

TAFT GUEST OF CITY OF CHICAGO

President of United States Has Twelve Strenuous Hours at First Stop on Long Trip.

REVIEWS SCHOOL CHILDREN

Hundred Fifty Thousand Massed Along South Side Boulevards.

BALL GAME IN AFTERNOON

With 30,000 Other Fans Sees Chicago Lose.

SHAKES HANDS WITH ERS

Makes Addresses at Luncheon at Commercial Club and at Meeting in Orchestra Hall in the Evening.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—President Taft during a stay of twelve eventful hours in Chicago today, plunged with a will into the long program of entertaining that awaits him on his long western and southern itinerary. With perfect weather and crowds that fairly fought to catch a glimpse of the chief executive, this, the first city to be visited, set a high mark of enthusiastic welcome which the president seemed deeply to appreciate.

Busy Twelve Hours.

Beginning with automobile trip in review of 15,000 school children, four deep on either side of the park boulevards, the president's day was replete with incident. He attended and spoke briefly at a luncheon of the Commercial club, viewed an exhibit of ambitious plans for the improvement and beautification of Chicago—plans which the president said a final attempt would be realized by Chicago pluck and energy—attended the regular National league baseball game between the Chicago champion "Cubs" and the famous New York "Giants," dined quietly with the Hamilton club at the Congress hotel, made a notable address to a mass meeting in Orchestra hall this evening and as a final attended for a few minutes the hall of the American Bankers' association at the Auditorium.

Greeting of Children.

Mr. Taft was deeply impressed by the greeting of the school children, each one of which waved a little American flag and sang and cheered as he passed. The president referred to the Commercial club luncheon to the impression the smiling faces and the fresh young voices of the children had made upon him and declared it was not often given to a man—be he president or not—to receive such a welcome.

At the National league grounds this afternoon the president saw his biggest baseball crowd. There were more than 30,000 people packed into the stands and bleachers and overflowing into the playing field. The president sat in one of the open sections of the double-decked stand and thoroughly enjoyed a brilliant game in which the two greatest pitchers of the league—Mathewson of New York and Brown of Chicago—faced each other uniformly. But the crowd was not content with cheering the president, who remained to the end and waited to wave a farewell to the bleacher throngs that poured across the field in a perfect avalanche when the last "sub" had struck out.

Shakes Hands with Players.

President Taft when he first reached the park went down on the field and shook hands with the members of both of the teams. Proceeding then to the reserved section in the stand, he held an impromptu reception, during which he met "Pop" Anson, the famous old Chicago player; Gary Herrmann, president of the National league; and Charles Comiskey, president of the Chicago club, in which the president's brother is a part owner, also was with the president for a part of the game.

"Texas" Reilly, the editor of the San Antonio Light and Gazette, who rode all the way from San Antonio to Chicago to present a formal invitation to Mr. Taft to visit that city, also met the president at the ball game. He was in typical cowboy costume and had reached Chicago on a horse from the Taft ranch in Texas only this morning. The president assured Mr. Reilly that he was looking forward to his visit to San Antonio on October 17 with a great deal of pleasure. Mayor Galvin of Cincinnati called in the stand to pay his respects and received a hearty "Hello, John," from the president.

In President's Box.

Secretary of War Dickinson sat at the president's right, Governor Deneen at his left and General Frederick D. Grant in front. On the surrounding seats were members of the president's party and members of the Hamilton club, which succeeded the Commercial club during the afternoon as hosts to the distinguished visitor.

Mr. Taft received most hearty cheers from the base ball enthusiasts, especially when he stood up with the rest of the "fans" at the beginning of the "lucky seventh."

Although the inning brought only a blank for the home club, the crowd appreciated the president's good intentions. Once during the game Mr. Taft was asked by one of his party: "Mr. President, who are you for, Chicago or New York?"

"I'm for Cincinnati," declared the president, with an anxious look at the scoreboard, which showed a 2 to 3 tie between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh in the seventh inning.

But just then the score-board boy marked up four for Pittsburgh in the eighth and two in the ninth, and the president declared amid laughter that he was dumb-founded.

Aged Prelate is Ill.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—Right Rev. Louisville George McCloskey, bishop of Louisville in the United States, is seriously ill here. He is 86 years old.

Americans Will Return to Work At Schoenville

They Will March to Plant This Morning, Despite Threats Made by Foreigners.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—With the American flag at the head of their column, the American workmen employed in the Pressed Steel Car company plant in Schoenville will fall into line at 6:15 o'clock tomorrow morning and march to the works. Since the American and foreign strikers have split, the Americans have decided to return to work as they are satisfied with conditions in the car plant since the strike was declared off last week.

Throughout the strike district, the Americans made known to the foreign strikers that if insult was offered to the flag the offender would be shot dead. It is accepted that the majority of the marchers in tomorrow morning's unique labor parade will go armed.

The announcement late today that the Americans would return to work was met with defiance from the foreign strikers who threaten to stop all attempts of persons to resume work inside the car plant stacks.

Violence and disorder such as characterized the last troubles marked the new strike today at the plant of the Otisway bridge and along Nichol avenue and George street, the scene of the fatal riot of Sept. 22. The present strike had its inception yesterday when the foreign workmen quit their positions, alleging that men imported during the last strike were being retained as spies. The striking employees claim the company agreed to discharge the men.

Johnson's Condition is More Hopeful

Physicians Say Minnesota Governor is Resting Easy and Condition is Satisfactory.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 16.—Although the night was one of anxiety at the bedside of Governor Johnson in St. Mary's hospital at Rochester, the morning reports received here indicate his condition is much more hopeful.

From the bulletin issued by Dr. Mayo at 9 o'clock today it was learned that at 3 o'clock this morning Governor Johnson was in a precarious condition. This fact was given out at the time. At 8:30 Dr. McNevin stated that the governor's condition was much improved.

Frank A. Day, governor Johnson's private secretary, talked with Dr. William J. Mayo over the telephone and quoted Dr. Mayo as saying that the condition was decidedly more hopeful this morning. He said the governor displayed splendid nerve last night, that his voice was strong and he was cheerful. Dr. Mayo said that Governor Johnson at times spoke to him jokingly about his condition.

At 11 p. m. St. Mary's hospital issued the following bulletin: Governor Johnson is resting easy; pulse 94, temperature normal; condition satisfactory.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 16.—At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon Dr. McNevin issued the following bulletin: Governor Johnson is sleeping fitfully. Pulse 90, temperature normal. Gas pains gone.

If Governor Johnson passes safely through the crisis expected late this afternoon or tonight, he will probably recover.

Reynolds Takes the Appointment

Acting Secretary of Treasury Goes on Tariff Board—Meeting May Be Soon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury James B. Reynolds has telegraphed to President Taft his acceptance of the appointment as a member of the tariff board. No date has been fixed for Mr. Reynolds' retirement from the assistant secretaryship, nor is it known yet who will succeed him. The arrangements for the meeting of the tariff board are still incomplete, although the first session may be held for preliminary organization within a few days at the Treasury department.

TELEPHONE STOCK IS SOLD

American Telephone and Telegraph Company Owns All Subsidiary Lines in New York.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—It became known today that the American Telephone and Telegraph company has acquired nearly \$1,000,000 worth of New York Telephone company stock owned by the Western Union Telegraph company. This gives the American company control. This move insures, in the near future, the consolidation in a single huge telephone company, of all the Bell subsidiaries operating in New York state.

Anterior Polio-Myelitis Afflicts Five Families

The strange disease, at first supposed to be spinal meningitis by reason of its similarity with that disease, has struck Omaha and children in five families are afflicted with it. The cases have been reported to the health department of the city and physicians of the department are co-operating with other practitioners in an effort to eradicate it.

Physicians analyze the strange disease as anterior polio-myelitis. Two children, 3 and 5 years of age, in the family of Mr. Rudolph, 328 North Sixteenth street, are afflicted with the strange disease, as well as the following children: Dorothy Walgren, 8 years of age, 224 North Twenty-first street; Michael Lee, 5 years of age, 1213 Davenport street; Mildred Bendorf, 4 years of age, 807 South Twenty-ninth street, and Ruth Gibson, 3

COURT REFORMS PROBLEM OF DAY

President Taft Says Improvement of Administration of Justice is Greatest Question.

WILL RECOMMEND COMMISSION

Bill to Be Drafted to Eliminate Law's Delays.

MODEL FOR ACTION BY STATES

Procedure of Federal Courts to Be Pattern for Others.

RECALLS PROMISES TO LABOR

Executive Says He Will Recommend in His First Message Passage of Law to Limit Abuse of the Writ.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Speaking with great earnestness to a mass meeting in Orchestra hall tonight, President Taft declared that no question before the American people today is more important than the improvement of the administration of justice and announced his intention of recommending to congress the appointment of a commission to take up the question of the law's delay in the federal courts. The president said he hoped that the report of this commission, when rendered, would serve also as a guide to the states of the union in effecting remedial legislation.

The president, at the end of a day of sightseeing, of base ball, of receptions and dining, received an uproarious greeting when he reached Orchestra hall tonight to make the only set speech of his stay in Chicago. Recalling that it was in this same hall during the campaign of a year ago that he faced an audience of more than 1,800 workmen and made one of the crucial addresses of his candidacy, the president assured his hearers that he had not forgotten his campaign promises and the platform declarations of his party.

Labor and Injunctions.

Mr. Taft devoted the entire first part of his speech to the subject of labor and said he intended to recommend to congress in his first message legislation to carry out the platform promise as to injunctions—that no injunction or restraining order should be issued without notice except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing should be granted.

The president declared his belief in organized labor and congratulated the leaders of the movement that they have set their faces like flint against the doctrines of the socialist.

Taking up next the subject of the courts the president declared with earnest emphasis that the administration of criminal law today is a disgrace to American civilization. Ashamed of the fact, as Americans might well be, he declared that the poor man has not "now an equal opportunity with the rich litigant, and said it was his purpose to do what he could to place the poor man on a more equal footing.

The president frequently was interrupted with cheers.

Address of President.

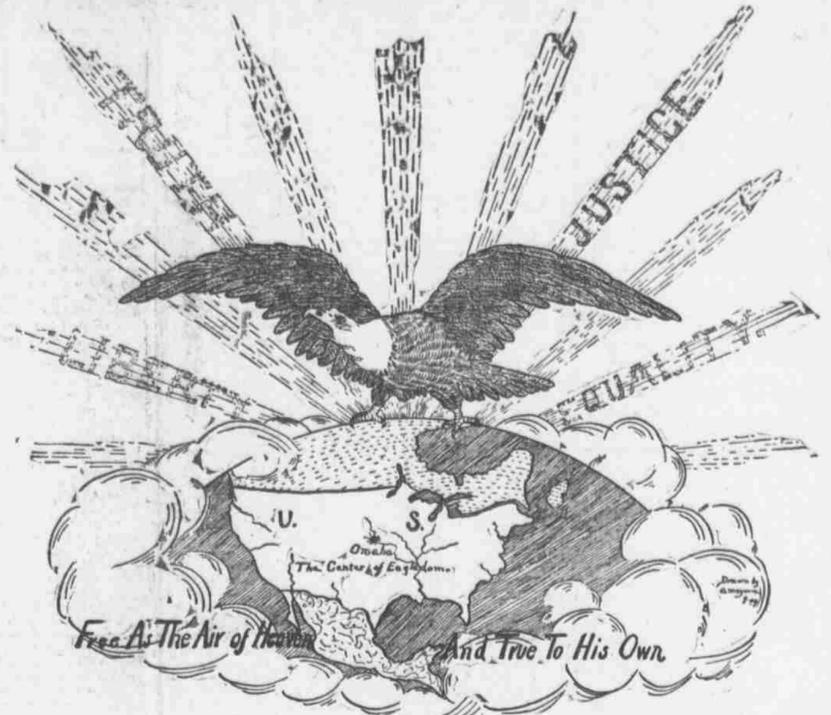
President Taft spoke at Orchestra Hall as follows: "My fellow citizens of Chicago—It is just about a year ago tonight that I made a speech in this hall to some 1,800 members of the railroad labor unions, in which I attempted to convince them that there was nothing in my decisions as a circuit judge in injunction cases which ought to make them vote against me for the presidency. It was a critical question in the campaign and as I review that whole controversy I am hardly another speech in my campaign of greater importance to me than that one; and in view of the result of the election I look back upon it now with especial interest. This hall, therefore suggests one of the subjects upon which I shall speak to you.

"You will remember, perhaps, that the head of labor organizations who had declared for my opponent, was anxious to carry the whole union labor vote against me and as the ground for his action was my decision as a judge, it was put under the burden which I think no other candidate for the presidency ever had to bear of explaining and defending in a political contest the decisions which I had made as a judge upon the bench. It was assumed by many, who thought themselves familiar with the situation that I would lead a large part of the labor vote which had asserted itself been evenly divided between the republicans and the democrats. The result showed that this assumption was incorrect and that labor men—union labor as well as nonunion labor—thought for themselves, voted according to their own judgment and determined not to be delivered as a body to one party or the other and on the whole, I do not think in that election I suffered materially from the loss of labor votes. In the discussion I asserted that I was as much interested as any one in maintaining the cause of labor, when labor, organized or unorganized, by proper methods sought to better its condition by legislation or otherwise. I said that I expected to recommend to congress, if I were elected, that interstate railroads be required to adopt any additional devices useful for the purpose of saving of life or in averting injury of

taxation of banks. While the savings banks section was holding its meeting the members of the standing law and federal legislative committees of the association discussed the question of securing national legislation placing the taxation of banking institutions on an equal basis. James P. Helm of Louisville, Ky., reported an exhaustive analysis of the varying conditions of taxation of bank capitalization in the different states and urged the passage of a law making the rate of taxation uniform. At its session in the fall the standing law committee will further consider the question.

Late in the meeting of the savings bank section a resolution was offered to put the section on record as favoring the segregation of savings deposits, but after some discussion it was decided to abstain from any action.

(Continued on Second Page.)



POSTAL BANKS ATTACKED

Question is Discussed by Savings Section of Bankers' Association.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO IDEA

Question of State Insurance is Considered, but No Voice is Raised in Its Favor—Officers Are Elected.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Not a voice was raised in defense of the postal savings bank plan in the sessions of the American Bankers' association convention, nor was there a word uttered in favor of guaranty deposit state or national banks. Informal reports in speeches and in impromptu remarks both ideas were repeatedly scored by the assembled bankers who were apparently of one mind in opposing the two remedies offered for the relief of financial conditions.

The morning session of the Savings bank section opened with an address of welcome by Henry S. Henshaw of Chicago who led the attack on the postal savings bank by declaring that if the good of the country demanded, that the experience of trusted and intelligent men as custodians of the peoples' savings be disregarded and the custodianship turned over to third and fourth class postmasters, the bankers would acquiesce, but that "if the welfare of the country did not demand such action the bankers would protest in no uncertain tones."

President's Annual Report. The president of the section, John H. Johnson of Detroit in his annual report, argued against postal savings banks and insisted that the savings deposits be safeguarded against all possibility of loss.

President George M. Reynolds, the head of the bankers' association congratulated the savings bank section on its steady opposition to the postal savings bank idea. A new note was injected into the proceedings by E. L. Robinson of Baltimore, who in his remarks on "The department of mercy" emphasized the help which savings banks could be to depositors by advising them and extending to them sympathy and encouragement.

President Reynolds, in his remarks, also prophesied that within a year there would be such a revision of the national banking laws as would permit national banks to accept savings deposits.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Rich Alabama Woman is Shot Dead by Niece

Mrs. Will Nowling Killed Near Poland by Enraged Woman, Who Used Shotgun.

BREWTON, Ala., Sept. 16.—News reached here today of the killing of Mrs. Will Nowling, one of the wealthiest women in southern Alabama, by Mrs. Henry Nowling near Poland late yesterday.

The younger woman, Mrs. Henry Nowling, who is a niece by marriage of the woman killed, had forbidden the use of a small house on her place for the storage of some of the effects of Mrs. Will Nowling, threatening to kill her if she did so. She used a shotgun in carrying out her threat. The woman who is alleged to have done the shooting escaped, presumably into Florida.

Harriman Leaves Property to Wife

Contents of Will Made Public in New York Discloses Disposition of Money.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—All of Edward H. Harriman's property, real and personal, is bequeathed without restrictions to the widow, Mary W. Harriman. The will was filed at Cochen, N. Y., this afternoon, but was made public in this city.

It is a brief document dated June 8, 1903, and reads as follows: "I, Edward H. Harriman, of Arden, in the state of New York do make, publish and declare this as and for my last will and testament, that is to say: "I give, devise and bequeath all my property, real and personal, of every kind and nature, to my wife, Mary W. Harriman, to her absolutely and forever, and I do hereby nominate and appoint the said Mary W. Harriman to be the executrix of this will.

"I give, devise and bequeath all my property, real and personal, of every kind and nature, to my wife, Mary W. Harriman, to her absolutely and forever, and I do hereby nominate and appoint the said Mary W. Harriman to be the executrix of this will.

(Continued on Third Page.)

COUNCIL BLUFFS AERIE WINS

Captures Two First Prizes for Parade Showing.

SOUTH OMAHA NABS MOST CASH

Benson Not in Competitive Events, but Scores Chief Honors of Day in Spectacular Features—Parade Pleases Crowds.

AWARD OF PRIZES. For aerie having greatest number of men in line: Council Bluffs, first; South Omaha, second; Sioux City, third; Florence, fourth. For floats: greatest distance: San Francisco, first; Kansas City, second. For marching clubs having greatest number of uniformed men in line: Council Bluffs, first; South Omaha, second; Lincoln, third.

For rifle and drum corps coming longest distance: San Francisco, first; no second.

Council Bluffs carried off the chief honors in the Eagles' parade as adjudged by the committee, although from a noncompetitive and purely spectacular standpoint the Benson aerie furnished the most noteworthy feature of the day.

The Council Bluffs aerie comes off with \$250 in cash prizes, \$150 for having the greatest number of men in line and \$100 for the largest number of uniformed paraders. South Omaha gets \$150 for its band victory, \$100 for second prize in the greatest number of men content and \$125 for its floats. Financially it leads Council Bluffs. No award was made for the most original uniforms or for pipes.

The Sioux City delegation came last in the parade, but was not the least in size. There were 173 men and forty women in Automobiles. The Sioux City men took time by the forelock to secure their cars, which were contracted for some weeks ago. The Oregon delegation, headed by Charles Flynn of Basser City, rode in a rally-ho near the end of the parade. Ten men sat in the vehicle, which was handsomely draped. Among the marchers, the Kansas City aerie, garbed in white flannel, made a highly favorable impression.

The Louisville float, which won the first prize as a representation of the Lincoln cabin. South Omaha took second and third with an allegorical float with a steer standing in the van, and another float also emblematic of the packing industry.

(Continued on Third Page.)

You learn with your first automobile. Isn't a second-hand machine—to start with—a pretty good scheme?

You will find a chance to get a really good car cheap, if you watch the ads under the "Automobile" heading on the want ad page.

Some men, you know, who have too much money, sell their car every year so as to have the latest make. Some people who own cars move away. Some who thought their taste was for autos, change their minds. They usually advertise them for sale in The Bee. Watch the Want Ad page. It pays.

Ninety-Ninth Anniversary of Mexican Independence

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—The ninety-ninth anniversary of the Independence of Mexico was celebrated throughout the republic today with much enthusiasm. In the capital the day was ushered in by salvos of artillery and later a great military parade in which President Diaz participated, was held.

At 6 o'clock tonight, the national congress assembled. The annual message of President Diaz was read by him to the assembled deputies and senators. The document was a review of the happenings of the last year and in no way recommended legislation of any kind.

Speaking of the foreign relations, the president declared that they were never better. He told the assembled legislators that he had been invited by the American president to meet him at El Paso on October 16 and that he had accepted the invitation with the proviso that congress grant the necessary permission for the president to leave Mexico soil.

Referring to the recent political riots, which have occurred in some parts of the republic the president said: "During recent months there has been a perceptible political movement preparatory to the election of federal officers which is to take place next year. It is certainly praiseworthy that the Mexican people show each time a greater interest in the exercise of its electoral right, as this is a pledge that in designating its future officials it will guarantee those conquests, which the republic has made under the beneficent influence of peace.

(Continued on Third Page.)

CONVENTION CITY KNOWN TODAY

Result of Vote by Eagles Will Be Announced at Grand Aerie Session in Forenoon.

LOUISVILLE IN RAID ON SLATE

Kentuckians Make Strong Effort to Take Prize from St. Louis.

RAILROAD PROBLEM COMES UP

Not Enough Certificates Presented for Fare and Half Rate.

NEW WORK IN EXEMPLIFICATION

Delegates at Auditorium in Evening to See Ritual Which Will Be Used Hereafter in All Grand and Subordinate Lodges.

FRIDAY.

8:30 A. M.—Auto ride for women to Council Bluffs. Cars will leave Paxton hotel.

9:30 A. M.—Excursion by trolley to Council Bluffs and Fairmont park. Place and assembly for trip to be announced hereafter in All Grand and Subordinate Lodges.

9:30 P. M.—Drill team competition on pavement north of postoffice.

4:00 P. M.—Trip to Fort Omaha; inspection of balloon house. Band concert.

Although the polls closed at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the result of the election in the grand aerie of Eagles will not be known until some time this forenoon when announcement of the count will be made at the morning session.

Until then it will not be authoritative known whether Louisville succeeded in its efforts to raid the "slate" and take the convention in 1910 away from St. Louis or not. The contest raged all day in the auditorium and rivaled the parade in the interest it roused among the members.

On account of the parade and the election, no regular session of the grand aerie was held yesterday. The auditorium was given over during the day to the politicians. Last night's session while not of a business nature was very important one to the members of the order. The new ritual adopted at the last grand aerie was given its first exemplification and earlier were permitted to see the ritual for the first time. Hereafter the new ritual will be used in all subordinate and grand lodges. So important was it that all delegates appeared at the meeting that President Monaghan gave it out in the afternoon that delegates failing to attend would be reported to their aeries.

Philadelphia Directs Work. The honor of presenting the work was given to the degree team from aerie number 47, Kansas City. The officers in charge of the exemplification work were W. J. Murray of Philadelphia, presiding officer; W. D. Hall of Philadelphia, director; Bernard Goss, Fairbanks, Alaska; George Hamilton, Newark, Ohio; Huges, Yonkers, N. Y.; John M. Higgins, Sacramento, Cal.; John W. Egeman, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The meeting was open to all eagles in good standing and many Omaha members attended.

The convention found itself face to face with transportation problem and a committee has been appointed to effect a compromise with the railroads. It is asserted the railroads have refused to grant the rate of one-half fare for the return trip because the number of certificates presented did not warrant it. The committee which will try to arrange a compromise consists of Theodore A. Bell, J. P. Palletter, H. L. Leavett and H. H. Thompson.

Convention Site Main Contest. The contest over the location of the next convention overshadowed all others at the election. It was an out-and-out fight by the insurgents against the so-called administration ticket, and candidates were freely made that so well had the Louisville boosters organized things that they stood a good show of winning out. It was conceded even by the St. Louis delegates improved wonderfully during the forenoon, that the Kentucky city's chances had become a minor factor in the contest.

The four candidates included on the administration slate for members of the board of trustees, the only office on which there is a contest.

There are eight candidates for the four places on the board, and the card which was discreetly distributed late Wednesday night and early Thursday morning contained the names of H. J. Lea of Seattle, W. T. Garland of Boston, Owen Kane of Cleveland and Theodor A. Bell of Napa, Cal.

The card, though it bore no title, was dubbed the administration ticket and some of the candidates for trustees who were left off began to use their influence for Louisville in an effort to prevent the "machine" plan of sending the meeting to St. Louis from going through.

Anti-Slate Men Happy. While the fact that the "machine" endorsed St. Louis and four candidates for trustees was generally considered to be in their favor the "insurgent" movement became so strong during the forenoon that those who had been left off began to take courage that the reaction might be strong enough to overcome the influence of the administration.

"I believe the distribution of the tickets favoring St. Louis as the next place of meeting will help rather than hurt Louisville," said an enthusiastic Louisville booster, as he stood on guard at the front door of the Auditorium. "The so-called administration machine has much weight unless it becomes too open and apparent in its methods and then it is likely to stir up a reaction that will more than counterbalance its influence. I am satisfied that if a vote had been taken yesterday at the close of the nominating speeches Louisville would have been chosen by a large majority. We still have hopes that our city will win out."

One example of the broads made by the insurgents in the administration forces is the Indiana delegation, entitled to about 200 votes. Grand Worthy Vice President Frank E. Hering heads the delegation from the state and is said to be pledged to support St. Louis. The Louisville sentiment was so strong in the delegation, however, that that city was given what amounted to a positive endorsement, although a proviso was made releasing those pledged to St. Louis from their obligation.

(Continued on Third Page.)