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Neb State Historical Society Box 1531

ROOSEVE[illegible]OR TAFT

President Writes [illegible] Denying Bryan's Claims [illegible]hip.

COMPANIONS IN WORK [illegible]ORM

Years of Association in Efforts of Progressive Administration.

UNITY OF THOUGHT AND ACTION

No Serious Disagreement as to Policy Ever Existed.

ANSWERS DEMOCRAT ASSERTIONS

Fullest Possible Endorsement Given to Taft as Man to Carry on Conservative Work of American Government.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 13.—A letter written by the president to Conrad Kohrs of Helena, Mont., an old friend, was made public tonight. The communication, it was said, was called forth by William J. Bryan's statement that he was the president's heir and natural successor.

Mr. Conrad Kohrs of Helena, Mont., is an old-time Montana cattle man and one of the most prominent citizens of Montana. He and the president came into close relationship more than twenty years ago when they were both members of the Montana Stock Growers' association, the president being at that time the representative of the Little Missouri Stock Growers in the association. The intimacy has been kept up ever since. Mr. Kohrs is one of the pioneer citizens of the northern Rocky Mountain region and one of the men who has taken a leading part in its great development. The letter follows:

SAGAMORE HILL, OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1908.—My Dear Mr. Kohrs: I have received your letter about the candidacy of Mr. Taft, the man who I feel is in an especial sense the representative of all that in which I most believe in political life.

Every good citizen should desire to see both prosperity and justice, prosperity and fair and righteous dealing as between man and man, obtain permanently in this great republic. As a people we are justly proud of our business industry, of our energy and intelligence in our work; and it is entirely right that we should ask ourselves as to any given course of conduct, "Will it be profitable?" But it is also no less emphatically true that the bulk of our people, the plain people who found in Abraham Lincoln their especial champion and spokesman, regard the question, "Is this morally right?" as even more important than the question, "Is this profitable?" when applied to any given course of conduct. Indeed, in the long run our people are sure to find that in all dealings, alike in the business and the political world, what is really profitable is that which is morally right. The last few years have seen a great awakening of the public conscience and the growth of a stern determination to do away with corruption and unfair dealing, political, economic, social. It is urgently necessary that this great reform movement should go on. But no reform movement is healthy if it goes on by spasm; if it is marked by periods of frenzied advance, followed, as such periods of frenzied advance must always be followed, by equally violent periods of reaction.

Extremes Arouse Disgust.

The revolutionary and the reactionary really play into one another's hands, to the extent that each by his excesses necessarily tends to arouse such disgust, such a feeling of revolt, in the minds of quiet people, as temporarily to restore the other to power. To permit the direction of our public affairs to fall alternately into the hands of revolutionaries and reactionaries, of the extreme radicals of unrest and of the bigoted conservatives who recognize no wrongs to remedy, would merely mean that the nation had embarked on a feverish course of violent oscillation which would be fraught with great temporary trouble, and would produce no adequate good in the end. The true friend of reform, the true foe of abuses, is the man who steadily perseveres in righting wrongs, in warring against abuses, but whose character and training are such that he never promises what he cannot perform, that he always a little more than makes good what he does promise, and that, while steadily advancing, he never permits himself to be led into foolish excesses which would damage the very cause he champions.

Qualifications of Mr. Taft.

In Mr. Taft we have a man who combines all of these qualities to a degree which no other man in our public life since the civil war has surpassed. To a flaming hatred of injustice, to a scorn of all that is base and mean, to a hearty sympathy with the oppressed, he unites entire disinterestedness, courage both moral and physical of the very highest type, and a kindly generosity of nature which makes him feel that all of his fellow-countrymen are in very truth his friends and brothers, that their interests are his, and that all his great qualities are to be spent with lavish freedom in their service. The honest man of means, the honest and law-abiding business man, can feel safe in his hands because of the very fact that the dishonest man of great wealth, the man who swindles or robs his fellows, would not so much as dare to defend his evil-doing in Mr. Taft's presence. The honest wage-worker, the honest laboring man, the honest farmer, the honest mechanic or small trader, or man of small means, can feel that in a peculiar sense Mr. Taft will be his representative because of the very fact that he has the same scorn for the demagogue that he has for the corruptionist, and that he would front threats of personal violence from a mob with the unquailing and lofty indifference with which he would front the bitter anger of the wealthiest and most powerful corporations. Broad though his sympathies are, there is in him not the slightest tinge of weakness. No consideration of personal interest, any more than of fear for his personal safety, could make him swerve a hair's breadth from the course which he regards as right and in the interest of the whole people.

Always Supported President.

I have naturally a peculiar interest in the success of Mr. Taft, and in seeing him backed by a majority in both houses of congress which will heartily support his policies. For the last ten years, while I have been governor of New York and president, I have been thrown into the closest intimacy with him, and he and I have on every essential point stood in heartiest agreement, shoulder to shoulder. We have the same views as to what is demanded by the national interest and honor, both within our own borders, and as regards the relations of this nation with other nations. There is no fight for decency and fair dealing which I have waged in which I have not had his heartiest and most effective sympathy and support, and the policies for which I stand are his policies as much as mine.

It is not possible in the space of this letter to discuss all the many and infinitely varied questions of moment with which Mr. Taft as president would have to deal; let him be judged by what he has himself done, and by what the administration, in which he has played so conspicuous a part, has done. But to illustrate just what his attitude is, let me touch on two matters now prominent in the public mind.

Mr. Taft can be trusted to exact justice from the railroads for the very reason that he can be trusted to do justice to the railroads. The railroads are the chief instruments of interstate commerce in the country, and they can neither be held to a proper accountability on the one hand nor given proper protection on the other, save by affirmative action of the federal government. The law as laid down by the federal courts clearly shows that the states have not and cannot devise laws adequate to meet the problems caused by the great growth of the railroads doing an interstate commerce business, for more than four-fifths of the business of the railroads is interstate, and under the constitution of the United States only the federal government can exercise control thereover. It is absolutely necessary that this control should be affirmative and thoroughgoing. All interstate business carried on by the great corporations should, in the interest of the whole people, be far more closely supervised than at present by the national government; but this is especially true of the railroads, which cannot exist at all save by the exercise of powers granted them on behalf of the people, and which, therefore, should be held to a peculiar accountability to the people. It is in the interest of the people that they should not be permitted to do injustice; and it is no less to the interest of the people that they should not suffer injustice. Their prime purpose is to carry the commodities of the farmers and the business men; they could not be built save for the money contributed to them by their shareholders; they could not be run at all save for the money paid out in wages to the railroad employes, and, finally, they could not be run judiciously, or profitably to any one, were it not for the employment by them of some masterful guiding intelligence, whether of one man or of a group of men. There are therefore several sets of interests to be considered. Each must receive proper consideration, and when any one of them selfishly demands exclusive consideration the demand must be refused.

Along certain lines all of these groups have the same interests. It is to the interest of shipper, farmer, wage-worker, business man, honest shareholder, and honest manager alike that there should be economy, honesty, intelligence, and fair treatment of all. To put an effective stop to stock watering would be a benefit to everybody except the swindlers who profit by stock watering; it would benefit the honest shareholder because honest investments would not be brought into competition with mere paper; it would benefit the wage worker because when the money earned does not have to go to paying interest on watered capital, more of it is left, out of which to pay wages; it would benefit the shipper because when only honest stockholders have to be paid interest, rates need not be improperly raised; it would benefit the public because there would be ample money with which to give efficient service. Similarly, the prevention of favoritism as among shippers does no damage to any one who is honest, and confers great good upon the smaller busineness man and the farmer, whom it relieves of oppression. Again, such supervision of accounts and management as will prevent crookedness and oppression works good, directly or indirectly, to all honest people. Therefore everything that can be done along all these lines should be done; and no man's legitimate interest would thereby be hurt. But after this point has been reached great care must be exercised not to work injustice to one class in the effort to show favor to another class, and each class naturally tends to remember only its own needs. The stockholders must receive an ample return on their investments, or the railroads cannot be built and successfully maintained; and the rates to shippers and the wages to employes, from the highest to the lowest, must be all conditioned upon this fact.

On the other hand, in a public service corporation we have no right to allow such excessive profits as will necessitate rates being unduly high and wages unduly low. Again, while in all proper ways rates must be kept low, we must remember that we have no right and no justification to reduce them when the result is the reduction of the wages of the great army of railroad men. A fair working arrangement must be devised according to the needs of the several cases, so that profits, wages and rates shall each be reasonable with reference to the other two—and in wages I include the properly large amounts which should always be paid to those whose masterful ability is required for the successful direction of great enterprises. Combinations which favor such an equitable arrangement should themselves be favored and not forbidden by law; although they should be strictly supervised by the government through the Interstate Commerce commission, which should have the power of passing summarily upon not only the question of the reduction but the raising of rates.

The railroad problem is itself one of the phases of one of the greatest and most intricate problems of our civilization; for its proper solution we need not merely honesty and courage, but judgment, good sense, and entire fairmindedness. Demagogy in such a matter is as certain to work evil as corruption itself. The man who promises to raise the wages of railroad employes to the highest point and at the same time to reduce the rates to the lowest point is promising what neither he nor anyone else can perform; and if the effort to perform it were attempted disaster would result to both shipper and wage-worker, and ruin to the business interests of the country. The man to trust in such a matter as this is the man who, like Judge Taft, does not promise too much, but who could not be swayed from the path of duty by any argument, by any consideration; who will wage relentless war on the successful wrongdoer among railroad men as among all other men; who will do all that can be done to secure legitimately low rates to shippers and absolute evenness among the rates thus secured; but who will neither promise nor attempt to secure rates so low that the wage-earner would lose his earnings and the shareholder, whose money built the road, his profits. He will not favor a ruinous experiment like government ownership of railways; he will stand against any kind of confiscation of honestly acquired property; but he will work effectively for the most efficient type of government supervision and control of rail-

(Continued on Second Page.)

GREAT PROCESSION OF CLERGY

Immense Throng Witnesses March of Catholic Prelates in London.

POLICE KEEP BACK CROWD

Line, Which is Mile Long, Has Difficulty in Getting Through Curious Multitude—Host Exposed from Balcony.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A great procession of Catholic clergy which brought the Eucharistic congress to an end, was held this afternoon amid scenes such as the English churchmen who planned it had never anticipated. Cardinal Vannutelli, the Popes legate, walked at the head of the procession, wearing his scarlet robes and hat. He was escorted by a body of English peers, of whom the duke of Norfolk was the most prominent and a concourse of cardinals. Archbishops and bishops who also were attired in unceremonial robes instead of vestments which originally it had been proposed they should wear.

No such throngs of people have been seen in London since Queen Victoria's funeral, if even then. The purpose of Archbishop Bourne, the head of the Westminster diocese, and his associates, who arranged the program, had been to have the host carried through the streets in the vicinity of the Westminster cathedral so that the Catholics who were unable to participate in any of the services within the cathedral should have an opportunity of joining in the Eucharistic observations and of seeing all the high ecclesiastics present in London on this memorable occasion.

Crowd Mostly Curious.

The route of the procession was laid through the quiet streets adjacent to the cathedral, and but for the unexpected partisan strife which a discussion of this ceremony brought on, it probably would have been solemnized quietly and in a reverent atmosphere. The great majority of those who attempted to witness the spectacle, however, apparently were attracted by curiosity, and a small part were openly and demonstratively hostile. The Catholic element cheered heartily while the procession passed by and throughout the route, but there was heard considerable "booing" such as English people use in theaters to express displeasure at a play. The people began flocking toward the cathedral hours before the procession started. They came from all directions; from the West End in automobiles and carriages; from the East End in busses; they poured across the river by all the bridges which converge toward Westminster, and excursion trains brought many from the provinces.

Long before the hour set for the ceremony it was impossible to get near the line of march. All the streets leading in that direction were packed and the windows overlooking the procession, which were rented at high prices, were filled. Thousands of persons gathered on the roofs of houses, from which there was a considerable display of the papal colors. The police had not expected crowds and met with much opposition in their attempts to keep the path clear, which they hardly succeeded in doing, so that the papal legate and his followers had to push their way through a narrow lane, being frequently and unpleasantly jostled about. A number of persons fainted in the crush and were carried off by the ambulances.

After the procession had re-entered the cathedral Cardinal Vannutelli appeared on the high balcony in gorgeous robes and elevated the host, while the thousands of Catholics outside the building reverently knelt.

Cardinal Gibbons Preaches.

The last day of the congress opened with pontifical mass in the cathedral, which was celebrated by the papal legatee and at which all the cardinals, archbishops and bishops and many others of the clergy assisted. The great edifice was crowded, the audience following with rapt attention the sermon of Cardinal Gibbons, who preached eloquently.

When the congregation poured out of the edifice they found that the crowd already was assembling for the procession, which had been the cause of so much controversy. Large forces of police were assisted by some 15,000 Catholics who had volunteered to line the route, but even this strong army of men was unable at times to prevent the participants in the parade from being shouldered by the curious. Before the procession started vespers were sung within the cathedral, at the conclusion of which the prelates passed down the nave singing "Faith of Our Fathers," which was taken up by the congregation and the vast crowd without.

As the head of the procession emerged from the cathedral doors a cheer went up, which was repeated as cardinal after cardinal came slowly out, followed by the archbishops, bishops, minor prelates of the church and a great army of white surpliced men singing hymns. Most of the prelates carried their vestments over their arms, but the legate was in full dress, his scarlet robes and red hat lending distinction to his commanding figure. The hands of the pope's representative which were to have carried the host showered continual blessings upon the people, who reverently bowed the knee.

On either side of Cardinal Vannutelli were his chief chaplains and the guard of honor, composed of Catholic peers. Following the legate came the members of the pontifical mission, the cardinals in their order, two by two, each with his train bearer and chaplain; the archbishops and other prelates, including the representatives of absent bishops, the whole procession being upwards of a mile long and occupying nearly an hour to cover the route.

Police Use Heroic Measures.

In the streets surrounding the cathedral the prelates passed through avenues of kneeling followers of their faith, the curious being crowded out of this vicinity. At one or two points farther away, however, the processionists had practically to force a passage through the crowds which broke through the police line. At one point, where four streets converge, the crush was so great that the spectators broke up the procession, but the police, stationed at this point in strong force, managed eventually to clear a narrow lane through which the papal legate and the others passed in single file. The crush here was frightful for half an hour and the police had to use heroic measures. Many women and not a few men fainted and those who were found wilfully pushing and jostling were carried in police wagons, only to be released when placed where they could cause no further trouble. It was an anxious time for the officials and reserves were hurried to the scene, more to protect the crowd from itself than for any other purpose, for although there was some isolated jeering, the people were more intent on sightseeing than on interfering with the Catholics.

On their return to the cathedral the prelates marched around the interior of the edifice, the legate carrying the host, as he would have done in the streets had the government not interposed an objection.

Those who had been crowded out of the cathedral were permitted to participate in the ceremony as the legate, robed in his vestments, appeared on the balcony outside the building and presented the sacred sacrament and pronounced the benediction. The vast assemblage that filled the square then sang hymns, and the members of the Catholic societies, with banners flying, marched through the streets to their halls and churches, and proceeding later to the stations where trains were waiting to take them back to the provincial centers whence they had come to attend the services. In the meantime the papal legate within the building pronounced the benediction and the congress closed.

MORE RECORDS FOR WRIGHT

Aeroplane Makes Flight of Seventy-Four Minutes and Rises to Height of 250 Feet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—In two flights at Fort Myer Saturday Orville Wright in the "Wright flyer" broke three records. Staying up nine minutes and six and a third seconds in the first flight, in which Major George O. Squier, acting chief signal officer, accompanied him, Mr. Wright broke the record for a two-man flight which he had established on Thursday. The first flight was at 4:29 o'clock. In the second flight, which started at 5:17, Mr. Wright broke the record for time and distance of a heavier than air flying machine which he established yesterday by remaining in the air for one hour and fourteen minutes and twenty-four seconds. In this flight he also went higher than an aeroplane has ever gone, rising to an altitude of 250 feet.

Mr. Wright also maintained a higher speed than in his other flights at Fort Myer, traveling around the drill grounds at the rate of 38.75 miles per hour on the first flight when Major Squier accompanied him. The distance of this flight was 5.88 miles. In today's flight Mr. Wright broke the world's record for time and distance for the fifth time this week.

A crowd of 5,000 persons gathered to witness today's flights and their enthusiasm knew no bounds. It was all the cavalrymen detailed to guard the aeroplane from damage could do to keep the crowd back. They cheered Mr. Wright until he went away in the Signal corps automobile. Colonel James Templer, former chief of the aeronautical division of the British army and who has been sending reports to his government on his observations of aerial flights in this country, was one of the most interested spectators at Fort Myer today. Octave Chankte, the pioneer aeronaut; Major Fournier, the French military attache, and numerous others were present today.

After the flights, Colonel Templer said: "I have always believed in the Wright brothers, although I have never witnessed any of their flights before. I am sure that Mr. Wright could fly in the machine he is now using to New York and back to Washington in one night, without making any stops for fuel. Just think what this would mean in time of war?

"These aerial flights are an advancement in warfare and will lead to general pacification, I believe. The British army has been making exp[illegible] with aeroplanes for some time, but I am not at liberty to say what has been accomplished. I think within a month something will be heard from us."

FIFTEEN PASSENGERS INJURED

Train Derailed at Geneva, Pa., by Open Switch—Bloodhounds Trail Alleged Wreckers.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 13.—Fifteen passengers were slightly injured when the Chicago-New York limited train on the Erie railway was wrecked at the village of Geneva, Pa., early today. The wreck is believed by the Erie officials here to be due to train wreckers. Bloodhounds have been taken to Geneva from Greenville in an effort to trace the alleged wreckers. All of the passengers injured were in the day coach. The most serious injuries were sustained by a man whose legs were broken. The derailment was caused by an open switch while the train was running forty miles an hour. The engine was overturned. Two cars, the combination and baggage car and the day coach left the track. The railway officials believe the wreck was due to train wreckers who may have had a grudge against the company.

WISNER'S LIVE STOCKK SHOW

Sixth Annual Event Takes Place with Unusual Success.

WISNER, Neb., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—The sixth annual fair and carnival held under the auspices of the Wisner Live Stock and Agricultural association was held last week. The exhibits, larger than ever before, filled the live stock stalls, sheds and pens.

Wednesday was School day, and the children were much in evidence. Miss Edith Bolich of district No. 17, and Miss Anna Gross of No. 49, both brought their entire enrollment into the grounds, and in deciding the tie Miss Bolich won the flag, which was presented by Governor Sheldon. Colonel J. C. Elliott made an address to the teachers and pupils.

The series of base ball games were worthy of much larger crowds than witnessed them, but there were too many attractions to divide the pleasureseekers. Wednesday's game, between Pender and Wisner, was won by the visitors, the score being 3 to 2 at the end of the twelfth inning.

The Dodge, West Point and Pilger bands furnished the music.

Dr. H. Pritchard sold a Poland-China hog to Governor Sheldon.

Harry Finch and Miss Alice Winning of Omaha were married on the speakers' stand in the grounds Thursday, and received the wedding present of $50 from the association. Rev. G. L. Goodell of Beemer performed the ceremony.

The association secured Governor Sheldon, ex-Congressman Shallenberger and Regent Whitmore as speakers.

The only incident occurring to mar the occasion was that of Thursday evening, when a horse hitched to a buggy broke away from its owner and dashed into the crowd. Mrs. George Vandeberg of West Point was knocked down and injured, receiving some slight cuts and bruises about the head. A son of Theodore Schwartz of West Point was bruised at the knee.

Coadjutor Bishop Returns.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—Right Rev. Frederick Foote Johnson, coadjutor bishop of the Episcopal church of South Dakota, has returned to the city after a prolonged absence, during which he made a trip across to London, where he attended the Lambert conference and the Pan-American conference. He states that during his sojourn in London the metropolis of the world was so crowded that it was difficult to get even a standing place for sleep. This was due to the fact that in addition to the Episcopal conference the Franco-British exposition and the Olympian game contests were in progress.

DAVIS' NOT GRAND JURY CASE

Court in Session Gives it Entire Jurisdiction in Matter.

CHIEF AND ENGLISH CONFER

Agreement is Reached that Police Shall Submit to County Attorney All Evidence for His Determination.

The Charles E. Davis case is not one for a grand jury, in the judgment of County Attorney English. Had the district court been in vacation when the Rustin tragedy occurred, or when Davis was charged with the murder of Dr. Rustin, then the grand jury would have had jurisdiction in the case, in the mind of Mr. English.

"I have not given that phase of the matter any particular thought," said the county attorney yesterday when the subject was presented to him, "but from my knowledge of the statute regulating such procedure I would say the Davis case does not come within the jurisdiction of the grand jury. The reason is that the district court was in session when the accused was charged with the crime and will be in session when the preliminary hearing is held and he is bound over, if he is bound over. My duty as prosecuting attorney will be to file an information and that will constitute the case. Then if Davis is bound over to the district court that gives the court entire jurisdiction and removes the case from the jurisdiction of the grand jury. If, however, the court were in vacation and Davis were held after the preliminary the grand jury would have jurisdiction. This is my view of the situation offhand. As I say, I have not gone into that subject, but I think my statement of the situation will be found correct."

The statutes seem to sustain the position of the county attorney. Section 393, chapter 39, of the criminal code says:

Before the day of each term of a court at which a grand jury shall be summoned to appear the clerk of said court shall make out two lists, on which he shall enter the names of all persons who appear, by the returns of the magistrates, to have been either committed or bailed for an offense during the vacation of the court, the name of the magistrate who committed or bailed and distinguishing whether such person was committed or bailed. * * *

County Attorney English and Chief of Police Donahue had the conference in the chief's office at the city hall yesterday as arranged. They discussed the case in detail and decided on the closest co-operation and the most persistent search for additional evidence bearing on the mystery. The county attorney expressed the desire that the police department submit to him all the evidence it acquired, whether it appeared significant or not, and he would pass on it, deciding whether it were material.

Chief Donahue said this would be done. He called in Chief of Detectives Savage and Detective Mitchell and gave them instructions to report all evidence or clues secured to the county attorney. The chief and county attorney both agreed upon an exhaustive investigation and both said there would be no "covering up" of a particle of testimony or evidence in the case. They expect by the time of the Davis preliminary, September 24, to have all the evidence there is or that is possible to obtain and to present it fully.

FOREST FIRES DYING OUT

Villages Along Lake Superior Safe Unless Strong Wind Springs Up Within Few Hours.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 13.—Unless a strong wind springs up within the next thirty-six hours, Grand Marais, Chicago bay, Hoveland, Big bay, Pigeon river and other settlements along the north shore will escape the fate of Chisholm. The Booth steamer, America, came into port at midnight having on board several refugees from Chicago bay, about which fires are burning fiercely and whose citizens have appealed to Governor Johnson for aid.

Captain Hector of the America, said he touched port at most of the settlements between Two Harbors and Grand Marais in the fire zone in Lake and Cook counties and that all of the villages are temporarily safe.

Although it sprinkled some today there was no rain to aid the fighters in stopping the ravages of the flames. The homes and possessions of fifteen settlers back of Grand Marais were destroyed by fires Friday and the owenrs were forced to walk five to twenty miles to Grand Marais. Two half-breeds found Mrs. Ole Olson, wife of a settler lost in the woods ten miles back of Grand Marais and took her and her daughter to the settlement on the lake shore.

The training ship Gopher, under command of General Wood, cruised up and down the upper shore. The situation looked so favorable to him and the refugees he had taken to Grand Marais that the latter returned to their homes at Hoveland, Chicago bay, Big bay and Pigeon river.

On its trip to the relief of Grand Marais Tuesday night the Gopher picked up fifty-two persons. These are now being returned to their settlements. The training ship will hover near the threatened towns until it is certain the lives of the people are in no danger. Fires are burning back of Beaver bay, the Pigeon river settlement, Big bay and Hoveland, but Captain Hector said that the fire was not as serious as two days ago, when a high wind was blowing. If a wind comes up again the townspeople will have another lively fight.

RUBECK'S BODY IS FOUND

Floater Believed to Be Porter Taken from Water of Cut-Off Lake.

The body of a man, identified as Julius Rubeck, was found floating in Cut-Off lake about 11 o'clock Sunday morning. It was seen by C. E. Bass, who lives at 2111 Locust street, East Omaha, and he notified the police. Officers Nielson and Lahey succeeded in recovering the body and the undertaker took charge.

The man was about 55 years of age and has been a resident of the Third ward for some time, being known as Julius and Working as porter in a number of down town saloons. A letter was found on his clothing addressed to Julus Rubeck, and on this information the police decided that this was his full name. The coroner has not decided whether or not an inquest will be held.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Caledonia	Finland.
NEW YORK	La Lorraine	Mesaba.
NEW YORK	St. Louis	
HAVRE	La Gascogne	La Savoie.
GLASGOW		Numidian.
LIVERPOOL	Winifredian	
ANTWERP		Kroonland.
MOVILLE		Columbia.
LONDON		Minneapolis.
PLYMOUTH	St. Paul	
QUEENSTOWN	Carmania	

NEW AUTOMOBILE FIRM ENTERS

J. C. Colt, Dick Stewart and Associates Organize to Handle Ramblers and Mitchells.

A new automobile concern has entered the field in Omaha and has taken two well known lines of automobiles for sale. The Soit Automobile company, with Dick Stewart, president; J. C. Colt, vice president and general manager, and Miss Ella J. Brown, secretary and teasurer, has opened an office in temporary quarters at 2025 Farnam street, where the Rambler and Mitchell cars will be sold.

The new company has the state agency for the Mitchell and Rambler and also the agency for twenty counties in western Iowa. Mr. Colt has been identified with the automobile business of Omaha for the last five years and Miss Brown has also had considerable experience in the business. Carl Holt is demonstrator for the new company. The firm has plans already drawn for a new garage on Farnam street, 72 by 132 feet, one half to be occupied by the Colt Automobile company and the other half by another well known dealer. Other changes in agencies are expected before a new season rolls around.

The Kimball Automobile company secured the agency of the Cadillac and will push this car extensively for next year. The Deright Automobile company has received some of the 1909 models of the Stoddard-Dayton car and Mr. Deright is daily seen on the streets bantering any machine manufactured for a trip to the country to try out the relative merits of the car.

H. E. Fredericksen has received several consignments of his new 1909 Chalmers-Detroit $1,500 car, which is attracting attention all over the country. Guy Smith is sticking exclusively to his line of Franklins, of which the number of users has increased materially in Omaha during the last year.

BOARD WILL MAKE RECOUNTS

County Attorney Holds Canvassers, Not County Court, May Go Over Primary Ballots.

The canvassing board which has been laboring nine days with the count of the primary vote, will have an opportunity to recount several precincts today. The doubt as to the right of the board to make the recount has been dispelled by an opinion which Deputy County Attorney Magney will deliver to the board Monday morning, in which he holds the primary law empowers the board to make the recount. Members of the board were inclined Saturday to the opinion the candidates would have to go into county court to have the ballots opened, and they asked the county attorney's office for an opinion.

The confusion arose because the section of the law which provides for a recount by the board comes in the paragraph which relates to the city canvassing board. Mr. Magney holds, however, that the portion of the paragraph relating to the recount is distinct and general and refers to both boards. The board has already indicated it will follow the opinion.

It is considered probable that James C. Kinsler will ask for a recount of certain precincts on county attorney, and that W. C. Crosby will make the same request as to the office of coroner. The official count also shows a very close race on the democratic ticket for representative. William Butt has 2,210 votes and Andrew Wellman 2,208. If the rejected precinct were included in the returns Wellman's vote would be increased three, as compared with Butt's, making him the loser by a single vote. Wellman has not indicated whether he will ask for a recount or not.

BEYOND DANGER FROM FROST

Cheering Reports of Bumper Corn Crop from Nebraska Points.

WEST POINT, Neb., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—The intensely hot weather of the last week has practically matured the corn crop, the early planted corn being beyond danger from frost. Fears have been expressed by some that the intense heat has been harmful to the crop, tending to shrink the ears and cause them to be light and chaffy, but the best opinion seems to be that the weather is just right and that the present high percentage of Nebraska corn is due to the favorable weather of the last two weeks. Potatoes are being marketed in large quantities at 50c per bushel

SHELTON, Neb., Sept. 12.—(Special.)—The last week has been a splendid one for the corn crop. It was warm and dry and this is what was needed to ripen the crop and get the green fields out of the way of frost. The season has been favorable and this will be a banner year for King corn and the largest crop ever gathered and quality better than for many years past. Farmers have already had offers of 50c a bushel from the field.

Men Wanted for Silk Theft.

HURON, S. D., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—Sheriff Parr of Winona arrived here yesterday with requisition papers for Harry Cole, George K. Hastings, Harry Hallett and E. J. Neary, in jail here, charged with being connected with the recent silk theft at Winona. The men resisted the requisition and are attempting to obtain an order from Judge Whiting for their release on habeas corpus proceedings. One of their counsel went to Deadwood last night with the hope of procuring this order from Judge Whiting, holding court there for Judge Rice. The men declared they will resist in every way possible their transfer to Minnesota. The names given are believed to be fictitious, but there is no question in the minds of Sheriff Parr and the officers here that they are the men wanted by them for the Winona theft.

Gambling Complainant Fined.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—Judge LaCraft, who presides over a court at White, Brookings county, has set a new pace in dealing out justice to those who indulge in gambling. A man who had engaged in gambling and who had lost a considerable sum of money, in an effort to punish the men who had beaten him and secure a return of the money, made complaint and had the men arrested. When the case was stated to Jude LaCraft he imposed a fine upon the defendants and declined to give aid to the plaintiff in securing the return of the money he had lost. On the other hand, the judge held that the plaintiff was equally guilty and also imposed a fine in the case of the plaintiff, who paid the fine.

Sioux Falls Elks Reorganized.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—C. P. Bates, a well known local attorney, has been officially advised by the grand exalted ruler of the Order of Elks that he has been appointed a member of the judiciary committee of the grand lodge. This is the body before which comes all legislative matters in connection with the order. For several years the South Dakota Elks have been fighting for recognition on one of the grand lodge committees, and the appointment of Mr. Bates is an honor to the Elks of South Dakota in general.

MAINE VOTES TODAY

State Officers to Be Chosen and Proposed Amendments Acted Upon.

BOTH PARTIES CONFIDENT

Republican Managers Predict Plurality of Fifteen Thousand.

DEMOCRATS HAVE NO FIGURES

They Say Their Ticket Will Be Elected by a Safe Margin.

PLANS FOR MR. TAFT'S TRIP

Candidate May Spend Two Days in Kentucky and Tennessee Before Coming West by Way of St. Louis.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—With the republicans confident and the democrats hopeful, and with clearly defined issues of local rather than of national importance, the voters of Maine will cast their ballots tomorrow for governor, congressmen, state auditor, members of the legislature and county officials. In addition they will also be asked to accept two proposed amendments to the state constitution, both dealing with the initiative and the referendum.

The election of Bert M. Fernald by at least 15,000 plurality was claimed tonight by the republican leaders, while their democratic opponents predicted the success of Obadiah H. Carter, who heads the ticket, by a safe margin.

The republicans have won in Maine in every election since 1880 by pluralities averaging about 23,000 on presidential years.

The paramount issue in Maine is again the liquor question, and resubmission of the constitutional amendment to the people. The democrats have also put forth a plea for taxation of the wild lands and a reform in the business methods at the capital. The republicans strongly advocate the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Plans for Taft's Trip.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—William H. Taft's first campaigning tour will begin Wednesday, September 23, if the candidate's present desires in the matter are observed. Mr. Taft today indicated that he would much like to talk with National Chairman Hitchcock after Mr. Hitchcock has conferred in Chicago Monday with Senator Dixon and the western managers concerning the proposed itinerary. Mr. Hitchcock will doubtlessly be asked to come by Cincinnati on his return east.

The arrangements to have the national league of republican clubs hold a rally in Cincinnati September 22 was made known to Mr. Taft today by Mr. Vorys by wire. The chief of staff reached his home in Lancaster last night. He will go to Columbus tomorrow, and return here Monday night or Tuesday.

After the meeting of the 23d it is regarded as not unlikely that Mr. Taft will accept the invitation he has received from the Kentucky bankers and address them at Lexington on the 23d.

Mr. Taft has expressed a desire to speak in Tennessee and it is pointed out here that he could extend the Kentucky trip to Nashville and Chattanooga and from there to go to St. Louis and Kansas City and then into the other middlewestern states. Judge and Mrs. Taft attended Christ church today and listened to services conducted by Rev. Dr. Knowlton, pastor. The remainder of the day was spent by the candidate at the home of his brother, Charles P. Taft. He did not come to his offices in the Sinton hotel.

Appointments to see Judge Taft this week have been made by Senator Crane of Massachusetts and Representative Theodore Burton of Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock of the republican national committee left New York for Chicago, where he will spend Monday and Tuesday at western headquarters. It is likely that he will return to eastern headquarters on Thursday after stopping in Cincinnati on Wednesday for a conference with Mr. Taft. The speaking itinerary of Mr. Taft will be arranged by Chairman Hitchcock this week and will be announced from Cincinnati.

Bryan Refuses to Speak.

DEER PARK, Md., Sept. 13.—William J. Bryan today put his stamp of disapproval on Sunday political speech-making when, without his knowledge the residents around Mountain Lake Park were notified to assemble there at 3 o'clock today to hear him talk. Over 1,200 of them gathered, while Mr. Bryan, at Deer Park, was protesting to a local committee that he would make no speech. He finally was prevailed on to take the three-mile drive and shake hands with those in the assemblage, with the understanding that he should not speak and that there should be no handclapping. The people gave every evidence of their pleasure at meeting the democratic candidate for president, even though they were disappointed at not hearing him, and as he departed they violated their pledge and applauded him liberally.

The day was one of absolute quiet and rest with the exception of the short journey to Mountain Lake Park, and in consequence Mr. Bryan prepared himself for the strenuous week ahead of him. He leaves tonight at 12:28 o'clock for Baltimore and is due to arrive at Camden station, that city, at 7:50 o'clock in the morning.

HARRIMAN GOES WEST AGAIN

Will Address Transmississippi Congress at San Francisco Next Month.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13.—E. H. Harriman, the railway magnate, has accepted an invitation to attend and address the nineteenth annual session of the Transmississippi Commercial congress that meets in San Francisco on October 6 to 10, so it was announced here today by President J. B. Case.

President Case said today that invitations also had been extended to each member of the Interstate Commerce commission to attend the gathering.

Omaha, Galveston, Denver, San Antonio and Seattle have already entered the race for the 19010 session of the congress.

Barger Held on Assault Charge.

HEBRON, Neb., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—William Barger was arraigned in county court yesterday on the charge of criminal assault upon the 6-year-old granddaughter of I. E. Pew. He waived examination and was bound over to the November term of district court. Not being able to furnish $1,000 bonds he is being held in the county jail. Barger is 66 years of age, an old soldier and has lived in Hebron for over twenty years.