Only 8 DAYS For Christmas Shopping

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

Only 8 DAYS For Christmas Shopping

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MESSAGE ON CANAL

President Roosevelt Further Replies to Charges of Crookedness.

FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR

Action of Government Uninfluenced by Any Ulterior Motives.

MONEY DISTRIBUTED IN FRANCE

United States Had Nothing to Do with that Matter.

DEMANDS FEDERAL PROSECUTION

Submits List of Stockholders of the French Company and Scores Mr. Pulitzer as Villifier of People.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Repeated peals of laughter greeted the reading of the opening paragraph of President Roosevelt's message to congress on the Panama canal charges today. As the secretary read the statement that the charges were "false in every particular," Senator Bailey laughed outright as he passed along the rear of the chamber to his seat. Other senators on both sides of the chamber joined with him, and when the reader reached the statement that a statement in a newspaper which he mentioned would not be believed, there was general merriment from both sides of the chamber.

The message elicited the greatest interest in the house. The members gave close attention during the reading of the document and there was a ripple of laughter over the president's characterization of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World.

Calls Charges False.

President Roosevelt sent to the senate a statement concerning the purchase of the Panama canal property by the United States, denouncing in strong language charges that there was anything wrong in the acquisition of the canal property.

"These stories," he continues, "were first brought to my attention as published in a paper in Indianapolis called the News, edited by Mr. Delavan Smith. The stories were scurrilous and libelous in character and false in every essential particular. Mr. Smith shelters himself behind the excuse that he merely accepted the statements which had appeared in a paper published in New York, the World, owned by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. It is idle to say that the known character of Mr. Pulitzer and his newspaper are such that the statements in that paper will be believed by nobody; unfortunately, thousands of persons are ill-informed in this respect and believe the statements they see in print, even though they appear in a newspaper published by Mr. Pulitzer."

Offense Against Nation.

After pointing out mistakes and alleged misrepresentations on the part of the authors of the stories the president continues:

"The real offender is Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the World. While the criminal offense of which Mr. Pulitzer has been guilty is in form a libel upon individuals, the great injury done is in blackening the good name of the American people. It should not be left to a private citizen to sue Mr. Pulitzer for libel. He should be prosecuted for libel by the governmental authorities."

* * * "It is, therefore, a high national duty to bring to justice this villifier of the American people, this man who wantonly and wickedly, and without one shadow of justification, seeks to blacken the character of reputable private citizens and to convict the government of his own country in the eyes of the civilized world of wrong-doing of the basest and foulest kind, when he has not one shadow of justification of any sort or description for the charge he has made. The attorney general has under consideration the form in which the proceedings against Mr. Pulitzer shall be brought."

Roosevelt Assumes Authority.

The president refers to various papers which he transmits with his message. Explaining the method of concluding the purchase, the president takes upon himself the responsibility for all that was done to carry out the will of congress.

The action of the government, he says, was wholly uninfluenced by any question of who were or were not stockholders either in the new or the old company.

"Our concern," he says, "was to get the canal property which was owned by the French company, and to see that the title was clear. Our transactions were carried on openly, and were published in detail."

The president says that the United States government did not have anything to do with the distribution of a dollar of the money paid out except in following out the instructions of the French court, and that under the circumstances there was not the slightest need for Mr. Cromwell to give any information.

List of Stockholders Submitted.

"Nevertheless," he continues, "Mr. Cromwell, of his own accord, has submitted to me, together with a copy of his statement published on the 11th instant, and which I transmit herewith, a full list of the stockholders of the New Panama Canal company of France on January 15, 1904, numbering over 4,000 and a list of all stockholders who were present at a special meeting of the company held February 26, 1904, immediately after the cable offer of the company was made to the United States (January 9-11, 1902,) to accept the agreement of $40,000,000 made by the Isthmian Canal commission."

"So far as this government is concerned," concludes the president, "every step of the slightest importance has been made public by its executive, and every step taken in France has there been made public by the proper officials."

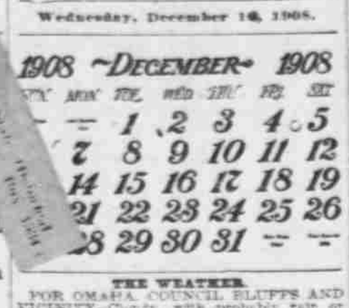
NEW QUARANTINE REGULATION

Secretary of Agriculture Amends Rules Governing Transportation of Cattle from South.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Amending the rules to prevent the spread of splenetic fever in cattle Secretary of Agriculture Wilson today issued an order, effective immediately, covering changes in feeding stations for noninfected cattle in transit. Cattle from outside transported interstate by rail through the quarantined area may be unloaded within quarantine limits for rest, feed and water into certain properly equipped noninfectious pens set apart for them at Fort Worth, Tex.; Hodge, Tex.; Dennison, Tex.; Muskogee, Okl.; Laredo, Tex.; Los Angeles, Calif., Ft. Sapulpa, Okl., and other points from time to time authorized.

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Wednesday, December 16, 1908.



THE WEATHER.

FOR OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS AND VICINITY—Cloudy, with probably rain or snow Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

FOR NEBRASKA—Rain or snow Wednesday.

FOR IOWA—Fair Wednesday.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	3
6 a. m.	31
7 a. m.	34
8 a. m.	39
9 a. m.	36
10 a. m.	41
11 a. m.	44
12 m.	48
1 p. m.	52
2 p. m.	59
3 p. m.	60
4 p. m.	60
5 p. m.	61
6 p. m.	61
7 p. m.	61
8 p. m.	61
9 p. m.	62

DOMESTIC.

President Roosevelt in a special message to congress yesterday denounced Editor Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World as a villifier of the nation. **Page 1**

The first contest of the revision of rules in the house at Washington resulted in a victory for the speaker and a defeat of the whole proposition. **Page 2**

Testimony of John D. Archbold yesterday in the Standard Oil inquiry was that the company has owned stock in the Waters-Pierce company since 1878, but the Piere family has always managed the concern. **Page 1**

A quartermaster sergeant of the army service has resigned with $11,900 coming to him as savings. **Page 1**

The body of Chief of Police Biggy, who was drowned recently in San Francisco bay, was recovered yesterday. **Page 1**

The secretary of agriculture has given out a revised estimate of the value of the country's crops. **Page 1**

The decree of the circuit court in the tobacco case declares a number of large corporations members of the combination and forbids them from engaging in commerce until they are again in competition. **Page 2**

Proposal to amend the Kinkaid homestead act reducing the amount of improvements required and also to permit commutation of entries. **Page 1**

FOREIGN.

The Dutch warships captured another Venezuelan coast guard vessel yesterday and war practically exists between the two nations. **Page 2**

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Live stock markets. **Page 9**

Grain markets. **Page 9**

Stocks and bonds. **Page 9**

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Celtic	
NEW YORK	Minnehaha	
PLYMOUTH	K. Wilhelm II	
GIBRALTAR	Romanic	Barbarossa
BREMEN	Grosser Kurfurst	
GENOA	Republic	
LIVERPOOL	Caledonian	
LIVERPOOL	Batavia	
HAMBURG	Cedric	

VALUE OF COUNTRY'S CROPS

Production in Present Year and Its Equivalent in Money—Revised Figures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The production in 1908 and farm value on December 1 of important farm products according to the final revised estimates of the Department of Agriculture, announced today, are as follows:

Corn, 2,668,651,000 bushels, and farm value, $1,636,145,000, against, 1,592,320,000 bushels in 1907 and $1,326,901,000 on December 1 of that year. Winter wheat, 437,908,000 bushels and $410,250,000, against 409,442,000 and $361,227,000 last year; spring wheat, 226,694,000 bushels and $206,496,000, against 224,845,000 bushels and $195,226,000 in 1907. Oats, 807,156,000 bushels and $268,171,000, against 754,443,000 bushels and $224,568,000. Barley, 166,756,000 bushels and $92,442,000 against 152,187,000 bushels and $102,296,000.

The figures for other crops include:

Rye, 21,851,000 bushels, against 21,566,000 in 1907, and $22,455,000, against $22,969,000; flax seed, 25,805,000 bushels, against 25,851,000, and $30,877,000, against $34,762,000; potatoes, 278,965,000 bushels, against 297,942,000 bushels, and $187,629,000, against $203,802,000; hay, 70,739,000 tons against 69,677,000 tons, and $833,423,000, against $761,207,000.

The average weight per measured bushel is shown by reports received by the bureau to be 57.2 pounds for spring wheat, 58.8 pounds for winter wheat, and 29.8 pounds for oats, as compared with 56.9, 58.9 and 29.4 pounds, respectively, last year. Quality of corn, 86.9 per cent, against 82.8 last year.

PNEUMATIC TUBE EXPERIMENT

Postmaster General Says It is Not Feasible to Install More Now.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—"It is not feasible and desirable at the present time for the government to purchase to install, or to operate pneumatic tubes."

This was one of the most important conclusions reached by a commission appointed by the postmaster general to inquire into the question of the feasibility and desirability of the government purchasing and operating pneumatic tubes in the cities, where the service is now installed, which was today transmitted to congress by Postmaster General Meyer, the conclusions of which he approves. The commission, however, recommends the desirability of further investigating the subject of government ownership of the pneumatic tube service in five or six years. The pneumatic tube service is in operation at present in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Brooklyn.

MAKES MONEY IN SERVICE

Quartermaster Sergeant Retired with Snug Sum Saved Up and Good Pay Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Charles Harvey, a retired soldier, who has been post quartermaster sergeant at Fort Rosecrans for some time, drew yesterday from Colonel George R. Smith, chief paymaster of the department of California, the sum of $13,936, the amount he had saved from his pay through the army deposit plan. This is the second largest sum the chief paymaster of this department has ever paid to a soldier. Besides this amount Harvey will receive for the rest of his life $67.50 a month as retired.

AMENDING KINKAID BILL

Proposal to Reduce the Amount of Improvements Required.

ALSO TO ALLOW COMMUTATION

Latter Would Permit Settlers, After Fourteen Months' Residence, to Get Title by Payment of Dollar and Quarter Per Acre.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge W. W. Wood, register of the land office at Alliance, is in Washington upon business before the Interior department.

It has been arranged that Judge Woods, taking advantage of his presence in Washington, will go before the house committee on public lands tomorrow to give his views regarding certain proposed amendments to the "Kinkaid act." One important amendment proposed to this act looks to a reduction of the improvement requirements. Under the existing law improvements must be placed upon each entry, proportionate to $1.25 per acre to number of acres entered upon. An amendment has been considered reducing this proportion to 40 cents per acre.

Representative Kinkaid would favor the entire removal of the improvement clause, but as a compromise will agree to accept the 40-cent per acre proposition. The original clause in the Kinkaid act has been found to be excessive and is said to be causing considerable hardship and is altogether unnecessary.

A second proposition which is under consideration, merely tentative, however, relates to the commutation clause of the Kinkaid act. This is that an entryman may be allowed to "prove up" after fourteen months' residence upon his homestead by payment in full at the rate of $1.25 per acre. Under the present law an entryman is enabled to live upon his farm, make improvements and cannot obtain a deed in fee simple until the expiration of five years. This proposed amendment would simply do this: An entryman who successfully worked his farm or who had the capital, might within fourteen months obtain a patent. According to Judge Woods, a majority of those who availed themselves of the provisions of the Kinkaid act are now in a position to take advantage of the proposition to secure a patent within fourteen months, practically making a cash deal with Uncle Sam.

Minor Matters at the Capital.

John E. Kavanaugh of Spalding is in Washington on business connected with the Interior department. He was presented to the president yesterday by Judge Kinkaid and today was introduced to Secretary Garfield.

E. N. Kendall, formerly of St. Paul, Neb., now of St. Bernardino, Cal., is in Washington. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Kendall was land commissioner of Nebraska and a "live wire."

The following postoffices will be advanced to the presidential class January 1: Nebraska, Bridgeport, Cedar Bluffs, Davenport, Elmwood, Howell, Kenesaw, Litchfield, Long Pine, Louisville, Lynch, Mason City, North Loup, Orchard, Overton, Schickley, Iowa, Blanchard, Goldfield, Hitesman, Kellerton, Lacona, Larchwood, Prescott, Sioux Center, Stanton, Wesley, West Point, North Dakota, Crosby, Finley, Hettinger, McClusky, Rolette, Cheyenne, South Dakota, Ashton, Doland, Gary, Hudson, Kadoka, Lake Andes, Lemmon, Lether, Midland, Summit, White.

Harry Olmstead has been appointed carrier and Joseph E. Clair substitute to fill vacancies on route No. 2 at Neligh, Neb.

CHIEF BIGGY'S BODY FOUND

Recovered During Day Floating in San Francisco Bay, Where He Was Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 15.—The body of Chief of Police Biggy, who was drowned from the police launch "Patrol," has been found floating in the bay. It is now being brought to this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The body of Chief of Police Biggy, who was drowned from the police launch Patrol opposite Alcatraz island in San Francisco bay on the night of November 20, was found this morning by the crew of the freight boat Transit. It was floating off Goat island, face upward with the arms outstretched. The harbor police were at once notified, and, procuring a launch Sergeant Donovan recovered the body. The face is very much disfigured, but the body has been fully identified as that of the dead chief.

When the corpse was taken from the water it had on the long coat and gloves worn by Biggy on the night of his disappearance.

SHACKLES INSTEAD OF GIRL

United States Paymaster Deserts Post to Join Woman He Met at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 15.—Paymaster Clark William McDonough of the battleship Missouri, who arrived from the orient on the transport Thomas, was arrested yesterday for desertion and taken in irons to the prison ship Manila, stationed at Mare Island.

At Amoy McDonough left his written resignation on the desk and sulled for home without asking for the formalities attendant on its acceptability from the Navy department. When his departure was discovered his accounts were examined and found to be straight. On instructions from Washington he was arrested on his arrival here and will be tried for desertion.

It is said that McDonough's action was caused by his desire to rejoin a girl for whom he formed an attachment while the Atlantic fleet was here.

DECREE IN TOBACCO CASE

Formal Entry Declares Big Concerns in Monopoly and Illegal Combination.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The decree of the United States circuit court in the government's suit against the American Tobacco company and others, which was filed late this afternoon, declared the American Tobacco company, the American Snuff company, the R. J. Reynolds company, Pierre Lorillard and the Blackwell's Durham company a monopoly and engaged in an illegal combination.

The decree restrains these holding companies from engaging in foreign and interstate commerce until competition between them is restored. The decree denies the receivership asked by the government.

An appeal which has been taken to the United States supreme court will act as a temporary stay to the decree filed today.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

From the Washington Herald.

GRAIN MEN DISCUSS OATS

Popular Cereal Occupies Most of Tuesday Session at Exposition.

ENGLISH EXPERT ON BREEDING

Tells of Methods by Which Quality and Quantity of Yield is Increased—Miller Pleads for Improvements.

Oats had their day Tuesday when the grain dealers from the largest grain exchanges of the United States attended the National Corn exposition and devoted almost the entire session Tuesday afternoon to a discussion of the one grain—the grain which is worrying them most, the oat.

T. R. Garton of Warrington, England, spoke on "Oat Breeding," while Prof. M. L. Bowman of the Iowa Agricultural college spoke of "Improvement of the Oat Crop." J. C. Murry, manager of the grain department of the Quaker Oats company, spoke of "The Relative Value of Good and Poor Oats to the Cereal Miller." J. A. Tiedeman of Sioux City presided and short addresses were also made by G. W. Wattles and Prof. F. G. Holden.

Probably no meeting has been as largely attended as the grain dealers' conference Tuesday afternoon, and long after the lights were turned on the audience remained to hear Prof. Holden, who made the closing address, just before a corn auction started.

Chairman Tiedeman urged that the agricultural colleges and other devote more time to the study of the oat and its improvement and told what had been accomplished in corn improvement. He then introduced Mr. Garton, who was on the morning program, but was changed to speak in the afternoon.

Grain Breeding Like Animal.

Mr. Garton said:

On careful examination we find that there are many points of similarity when it comes to the improvement of both the plant and the animal and we find further that if we follow the principals that have improved our live stock we can bring about great improvement in our farm crops. That is to say, by crossing different varieties of cereals or other plants for the purpose of producing variation then it only remains for us to select those new types which seem best to fulfill our needs.

There is much encouragement for the belief that vast changes are possible in the improvement of our farm plants. Plant breeding is not a matter of mystery, but merely a question of careful investigation and the intelligent application of the principles that govern plant life. The plant is more pliable than the animal in the hands of the breeder. The underlying principles of improvement are much the same. The success to be attained will be largely influenced by the persistence and interest with which the principles are applied. The American farm has been likened to a mine, from which you take the fertility of the soil. The wonderful productiveness of your farm has made the use of improved stock and improved farm crops thus far a matter of secondary consideration. If the history of American agriculture can be likened to the history of other countries it will be necessary to pay a great deal more attention to these details in the future. The farm must become a modern factory, where is evolved the highest type and the maximum of all farm products.

By the process of regeneration we have brought into being in the last few years varieties. By mating an American Swedish select oat with a superior Swedish select oat grown under a more favorable environment, such as New Zealand or the continent of europe, we have brought into being the regenerated Swedish select. That these regenerated breeds possess merit over the original varieties is exemplified by the fact that in public trials they have outyielded all these original varieties. For instance, the Canadian government report shows a 20 per cent increase in favor of regenerated oats, while in thirteen trials made by the Irish Bureau of Agriculture, the regenerated breed of the local Irish oats outyielded the original variety by 25 per cent. In similar trials in Scotland by the Highland and Agricultural society, the increase yield was 22 per cent, and in England at the Yorkshire college the increase yield of regenerated breeds of the local English oats was 47 per cent.

The third step involved in plant improvement has been simple crossing or the mating of one distinct variety of oats with another variety. For instance, the mating of Swedish select oats with the Kherson, the idea being to blend the desirable characteristics of two different varieties into one plant, thereby enabling us later to select those plants which show to a most marked degree desirable characteristics. Simple crossing has been made the means of creating many new varieties of oats as well as other plants.

To go one step further in the study of plant improvement we must speak of complete crossing or crossing of many distinct varieties and the blending of the desirable characteristics of all such varieties into one plant. For instance, there may be eight distinct varieties of oats or other plants, each of which may have one distinguishing

PROGRAM.

Today for the Railroads.

IN CONCERT HALL.

10:30 a. m.—The program will be in charge of Mr. Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Omaha Bee.

Address by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president Cornell university; subject, "Our National Outlook."

Dr. L. H. Smith, associate professor in plant breeding, University of Illinois, will deliver an address on "Plant Life."

Music by George Green and his band. March and Two Step—Sweet Violets ..... Powell
Selection—The Sho Gun ..... Luders
Intermezzo—Blossom ..... Pew

IN BANQUET HALL, ROME HOTEL.

One of the most important events of the exposition will be held Wednesday morning, December 16, at 10 o'clock in the banquet hall of the Rome hotel, entrance to which is through the exposition grounds. At this time the annual meeting of the National Corn association will be held, with President Eugene D. Funk in the chair. Following this will come the presentation of the Indiana trophy, which is given annually through the National Corn association for the best ten ears of corn exhibited. It is of large design, made of solid silver, highly ornate, valued at $1,000. It may be seen at the Indiana exhibit booth.

At the same time another trophy will be presented by Mr. Zeferino Dominguez of Mexico. This is a solid silver trophy of exquisite design and is valued at $1,500. It is to be formally given to the students' corn judging team getting the highest number of points.

Afternoon.

IN CONCERT HALL.

2 p. m.—Pioneers of the west have arranged an interesting program, Hon. A. N. Yost, president of the Nebraska Pioneers' association, will have charge of the program.

Music by George Green and his band.

Short address of welcome, Hon. Martin Langdon, chairman of committee.

Response, Hon. A. N. Yost, president State Pioneers' association.

Address, General J. H. Culver of Milford.

Address, Dr. George L. Miller.

Address by ex-Governor Lorenzo Crounse.

All pioneers are expected to wear their badges.

Evening.

CONCERT OF GERMAN-AMERICAN MUSICIANS.

8 p. m., Omaha Maennerchor, Prof. Charles Petersen, director.
Schaefer's Sonntagsfeld ..... K. Neumann
Prolsinn Marsch ..... K. Neumann
Bass Solo—Herr Peter Laux .....
Tantih—Neopolitan Folksong .....
Selection by the double quartet.
Omaha Zither club, Mr. Henry Schaber, director.
An der Rhonen Donau Walzer ..... Strauss
Abendgebet ..... Kreutzer
Heute Scheid' ich ..... R. Ingmann
Moving Picture Theater Program: On Lake Cut-Off, Overland Limited; prize section of Harriman's system; U. P. R. R., near Kearney, Neb.; Railroading in England, on the London Northwestern R. R.; Frontier Day in Cheyenne; Cowboy Sports; Railway Trip in the Tyrol; Over the Austrian Alps; Falls of the Rhine.

THEATER WAR AT SIOUX CITY

Woodward Has the Bookings and Others Own the Theater.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—O. D. Woodward of Kansas City and Omaha met with an unpleasant surprise when he arrived in Sioux City today to negotiate for a renewal of his lease on the New Grand theater. E. A. Burgess, agent for F. W. Estabrook of Nashua, N. H., informed him that the house had been sold to W. L. Montgomery, cashier of the First National bank, and another party unnamed. Mr. Montgomery afterward offered to sell Mr. Woodward the theater for $100,000 or lease it to him for $9,000 a year. Inasmuch as this was $5,000 a year more than he has been paying for the last five years he refused the offer.

This deal seems to give promise of a theater war in Sioux City. Mr. Woodward has an agreement with Klaw & Erlanger for bookings. He said: "They have the house; I have the shows. We'll see what happens." Mr. Woodward said enough to indicate that he intends to remain in the theater business in Sioux City and that he will either build or have someone to build for him. There has been some speculation about the Orpheum vaudeville people buying the New Grand theater, but Manager Breitler of the Orpheum discredits this theory.

OKLAHOMA ROBBERS ACTIVE

Twenty-Seven Hundred Dollars Secured from First National Bank of Eufaula.

M'ALESTER, Okl., Dec. 15.—Robbers dynamited the safe of the First National bank at Eufaula, Okl., twenty miles north of here, early today and escaped with a sum said to be about $2,700.

NO JUDGE UNTIL JANUARY

Sheldon in No Hurry to Name Man for Supreme Bench.

NEBRASKA MORTGAGE STATISTICS

State Board Employs Additional Help to Put State House in Condition for the Coming Session of Legislature.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—"I shall not appoint a supreme judge before January."

This was the statement made by Governor Sheldon this morning in answer to an inquiry if he had named the new judge to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Judge John J. Sullivan.

At this time there are a pile of applications on file in the office of the governor and more are expected.

When Judge Sullivan resigned it was taken to mean that the democrats would not ask for the office and in fact any democrat appointed would resign, but that impression was certainly erroneous. It looks like most of the democratic lawyers in the state want the one-year job, while countless republican attorneys would not turn it down.

In the meantime there is a movement on foot to get the court to continue the supreme court commission until April, the end of the two-year term for which the appropriation requesting the court to continue the commission to assist in getting ride of the present docket. The court has taken no action in the matter.

Statistics on Mortgages.

In bulletin No. 14, which he has just received from the printers Deputy Labor Commissioner Ryder has a table showing th amount of farm and city mortgages filed and released during 1907 and 1908 and the amount of money involved and the rate of interest paid. In 1907 there were 16,678 mortgages filed involving capital to the amount of $36,421,073.26; there were released 17,890 involving $16,357,391.56. In the same year there were filed city mortgages to the number of 11,436, involving a capital of $12,259,390.27; there were released 11,014 involving a capital of $9,887,962.36. The rate on the city mortgages was from 6 to 10 per cent and on farm mortgages from 5 to 10 per cent.

In 1908 there were filed farm mortgages to the number of 17,433, involving $34,906,848.79. There were released 19,632, involving $16,811,312.81. There were filed city mortgages to the number of 11,765, involving $11,964,879.39 and there were released 10,867, involving $9,462,022.36.

At his introductory remarks Mr. Ryder said:

In round numbers 35,000,000 acres of the 50,000,000 acres in Nebraska comprise the deed land, exclusive of town lots. Thus we have a 35,000,000-acre farm, to all practical purposes. Since the total cultivated area for 1908 is reported by the county assessors as 1,176,712 acres, the frequent assertions of this bureau that we have only touched the edges of our possibilities as a producing state—are fully borne out. Granting that a very large part of our total area will always be devoted to stock range and another large part to pasturage aside from range, still the fact remains that several millions more of our tillable area can very readily be brought under cultivation. The land of promise simply awaits settlers, and its cultivable unused land can be bought today cheaper than it ever will be again.

For 1908 Nebraska stands third in the list of corn producing states, according to the government crop estimate. The final outcome on this crop for our state was really surprising, all things considered, and the total production realized must stand as a further convincing proof, if such were needed, of the immense possibilities of Nebraska farm land. Through tribulation our producers have come to a most gratifying realization. They have emerged entirely from the staggering wave of discouragement that hit them in 1894. And that is saying much when the far-spread advertisement of that disastrous year is kept in mind.

Nebraska today is indeed coming into her own. She has "arrived" to stay.

Counting in yesterday's bankers and today's transients the total population within its borders can hardly exceed 1,250,000. Yet its wealth in agricultural crops and live stock this blessed year of our Lord will total $247,365,618.

Speaking for themselves more effectively than thousands of added words could do, the figures in this bulletin need no "boosting." In spite of the late planting, summer floods, unseasonable dry spell, Nebraska's soil has again yielded in plenteous measure.

Today there is high-priced land in Nebraska that is paying big interest on the investment represented, but there is also plenty of low-priced land, and handy to markets, that can be secured on most reasonable terms. Any man with a few hundred dollars, or reasonably good backing, can locate advantageously and start on the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CORN SHOW A MECCA

Exposition Draws Various Classes of People from Every Direction.

BOARD OF TRADE FROM CHICAGO

Dealers from Kansas City and St. Louis on the South.

STUDENTS FROM THREE WAYS

South Dakota on North, Ames East, Lincoln South.

T. R. GARTON OF ENGLAND HERE

Large Delegations of Northwestern and Omaha Railroad Officials Come to Omaha to Attend Great Exposition.

MEXICAN TROPHY IS HERE

Mexico's $1,500 solid silver trophy, which was taken from Hon. Zeferino Dominguez by American customs officials at Laredo, Tex., has arrived in Omaha. It was finally admitted duty free. This trophy was won by the class of students under Prof. L. M. Bowman of Ames college and will be formally presented to that class by Senor Dominguez Wednesday. The members of that class are Messrs. Schnaidt, Wood, Hendricks, Quaife, Murphy.

ATTENDANCE.

*First day	12,502
*Second day	11,027
*Third day	10,216
Fourth day	7,790
Fifth day (Sunday)	4,457
Sixth Day	13,549

*Includes free admissions of school children.

Grain dealers, railroad men, students at Ames, Lincoln and Brookings, S. D.; the high officers of the Degree of Honor lodges of Plattsmouth and more people from out over the state than usual, saw the National Corn exposition Tuesday, while the directors and executive committee, together with others from the Commercial club, visited the National Horticultural congress at Council Bluffs.

Forecasts of attendance generally far overshoot the mark, but this did not happen with respect to Grain Dealers' day of the National Corn exposition. Perhaps fewer came from one or two large cities than had been looked for, but this was more than made up by the responses in person to the invitation of the Omaha Grain exchange on the part of hundreds of grain dealers from scores of small towns throughout the middle west. The official register had in fact almost as many names as a postal directory.

One hundred and fifty strong, the Chicago Board of Trade and Illinois Grain Dealers' association representatives, arrived at 8:30 Tuesday morning, and a little later fifty men from the Merchants' exchange of St. Louis came in. Kansas City sent fully as many, and there were nearly a score from Milwaukee and Minneapolis, with scattering delegations from Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis. At the head of the Chicagoans were F. M. Bunch, chairman of the delegation and Second Vice President of the Board James Bradley. The Illinois Grain Dealers' association furnished a large part of the crowd on the special, and at the head of this section were Secretary S. W. Strong and President E. M. Wayne. Wayne and W. G. Wattles, president of the Omaha Grain exchange, were hunting for each other and met promptly. They used to play hookey together from the public schools of Carroll, Ia.

Kansas City Delegation.

W. C. Goffe is chairman of the Kansas City delegation. Accompanying him were F. G. Crowell, first vice president of the board, and Secretary E. D. Bigelow. President Edward Devoy marshaled the St. Louis host, with able colleagues in the person of Manning W. Cochrane, chairman of the delegation, and Secretary George H. Morgan. President Tiedeman of Sioux City and Secretary George A. Wells of Des Moines led the swarm of members of the Western Grain Dealers' association present. G. H. Kaist was one of the Columbus men present, and among the Milwaukeeans at hand were A. K. Taylor, P. P. Donohue and M. J. Rankin.

A fair proportion of grain men attending the reception given by the Omaha exchange first registered and were then given the Omaha keys of the Commercial club. Then they passed out onto the floor of the pit and perhaps one or two cast a furtive glance at the quotations which were being marked up on the great blackboard. Officers and members of the Omaha Grain exchange chatted with them and led them to the further corner of the room, where a punch bowl sat in a bower of roses and carnations.

There was no program during the morning. Pleasant conversation was probably found more agreeable than set speeches by the visitors, who, however, listened to some serious addresses in the afternoon after many of them had lunched at the Commercial club or had been taken to eat in one or other of the handsome cafes of the city. The program of the afternoon was given in the concert or exposition auditorium of the National Corn show and dealt with the exceedingly vital question of oats. Those speaking were T. R. Garton, the famous English breeder; J. C. Murray, expert of the Quaker Oats company, and Prof. L. M. Bowman of Ames, who is to oats what Holden is to corn.

The Northwestern and Omaha railroads made Tuesday their day also and some thirty or forty officials of both roads, together with general agents, division superintendents of Iowa and Nebraska lines, besides local officials headed the delegation. The Northwestern officials arrived early and will stay until late. Among those in the party which visited the show were:

Northwestern—H. R. McCullough, vice president.

W. R. Kniskern, passenger traffic manager.

Marvin Hewitt, jr., freight traffic manager.

J. L. Ferguson, assistant passenger agent.

R. H. Ashton, general manager.

C. A. Karins, general passenger agent.

E. D. Brigham, general freight agent.

Omaha Road—H. M. Pearce, freight traffic manager.

George H. McFlas, assistant general passenger agent.

G. T. Clark, vice president.

W. A. Gardner, president.

The increasing number of visitors has led the exposition management to employ more guides, who are assisting the visi-