

TAFT FOR POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Executive Devotes Most of His Speech at Wisconsin State Fair to Subject.

WILL FILL LONG FELT WANT

Are Desirable Also as Encouragement to Thrift.

OTHER COUNTRIES ARE CITED

Americans Along Border Make Deposits in Canadian Banks.

ANOTHER PLANK OF PLATFORM

Creation of Postal Savings Bank System is One of the Contracts Republicans Made With People.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—President Taft devoted his principal address in Milwaukee at the State fair today to the subject of postal savings banks, which he strongly endorsed before a large and enthusiastic gathering that overflowed the grandstand. President Taft said that the postal savings bank plank in the republican platform bound everybody who calls himself a republican. "Or if they do not like the platform itself they come to be republicans or they are republicans with an exception, and that indicates a free and enlightened and discriminating people."

"But I am here to uphold the doctrine of the postal savings banks (applause), because I believe that they will fill in this country a long-felt want. In the first place, it is said the postal savings bank is a very paternal institution; that it has a leaning towards socialism, state socialism, and that it proposes to take the banking business out of the hands of private persons and put it into the government. No, I am not a paternalist, and I am not a socialist, and I am not a state socialist. The government do anything the citizens can do as well or better, but there are conditions."

"We have passed beyond the tide of what they call the laissez faire school, which believed the government ought to do nothing but run the police force; and we do recognize the necessity for the interference of the government because it has great capital and great resources behind it and because sometimes it can stand the lack of an immediate return on capital to help out. We did it in our Pacific railroads, we have done it in a great many different ways and this particular postal savings bank business the government is especially fitted to do what no system of private banks can do (great applause)."

"The great usefulness of the postal savings bank is the great encouragement to thrift on the part of those who are working in the balance whether they shall have the money or use it, because they do not know where they can put it safely." (Applause.)

"The president said he did not want to antagonize the bankers, but he did not believe their opposition to postal banks was well founded in some parts of the country, especially New England, where for every two citizens there is one savings bank account. Mr. Taft said the need of postal banks was not felt. In other sections where the savings account was not only one in five citizens, but the need of an encouragement to thrift was acute."

New Class of Depositors.
Postal banks, paying only 2 per cent interest would not attract depositors from public banks who were paying 3 to 4 per cent, but they would attract the accounts of those people who were wavering in the balance as to whether or not they should spend their money for the want of knowledge of a safe place to put it.

"The president dwelt at length upon the fact that the deposits of the alien population now sent back to government banks would be held in this country if there were postal banks with the government behind them to reassure the timid and panicky depositors of foreign birth and affiliation. President Taft read a list of the countries that have postal savings banks.

"Canada has the savings bank, postal savings bank," he said, and what is the result along the border up in the northwest? You find Americans going up the border and making deposits in those savings banks. Why? Because they have got the guarantee of the Canadian government."

"President Taft said the government had issued upward of \$3,000,000 of two per cent bonds of the United States and floated them at par at two per cent, or a little more."

"We did it by getting the banks into a law some government security, and so they were obliged to buy those two per cent bonds," he said.

In closing, President Taft said: "We are looking forward, I hope, with confidence, to a re-adjustment of our whole financial system and banking system; certainly it needs it, as it has been suggested that the savings bank might well wait that. I am bound to say that I do not see the necessity for uniting them together. It seems to me that one system can stand by itself and if we adopt the savings bank they will easily be worked into a general system of banking because those savings banks will furnish us five or six hundred million dollars and that is a very tidy pile to have around for the government to use legitimately in order to carry on any financial operation."

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Wilson Pleased With Prospects of Great West

Good Crops, but No Indication of Cheaper Living for Dwellers in the Cities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, returned to Washington today after an extended tour of the western states. He returned greatly impressed with the evidences he observed upon every hand of the general prosperity of the farmer. "The farmers," said Secretary Wilson, "are buying more farms and more automobiles. The prospects this year are for big crops. The prices of land are steadily going up."

Secretary Wilson holds out no special hope, however, that there will be any cheaper cost of living for "city folk" this winter, despite the fact of abundant crops throughout the west. "I see no prospects," said he, "of cheaper meats."

"Cattle and other live stock are high. Meats will not be cheaper this winter. The price of corn is high and is now about 60 cents. It will go higher. The ranchers in much of the west are going out of business," added the secretary. "New settlers are going in and occupying the ranches and breaking them up into small farms. They are not producing as much meat as the ranchers, though in time they will produce more. Through the reclamation work and the dry land farming we are going to have greater production of crops and live stock. Just now production is not keeping pace with the increase of population."

Nebraska postmasters appointed: Etna, Custer county, M. S. Anderson, vice J. T. Edwards, resigned; Odessa, Buffalo county, Earl I. Pashby, vice J. W. Bergman, resigned; Venus, Knox county, Horace M. Davis, vice N. J. Chamberlain, resigned.

The application of John C. Wilkes, Walter Shumway, O. O. Ayer, O. C. Gladwin and Guy L. Rawson to organize the German-American National bank of Arlington, Ia., with \$25,000 capital has been approved by the comptroller of the currency.

Melidinger Bros. of Lemmon, S. D., today filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce commission against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad companies alleging unjust and unreasonable charges by these roads on certain freight shipped from Racine, Wis., to Lemmon, S. D.

Santos-Dumont Will Let Public Build His Craft

Noted French Aviator Does Not Intend to Patent His Wonderful Little Aeroplane.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Santos Dumont has received in the last few days several orders for aeroplanes of the "butterfly" model, the small machine on which he flew a few days ago with remarkable rapidity. He has said in reply that he was not building aeroplanes for money, but that his patents and models were held at the disposal of all comers with the sole object of advancing and popularizing the art of flying.

Speed War to Get Mail Contract

Milwaukee and Great Northern Roads in Competition for Haul to Seattle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Rival propositions to carry the mail from Chicago to Seattle in fifty-six hours have been submitted by the Great Northern Railway company and by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Such an accomplishment as is proposed would clip sixteen hours off the present schedule for the 2,500 miles.

The threatened speed war has for its result the four-year contract for carrying the overland mail from Chicago for the Puget Sound country, Alaska and trans-pacific ports and from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis. It means nearly \$7,000,000 additional revenue to the successful road during the four years following next February, when the contract is due to be awarded.

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PRESIDENT ON TARIFF ACT

In Extended Speech at Winona Says It Is Best People Have Ever Known.

INSURGENTS OUT OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

Republicans Who Voted Against It Abandoned Organization.

WOOL SCHEDULE TOO HIGH

Any Attempt to Change Rates Would Have Defeated Bill.

MEASURE WARMLY SUPPORTED

Charge That Bill Causes Advance in Cost of Living Answered by Citing Similar Conditions Abroad.

WINONA, Minn., Sept. 17.—In the most important utterance he has made since his occupancy of the White House, President Taft here tonight, in a state which is the hotbed of the "insurgent" movement within the republican party, defended the Payne tariff bill as the best tariff measure ever passed by a republican congress and hence the best tariff bill the people have ever known.

The president boldly asserted that the insurgents who voted against the bill had abandoned the republican party. "Was it the duty of the member of congress who believed that the bill did not accomplish everything that it ought to accomplish to vote against it?" asked the president.

"I am here to justify those who answer this question in the negative. I am not here to defend those who voted for the Payne bill, but to support them."

To this statement the crowd in the Winona opera house responded with a cheer which could be heard far down the street. It was shouted by the representative James A. Tawney, of this district, the chairman of the house committee on appropriations, who has been on the defensive ever since the adjournment of congress because he did not vote with the other members of the delegation from Minnesota, both in the house and senate against the bill.

"To make party government effective," said the president tonight, "the members of that party should surrender their personal predilections of comparatively less importance. I am not here to criticize those who felt as strongly and believed so intensely that it was their duty to vote against the tariff bill, because it did not contain all they thought it should."

"It was a question for each man to settle for himself. In matters of this kind in a question with the party representative whether he shall help maintain the party solidarity for accomplishing its chief purposes, or whether the departure from principle in the bill, as he regards it, is so extreme that he must in conscience abandon the party."

Further along, the president gave a final word to the insurgents. "I am glad to see that those who voted against the bill still insist that they are republicans, and that they intend to keep up the fight for still lower tariff rates within the party."

"That is their right and, in their view of things, is their duty. All I have to say in respect to Mr. Tawney's action in voting for the bill and my action in signing it is that I believe that the interests of the country, the interests of the party, required me to sacrifice the accomplishment of certain things in the revision of the tariff which I had hoped for in order to maintain party solidarity, which I believe to be much more necessary than the reduction of one or two schedules of the tariff."

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Who Saw it First?



The Polar Bear—When it comes to that, of course, we saw it before either of them.

JOHNSON CRITICALLY ILL

Governor Has Another Sinking Spell and Worst is Feared.

PULSE DROPS QUITE SHARPLY

Three Doctors, Two Nurses and Mrs. Johnson Are With Him—Physicians Will Not Make Statement.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 17.—Dr. McNevin and one other physician and two nurses and Mrs. Johnson have been in the governor's room since 3:30 this afternoon, and all efforts to see them are without avail.

The 3 p. m. bulletin issued by St. Mary's hospital regarding Governor Johnson was very optimistic.

An hour later Mrs. Johnson, visibly distressed, was hurried to the hospital, but nothing definite has been learned as to the reason thereof.

Miss Margaret Sullivan, who left the sick room at 7:30 o'clock, said: "I feel much alarmed for Governor Johnson. Mrs. Johnson says that the governor is very apprehensive. I am sure of this. They have told me nothing, but I can tell by their actions."

Hoax Played on Railroad Posse

Agent at Cresbard, S. D., Sends in Call for Help and Then Goes to Sleep.

CRESBARD, S. D., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Finding it dull in his office, Tom Burgess, assistant agent at the Minneapolis & St. Louis station here, sent in a call for help, declaring his office had been attacked by robbers and his leg broken.

The chief dispatcher caused a special train, carrying an armed posse, to be made up at Conde and it made the run of fifty-five miles in record time. Approaching the station with leveled guns, the members of the posse, party of twelve, found Burgess sleeping soundly, with no sign of robbers or a fractured leg. The crowd dumped him in a dry goods box, nailed the crowd down and went home.

Count Tolstoy Visits Moscow

First Trip to City in Several Years Made by Noted Man—Health is Good.

MOSCOW, Sept. 17.—Count Tolstoy, who celebrated his eighty-first birthday last week, came into Moscow yesterday for the first time in several years. He left today for a nearby town to visit his friend, M. Pashkoff, the leader of the religious movement among the better classes, which resembles Tolstoyism. The count appeared to be in vigorous health.

Bankers Take Issue With the Chief Executive

Investment of Savings Funds in Government Bonds Declared Bad for the Country.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Resolutions condemning in strong terms both guaranty deposit laws and the establishment of postal savings banks were adopted today by the American Bankers' association. In criticizing these two propositions, Arthur Reynolds of Des Moines, chairman of the federal executive committee, referring to the postal savings bank, declared that the "danger of the political use of such a power should cause all patriotic men to hesitate before adopting such a radical measure."

He also took issue with President Taft on the question of the investment of the funds deposited in such savings banks, declaring the executive committee was opposed should a postal savings bank bill become law, to the investment of such funds in either United States bonds or state and municipal bonds.

"The investment of \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 in United States bonds, as has been advocated recently by our chief executive," he said, "would be a serious mistake and a menace to our nation's credit, as it is in other countries where such investments are made."

As a substitute for these plans the committee recommended state and federal supervision and the creation of separate savings departments in national banks.

Los Angeles was chosen for the 1910 convention of the association. San Antonio, Tex., withdrew and put in a bid for the convention of 1911.

PUPILS MOBILIZE FOR TAFT

Twenty-Two Thousand Children Will Assemble at Dozen Buildings.

CADETS STATIONED ON FARNAM

Military Division of High School Will Form Line Through Which the President and Escort Will Pass.

Twenty-two thousand children in the public and parochial schools of Omaha will help welcome President Taft to Omaha next Monday. The 20,000 children in the public schools will be mobilized at nine central school buildings, while the children in the parochial schools will greet the president from three or possibly four buildings.

It would be impossible for the president to pass each of the thirty-four public school buildings, but to give each child a chance to see the president, it was decided by Superintendent Davidson and the principals to gather the children into the school buildings on the line of march. The children to be lined up in front of the buildings when the presidential party passes by.

None but high school students will congregate on the high school campus for the reception to the president, though the cadets will not take part in this reception at the school. They will line up on both sides of Farnam street, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets, and stand at attention while the chief executive passes between the lines of these future makers of history.

From the high school the line of march will take the party past the Central school where in addition to the Central children will be congregated the children from the Webster, Farnam, Kellom and Cass schools. Lake school will be the next building and here will also be gathered the children from the Lethrop, Saratoga, Monmouth Park, Central Park, Sherman and Druid Hill schools. Children from the Long school at the latter building to welcome the president as he passes. At the Saunders building will be mobilized the children from the Saunders, Clifton Hill and Walnut Hill schools; at the Park building will be mobilized the children from the Park, Dupont and Windsor schools; Vinton school children will join those from the Mason school at the latter building; Grant and Columbian children will join Leavenworth school children at the latter building; and at Cornutus school, the last to be passed by the president, will be gathered the children from the Cornutus, Castellar, Pacific, Lincoln, Train, Hancock and Forest schools.

Each child will be asked to bring a flag from home, but those who have no flag will be furnished at the school buildings, providing the supply holds out. When the president passes these flags will be waved. Principals of the various schools will use their own discretion regarding further welcome to the president, and children in some of the schools may be trained to sing patriotic songs as the president passes.

The route marked out for the president's trip through Omaha will take him past the academies of St. Berchman and of the Sacred Heart and by the St. Cecilia Catholic school. Students in these schools will

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SLATE WINS AND AUTONOMY HIT

Administration Ticket and Policy Are Endorsed by Eagles by Large Vote.

ST. LOUIS GETS NEXT MEETING

Louisville Insurgents Cut Down Majority of 128, However.

SLIGHT GAIN FOR STATE AERIES

Granted Unlimited Power Over Educational and Social Privileges.

GRADY GOES IN AS PER PLAN

New Yorker Will Be the Next Grand Worthy President of the Order—Bell Gets Largest Vote for Trustee.

The convention by a large majority adopted the judiciary committee amendment on state autonomy after a fight against it by the state autonomists. Grand Worthy President—F. E. Heming, South Bend, Ind. Grand Worthy Vice President—Thomas F. Grady, New York. Grand Worthy Chaplain—Frank H. Cole, Englewood, Ill. Grand Secretary—Conrad H. Mann, Kansas City. Grand Treasurer—Finley M. Baas, Helena, Mont. Grand Worthy Conductor—W. A. Ditch, Parsons, Kan. Grand Inside Guard—E. B. Fuller, Richmond, Va. Grand Trustees—Theodore A. Bell, Napa, Cal. W. T. Garfield, Boston, Mass. Owen Kans, Cleveland, O. M. J. Lee, Seattle, Wash. Meeting Place in 1910—St. Louis, Mo.

With the election of these officers, the adoption of the report of the committee on judiciary and the transaction of a large amount of business of minor importance the grand aerie of Eagles practically completed the business of the session late yesterday afternoon.

Many of the delegates packed their grips and took late trains for home. Those who remained will witness this morning the installation of the newly elected officers with due ceremonial and the session will then end.

The adoption of the report of the judiciary committee yesterday by an overwhelming majority was a defeat for the fact that it was seeking wide powers for the state aeries. The judiciary committee's report was in the nature of a compromise allowing the state organization very limited powers and subjecting it largely to the control of the grand worthy president.

The other features of the report were adopted without material change. The San Francisco drill team was the lucky recipient of two first prizes yesterday. It was announced that the team had won the \$400 prize in the secret work competition Wednesday night. Kansas City, the only other competitor, being a close second, taking the \$200 prize money.

In the competition of the drill teams yesterday afternoon San Francisco also won the first prize, Benson the second and Kansas City the third. First prize was \$100 in cash, second \$50 and third \$25. The competition was held on Davenport street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Colonel A. R. Falconer, Major J. B. Erwin and Lieutenant N. Haskell were the judges.

With the close of this session the old ritual will go out of use, an entirely new one, mainly the work of Grand Worthy President Frank Hering, going into force hereafter. The work under the new ritual was presented for the first time Thursday night and from now on all subordinate lodges will use it.

State is Victorious.
The "state" won out completely in the election, though Louisville, candidate for the next convention, was able to organize an "insurgent" movement which reduced the nominal majority of near 1,500 to 128. Only one contest was for the next meeting place of the grand aerie and for membership on the board of trustees. The vote on these was as follows:

Meeting Place—
St. Louis.....1,194
Louisville.....1,069
Trustees—
Bell.....2,176
Tadhill..... 547
Lee.....2,037
McDonald..... 288
Bel.....1,856
Kelly..... 277
Kane..... 1,749

Louisville Seares St. Louis.
Louisville, though unsuccessful in landing the convention, succeeded in throwing a scare into the St. Louis boosters and until a late hour Thursday evening it looked as though the Kentucky city had won out. The combination of the extreme eastern cities with the extreme western aeries and the delegates from Kansas and Missouri proved too much for the Kentuckians to overcome. There were only three St. Louis delegates in the convention and these were not the most aggressive.

The most important formal business of the morning session was the reading of the report of the judiciary committee by Thomas F. Grady of New York, the chairman. The committee has been wrestling with the state autonomy problem for the last two weeks and the result was awaited with a great deal of interest by the delegates.

The report of the committee on the subject of state autonomy was not very satisfactory to those who have been demanding state organization with larger powers. The amendment proposed by the committee limits the jurisdiction of state or district conventions to "educational and social work," including the exemplification of the ritual. The grand worthy president is given the power to commission a state or district convention, whenever in his judgment it is in the best interests of the order instituted in the state or district warrants. He fixes the date and place of the convention, approves its rules and regulations and decides whether or not any action of the state convention exceeds the "educational and social" limitation.

Gist of the Power.
The gist of the power granted to the state convention is contained in the following section:
Sec. 2. The authority of the grand worthy president to commission a state or district convention shall not enlarge the power of any such convention beyond the educational and social work in which it may engage. The ritual of the order may

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These Are Full Days for Farmer and Laboring Man

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—"The average laborer is today living better than Queen Elizabeth did in her time," said Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural department today upon his return from a month's vacation on his farm in Iowa. He was discussing the prosperous condition of the farmers of the west and the high wages of the workmen in the east.

"Take the meat bills of the laborers in Washington today," he continued, "you will find that they eat meat three times a day—most of them—and, what is more, they are not content with any kind; they want the best cuts. They can afford them. As a result, the price of meat is away up. Unless the farmers are producing more beef every year, they are not producing enough to meet the increase in population. I do not look for the prices to decrease materially soon."

The secretary was asked if the western farmers were really investing such large sums of money in automobiles.

"There is too much truth in those reports," he responded. "The farmer is out of debt; he has paid for his farm, his fences and his machinery. He has money in his pockets and big crops continue to come on. He is afraid to invest in eastern securities, lest a year might bring trouble there. As a result he puts his money in luxuries, instead of channels that might give a return. Why, folks in the east do not know what luxuries are; they must go west to find that out."

"The farmer is still handicapped by lack of labor. Too many have gone from the farm to the sidewalk. I hope education along agricultural lines will remedy this, but the tide has not yet turned backward. One thing, however, the farmer today, by means of improved machinery, can do many times as much as the farmer accomplished ten years ago. He does it with ease, too, for a farmer sits at nearly all his work nowadays."

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Holdup Man Caught by Four Officers Before Escape

F. Francis, Eleventh and Center streets, has experienced the novelty of being tapped on the side of the head and robbed, and has had the satisfaction of seeing his assailant caught and placed in jail.

A man giving the name of John Kennedy, claiming Buffalo, N. Y., as his residence, did the deed. He was caught by Officers Risk, Jensen, Thresher and Driscoll.

Francis was walking on Twelfth street, between Farnam and Douglas, about 2 a. m. Friday when he observed a stranger walking beside him. The stranger stepped up, grabbed Francis' hat, threw it into the alley, and, of course, Francis followed the

Before shopping, look over our classification "Everything for Women" on the Want Ad pages.

Women will find it the most interesting column in the paper. From it you can make your list and save much of the worry and running around you usually do when shopping.

Have you read the want ads yet today?

Count Tolstoy Visits Moscow

First Trip to City in Several Years Made by Noted Man—Health is Good.

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