate Tolstoi's birthday

LINING UP FOR PRIMARY

Week Has Seen Large Number of Slates Put Up by Varied Interests.

LITTLE DOING IN STATE FIGHT

All Aspirants for Congress Busy and Each Professes to Be Satisfied—Commissionership Fight is Warm.

Although the state wide primary in which candidates of all political parties for all officers to be voted on this year is scheduled for next Tuesday, the week has closed with comparatively little local excitement over the primary preliminaries. On the republican side there seems to be only two real fights, outside of the personal rivalries for other places on the ticket. These fights center around the nomination for congress and the nomination for county commissioner.

The three candidates for the congressional nomination have been making each a personal canvass of his friends. On the surface the three candidates, Blackburn, Jefforis and Saunders, have been serving as their own campaign managers. Each of them has been spending some time in the two outside counties and the county precincts and each expresses unbounded confidence of certain success.

The commissioner fight is between W. G. Ure and George D. Rice. Mr. Ure is the present county commissioner for that district and Mr. Rice is at present a member of the school board and formerly its president. Both are making their campaigns on their records in these respective offices. Ure is sending out literature, laying stress on improved condition of the country's finances during his three years' of office and his previous services as a member of the real estate exchange tax committee in the fight for taxation of the franchised corporations and railroad terminals. He is urging that the opposition to him is due to his fidelity to the taxpayers' interests and asking an endorsement in the form of a second term. Mr. Rice, besides taking advantage of his record on the school board, is getting the benefit of some of the opposition developed by Ure by some f his more or less unpopular moves.

Little Interest in State Ticket.

The republican state ticket has attracted no particular attention beyond one or two offices. Governor Sheldon would have been accorded almost unanimous support even if he had a competitor. For state auditor George Anthes seems to have the preference, because of his local residence and acquaintance and for railway commissioner the Swedish republicans have been pushing C. L. Hedlund of Holdrege, although Myron D. Carr has been receiving some support because he once lived here.

The legislative contest has focused down to comparatively few of the entries. There are legislative slates galore, gotten out by all sorts of clubs and organizations and nearly all of them contain the names of Adkins, McGilton and Swanson for state senator and of Daugherty, Koutzky, Shannahan, Tuker, Leeder, Turkington and Wappich. The Equal Rights' recommendations add Harvey and Barnes, while the Railway Employes' association list takes in Harvey and Hauck. Some of the Fontenelles would prefer Crook to either of these two. There are two colored republicans in the entry list, with opposing followings among their own people, one set being lined up for Lewis and the other for Plumber. The Anti-Saloon league has sent out circulars putting its trade mark on Berquist for senator and Harry Stone for representative on the republican side and for Bennett and Montgomery for representatives on the democratic side, while the Personal Liberty league has O. Kd. everybody but these four avowed prohibitionists.

The county attorney contest among the republicans appears to have narrowed down to Holliister and Kinsler, while for the vacant coroner's place there are three contestants, Brewer, Crosby and Jackson, seemingly leading in the order named. The coroner's competition has been played largely among the street railway men, Crosby being the son of a road officer and Hoffman, seeking the democratic nomination, being the son-in-law of another street railway man.

Democratic Wild West Show.

The democrats have been playing politics as a wild west show here in Omaha, with Mayor Jim as the political Buffalo Bill, occupying the center of the arena. The legislative ticket has developed some contest and slate-making. The corporation slate, which started out with Reagan, Ransom and Tanner on it for senate nominations, has been amended to substitute Ed Howell for Reagan, and runs all down the list. Fleharty of South Omaha expects a large vote for attorney general in Douglas county.

The Water board place belonging to the republicans is sought by the present incumbent, J. E. Congdon, as against Charles Unitt, Billy Arnold and Kid Briggs. The place belonging to the democrats seems to

(Continued on Second Page.)

TAFT STATES ISSUE

Which Party on Its Record is Worthy of Public Confidence.

PERFORMANCE VERSUS PROMISE

Mr. Bryan's Predictions of Past Three Campaigns Are Reviewed.

JUDGE TALKS TO VETERANS

Presidential Candidate Delivers Address at Athens.

COMMENDS THEM FOR SERVICE

Glad that Country Recognizes the Spanish War Veterans for Their Deeds in the Shorter War.

ATHENS, O., Aug. 29.—William H. Taft broke away from his schedule today and delivered an impromptu political speech from the back platform of his train, with Mrs. Taft by his side, in which he pitched the campaign on the single issue: "Which party, by its works and not by its promises, has earned the confidence not only of capitalists, but of the wage earners and farmers?"

The speech was cheered by a large crowd of residents of Gallipolis, where the Taft train stopped for five minutes shortly after 9 o'clock this morning.

Athens gave Mr. Taft a rousing welcome when he later reached that place, and several thousand of its citizens made themselves a part of the reunion of the veterans of the county, now being held, and listened with interest to a speech by the candidate in which he eschewed politics and devoted himself to the human interest of the life of the veterans.

The exercises at Athens were embraced in a three-hours' stay, and included a luncheon party at the home of General Charles H. Grosvenor, for many years a member of congress.

The exercises were held in the city park and after addresses the candidate was given an opportunity to shake hands with his hearers. Throughout the trip to Athens there were constant demands for the appearance of the candidate on the rear platform and when he complied he was cheered and many cordial remarks hurled at him.

Because of a freight wreck near Dyersville on the Ohio Central the Taft train was detoured at Gallipolis over the Hocking Valley road, causing a delay of more than an hour.

Speech at Gallopolis.

In his special speech at Gallipolis Mr. Taft said:

"The campaign as it is developing on the part of our friends, the enemy, the democratic party, seems to involve so many issues that it takes a week or month to cover them, but I fancy after all that one issue which will present itself to the voters of this country is the questions of confidence in the one or the other of the two parties as to which by its works and not by its promises has earned the confidence not only of the capitalist, but of the wage earners and of the farmers.

"For twelve years we have been enjoying a prosperity never before equalled in the world, and whether or not the republican party brought about that prosperity, certainly it made it possible for us to enjoy it so that the farmers were never more comfortable, the wage earners never have had higher wages nor a higher standard of living and the business men never enjoyed greater prosperity. In the course of that tremendous prosperity abuses crept in and with a knowledge of those abuses the republican party undertook, as it always has undertaken when obstacles presented themselves, when evidence became apparent, a remedy for those evils.

Roosevelt at the Helm.

"Under that matchless republican, Theodore Roosevelt, the republican party has gone ahead to take the steps to remedy these evils, and is now in the course of doing so. Now at this point, we have had a let-up, so to speak, in the prosperity of the country. There had been such an expansion of capital, so great investment, that the capital for the time was exhausted and there came a lack of confidence on the part of the investing public, but we hope there has not been a halt in that progress in prosperity which has been so wonderful for the last twelve years.

"The question now for the people to settle is whether the remedies which the republican party has adopted and is carrying out under Theodore Roosevelt shall be continued, whether the confidence which the public has in the republican party and which the business men have in the republican party, and those who are willing to invest their capital have in the republican party, shall be availed of by the people of this country in order to bring back the prosperity that we have had, or whether we shall turn the government to a party that has been doing everything by turns and nothing long, that in 1893 proposed not a revision of the tariff, nor any other remedy but to scale down our debts by adopting a silver dollar that was worth fifty cents in order to bring about a prosperity which their leader said was impossible. He said, you remember, that unless we took free silver, wheat would go down, and he did not have to live two years before he saw that prophecy repudiated by the facts.

Imperialism as Bogey.

"We went on and on in the face of their declaration of the necessity for such a remedy to the greatest prosperity ever seen. And so again in 1900 we were told that we must do something against imperialism. We must avoid that destruction to which the country was hurrying because we were helping a poor people, 10,000 miles away to get on their feet in order that they might gain the standard of civilization, and the again in 1904 we were treated to another chance to restrain Theodore Roosevelt, because it was feared that he would become a tyrant in this country and would usurp all legislative and judicial functions.

"These are the remedies that we have had proposed in the past and now we are again threatened by this party under the leadership of 1896 and the leadership of 1900, which claims that by new remedies, by new nostrums they will carry the country to prosperity.

"I ask you business men, I ask you farmers, I ask you wage earners, whether the election of the present democratic party under its present leadership is not, and if you do not feel in your hearts that it is, a threat against prosperity, with such a suggestion of new remedies that will keep capital in the pockets of the