PART ONE
NEWS SECTION
PAGES ONE TO EIGHT.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

WEATHER FORECAST.
For NEBRASKA—Fair and cold.
For IOWA—Fair and cold.
For weather report see page 2.

VOL. XXXIX—NO. 45. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1910—SIX SECTIONS—FORTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BETTER GUN MEN IN GERMAN ARMY

Kaiser Wants Higher Quality of Marksmanship for His Sea Fighters.

SHOOTING NOT UP TO THE MARK

Results of Recent Target Practice Show Poorly.

IRON DISCIPLINE IS AT FAULT

Individual Thinking Rigidly Stamped Out in Navy.

HOME RULE TO ALSACE-LORRAINE

Autonomy in Their Local Affairs Will Be Granted Citizens of the Two Colonies Recovered from France.

BY MALCOLM CLARKE.

BERLIN, April 22.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The kaiser and the German naval authorities have become converted to the idea that in order to have a first class navy something more is needed than the finest ships and most powerful guns that human ingenuity can produce.

They have come to a realizing sense that the man is of fully as great if not greater importance than the machine if his war fleet is to become a really formidable fighting force.

Recent maneuvers and fleet target practice is responsible for this awakening.

The kaiser is particularly exercised over the poor markmanship of his naval gunners.

Even in the newer ships, mounting the latest pattern guns, and equipped with the most modern sighting and ranging appliances, the number of hits scored was very disappointing. The gunnery records of the American and British navies are very eagerly scanned in Berlin, and the kaiser is asserted to have spoken his mind very strongly upon the poor shooting achieved by his fleet.

Will Change System.

As a result, it is probable that the present system of gun training in vogue in the German fleet will be radically altered. It is asserted by those who are in a position to judge that both the gunnery officers and the gun crews themselves are equally at fault. The officers do not seem to exercise sufficient care in ranging their target before giving the order to fire. The captains of the gun crews, for their part, are content to accept the range as given them from the control stations and not to check it for themselves.

The position in the German navy today is this: In Milhelmshaven it possesses one of the largest and finest naval bases in the world, and a fleet of any magnitude could be fitted out there and prepared for war with a rapidity that could probably not be equalled by any other yard anywhere. The newer battleships and cruisers now completing for the sea will be fully the equal of any warships yet built, and their guns will likewise challenge comparison with British weapons.

It is the personnel and the system of training that is at fault, and here Germany is surpassed alike by the American, the British and the Japanese. This has been admitted for some time past by many German officers of experience. The same rigid, cast-iron discipline that pervades the German army has been introduced into the navy, and every rank has had its initiative and power of individual thought and decision studiously trampled out of it.

I understand it is the purpose of the kaiser to detail a number of bright young officers to make a careful study in England, Japan and America of naval discipline and the development of naval gunnery and that sweeping reforms will be made in the German system.

Home Rule on the Rhine.

Alsace-Lorraine will soon be granted home rule, according to belief in best informed circles here. While the people of the Reichland have not in principle accepted the right of Germany to annex their country against its will, the irreconcilables have died out and the autonomists who have replaced them recognize the fait accompli and declare that if they must form part of the German confederation, they should enjoy the same privileges as the other states. That is to say, that they should have a diet for the enacting of local legislation, should be represented on the federal council of the empire and have a prince or statthalter nominated for life. This would allow Alsace-Lorraine to maintain its national life and traditions, instead of having continual efforts made to crush them out of existence. The imperial government, I understand, have about reached the conclusion that this is the best solution of the question and soon will put a plan of autonomous government into effect.

Berlin to Expand.

If present indications go for anything, London will have to look to her laurels or she will have to give place to Berlin as the largest and most populous city in the world. Two prizes of $6,000 each have just been awarded by the municipal council of Berlin to a couple of architects, who were successful in a competition, for producing adequate plans for the expansion of the city. Berlin has at present, including immediate suburbs, a population of 3,000,000, but it is proposed to transform the capital into an agglomeration of 6,000,000 of inhabitants. The project indicates an increase of radius from twenty-five to thirty miles, and provides for the preservation of woods, the laying down of railways, and other means of rapid communication, the mapping out of broad avenues, and the construction of hygienic buildings, rendering Berlin not only equal, if not superior to London in vastness ad population, but very much handsomer, cleaner, and more comfortable.

Mormon Missionaries Expelled.

Mormon missionaries are not wanted in Germany. The kingdom of Saxony has just expelled five apostles as undesirable aliens. The Mormons have carried on an active propoganda in Europe, and especially in Germany, during the last ten years, and they have induced a number of persons, mostly women, to emigrate to the headquarters of their creed and to adopt their mode of life.

Physical Training for Children.

A Berlin doctor has just published a volume in which he makes some novel statements with regard to the physical train-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Omaha Protests Charges to North Coast Unequal

Complaint to Interstate Commerce Commission Other Cities Get Lower Rates.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Freight rates on grain from Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs, Ia., to points of destination in the New England territory are alleged in a complaint filed today with the Interstate Commerce commission by the Omaha Grain exchange against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company and forty-two other eastern carriers to be unreasonable and extortionate.

The rates from these points of origin to New York and Philadelphia are not complained of, but the allegation is made that the through rates from Omaha common points to points of destination in New England territory, north of Boston, are so high that Omaha shippers cannot compete with grain shippers who are afforded lower rates to that territory.

A conflict in commerce between two important western cities was developed today when the Sioux City Terminal Elevator company and the Board of Trade of Sioux City, Ia., filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce commission against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company and other carriers.

The desire of the complainants is to have Sioux City made by the commission a basing point of freight rates. The complainants allege that Sioux City is discriminated against and that its freight rates are unreasonable as compared with those given by the railway companies to Omaha, Neb. The complaint requests that rates similar to those given to Omaha be given also to shippers of Sioux City.

Socialists Are to Control Affairs in Two Continents

Prof. Kautsky Makes Prediction Regarding the Conditions Here Fifty Years Hence.

BERLIN, April 23.—(Special Cablegram.)—Prof. Karl Kautsky, the famous socialist, made the prediction today that within fifty years Europe and America would be ruled by socialists and that Russia would be a republic. The interview granted by Prof. Kautsky followed an article published earlier in the week from his pen, in which he predicted that Germany would soon be under the complete control of men with socialistic tendencies.

"The new conditions will mean a catastrophe for the existing order of things," said he. "I do not mean by that to indicate a social or financial panic of world-wide dimensions, but merely to say that political conditions will be uprooted.

"No one can question the wonderful advance of socialism in both Europe and America. Twenty years ago the rule was to confuse socialism with a mild form of anarchy and this view was propagated by the foes of socialism. People have been educated and they know better now.

"The socialists must move conservatively. As one eminent socialist in America said recently, 'Socialism is on trial before the world.' A blunder now will set socialism back twenty years. As we gain strength and converts we must carry out our propagandas with general force.

"Capitalists fear, or profess to fear the approach of socialism. Indeed, it would be better for capital, if socialism were the prevailing power.

"Conditions breed socialism just as much as the party spreads its own strength. Within fifty years Russia will be a republic and eventually it will be a socialistic one, although that may be very far in the future."

Abbot Called on Roosevelt

BRUSSELS, April 23.—The circumstances surrounding the retirement of Abbot Lawrence Janssens from the post of secretary of the Congregation of Religious Affairs are given a somewhat different color in reports received here, where much interest has been excited because of the fact that the abbot is a Belgian.

According to these reports the secretary did not willingly resign his office until he was summoned by Cardinal Merry Del Val and threatened with dismissal if he did not resign at once.

The abbot's offense is said to have been found in the call which he made on Mr. Roosevelt following the latter's decision not to visit the pope.

BELGIAN RULER A JOURNALIST

Identity of Man Who Has Been Writing Anonymous Articles on Economic Subjects.

BRUSSELS, April 23.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Belgium has lost a very able journalist. For several years an influential Belgian journalist has been publishing anonymous articles on economic subjects, which revealed an intimate acquaintance with the world's commerce, and a working knowledge of the principal ports of Europe and America. Those contributions have now ceased, and the secret of the articles has been revealed. His Majesty Albert I. has now no time for journalism.

BALLINGER TO BE VICTIM OF PLOT?

Conspiracy Involving Gifford Pinchot and Subordinates Alleged by Defense.

GEORGE OTIS SMITH ON STAND

Tells of Conversation with Acting Forester Price.

REPEATS STATEMENT OF LATTER

"We Like You, but We Do Not Like Your Chief."

FURTHER PLOTTING AVERRED

Witness Quotes Him as Saying, "If We Don't Get Him, Ballinger, One Way We Will Another."

WASHINGTON, April 23.—With the evident purpose of showing there was a conspiracy between Clifford Pinchot as chief forester and certain of his subordinates to accomplish the removal of Secretary Ballinger, the "defense" in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation today put on the stand Dr. George Otis Smith of the geological survey to relate a conversation he had last September with Acting Forester Price.

Mr. Smith swore Mr. Price had said to him that "We like you, but we don't like your chief."

Smith said he intimated in reply that if he did not like Mr. Ballinger he would resign as director of the geological survey.

"Well, we know you are in an embarrassing position," said the witness, quoting Price, "but it won't last much longer. If we don't get him one way, we'll get him another."

The "defense" regards this an important disclosure, indicating that if Pinchot were unsuccessful in bringing about Ballinger's downfall by proving the Glavis charges, he was prepared to attack him from another quarter.

How Claims Were Located.

Mr. Smith occupied the stand during the entire morning session with the exception of the first half hour, during which C. C. Heitman, former chief of the mineral division of the land office, told how claims were clear listed.

Mr. Smith's testimony dealt with the relations of his department to the forest service in conservation matters. He was still on the stand under direct examination when the luncheon recess was taken.

In order to accelerate the progress of the inquiry, the committee decided today to hold sessions on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

Three Sessions a Week.

Chairman Nelson announced at the opening of today's session that the committee had decided in an executive session today to hold sessions, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. No decision was reached regarding Attorney Brandeis' request for permission to recall witnesses.

Mr. Heitman, whose division was one of those which had to do with the "clear listing" of the Cunningham claims, described the various steps taken in such a precedure. His testimony was largely technical in its nature and neither the attorneys for the "prosecution" nor members of the committee displayed much desire to interrogate him.

George Otis Smith, director of the geological survey which is under the Interior department was the next witness called. Mr. Smith had charge of rewithdrawals of water power sites by Secretary Ballinger.

While Mr. Smith was telling of a disagreement he had with Forester Pinchot, who, he said, had threatened him with the "publicity club" if he failed to carry out his conservation ideas, Chairman Nelson interrupted:

"Isn't that a part of the conservation policy?"

"I don't regard it as an essential part, but it seems to have been a part," replied the witness.

Mr. Smith then entered into a denunciation of newspapers and magazines which told only "partial truths," but relieved the publications from the responsibility by declaring that the extravagant statements given out to the press have hurt the conservation movement.

Mr. Smith told of a conversation he had with Assistant Forester Price on September 18, 1909. Mr. Price was then acting forester in the absence of Mr. Pinchot.

"Mr. Price said to me when I entered his office: 'You're all right, Smith, but I don't like your chief,' said Mr. Smith. "When I told him that I didn't come over to discuss that he said again, 'You're all right, but I don't like your chief.'

"We Will Get Him."

"I replied that if he did not like my coat I would take it off. Price then replied: 'Oh, I realize you are in an embarrassing position, but it won't last long. If we don't get him one way, we will another.'"

"To whom did Mr. Price refer?" inquired Mr. Madison of the committee.

"Mr. Ballinger," replied the witness.

Calls Ballinger a "Yellow Dog."

At the afternoon session Director Smith told of a meeting with Pinchot in the latter's office on July 23, 1909, during which the chief forester had charged him with "downright disloyalty" to his former chief, Mr. Garfield. He said Pinchot accused him of giving out newspaper interviews "reflecting on the last administration," on the subject of water power sites and other public land matters.

Last Week in Omaha

Local Events as They Appear to The Bee's Artist.

AT THE BIER OF MARK TWAIN

Successor to Take Up Work of Dead Humorist.

EULOGIES SPOKEN IN NEW YORK

Thousands View Dead Writer's Body, After Which the Party Starts for Old Home at Elmira.

NEW YORK, April 23.—(Special Telegram.)—The possibility that Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) appointed his own successor in the field of American literature, if it can be said that the late sage and humorist can have a successor, was started by the announcement that his uncompleted manuscript will be completed according to expressed wishes laid down by Mr. Clemens before his death.

Before the shock of Mark Twain's death had begun to spend itself literary men had begun to inquire who would follow in the footsteps of the great American author, but the interest attached to the wishes of Mark Twain in this respect are not confined to literary circles. In the army of readers who knew Twain through his books and loved him for his humor and true Americanism there is positively a larger interest.

Who will be the successor of the famous humorist?

It is understood that Mr. Clemens expressed the wish that his tasks be completed either by one writer, or by several in collaboration, but the strictest injunction was that the manuscript should not be touched by any savt an American.

His Unfinished Work.

In the library at Stormfield, where Mr. Clemens spent the declining years of his life are a number of stories and sketches, some slight and some pretentious, which were started and never finished. Some are hastily outlined in skeleton form and others are nearly completed. Mr. Clemens did not exert himself in his task, for he was ill and the weakness of sickness had sapped inspiration from his mind. He only worked when the spirit moved him, as he said himself. He added in his whimsical manner that he never before realized how lazy a spirit could be under the circumstances. But as the humorist grew feebler, he turned serious attention toword his uncompleted labor, and as he realized that he would likely never touch it again,

(Continued on Second Page.)

Turn to the want ad pages.
See what is going on.
You will find the very thing that you need, no doubt.
In these pages employers find servants—servants find homes.
Landlords find tenants—tenants find houses.
Bargains that you haven't thought of are listed in these pages.
What has been lost, is here.
What has been found, is here.
Altogether, it will be interesting for you to wade through it today. It may be that you will call Douglas 238 tonight yourself.

Congress Will Adjourn by the Middle of June

Administration Leaders Expect to Complete Legislative Program by That Time.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Congress will adjourn before the middle of June and possibly by June 1, it is believed by President Taft and the administration leaders. And before that time it is expected most of the so-called administration measures now before congress will have been passed, or, if not, they would be in such shape that they can be enacted into law soon after congress meets in December.

Operating in favor of the early passage of the five administration bills, which are the railroad bill, the statehood bill, the postal savings bank bill, the conservation bill and the anti-injunction bill, are two factors. One is the fact that a number of republican members of each house wish to get back home as soon as possible to prepare for the coming congressional elections. Another is that the passage of measures advocated in the republican program is the surest way, the leaders believe, of preventing further democratic congressional inroads.

The statehood bill has passed the house, one conservation bill has passed the senate and the anti-injunction bill is almost ready to be reported favorably to the house.

Of the five measures, the postal savings bank bill, the president has been told, is in the greatest danger, for although it has passed the senate, it will have a rough time, it is said, in the house committee on postoffices and post roads, to which it was referred.

Grafters Raise Defense Fund

Charge that Indicted Men at Pittsburg Are Trying to Tamper with Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—That some men implicated in the councilmanic scandal have raised a large fund to defeat the ends of justice and that the present panel from which will be chosen jurors to hear the cases, is being tampered with, were allegations made to the state supreme court today by District Attorney William A. Blakley of Allegheny county. Mr. Blakley made his charges in filing an answer to the petition of Max G. Leslie, delinquent tax collector of Allegheny county, indicted in the scandal, who wants a change of venue.

CITIZENSHIP IN A REPUBLIC

Colonel Roosevelt Delivers Lecture in the Sarbonne at Paris.

ACHIEVEMENT ONLY IS GOOD

Critics Are Parasites Who Are Entitled to No Credit—Property Belongs to Man, Not Man to Property.

PARIS, April 23.—Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, delivered his eagerly awaited lecture on "Citizenship in a Republic," in the Sarbonne this afternoon. His audience was composed of all of the members of the French cabinet, students selected from the University of Paris and many distinguished guests, by whom the occasion was regarded as the most important feature of the distinguished American's visit to France.

In the course of his address, Mr. Roosevelt made reference to the subject of human rights and property rights in the following paragraphs:

"My position as regards the moneyed interests can be put in a few words. In every civilized society property rights must be carefully safeguarded. Ordinarily and in the great majority of cases human rights and property rights are fundamentally and, in the long run, identical; but when it clearly appears that there is a real conflict between them, human rights must have the upper hand; for property belongs to man and not man to property."

Spends Day in Latin Quarter.

Mr. Roosevelt spent today in the old Latin quarter across the Seine, which for centuries has been one of the centers of the world. At 1 o'clock this afternoon in his capacity as a foreign member of the French institute, he attended the regular session of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the conference hall of the old Larazin palace, which is now the home of the institute. This room was selected instead of the smaller room in which the "forty immortals" meet, in order to permit the public to enter and because it is the usual meeting place of three of the academies, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Inscriptions and literature and the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

Although Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to wear the green brocaded uniform of an academician, he appeared today in his familiar frock coat dress. At 3 o'clock he delivered his lecture in the Grand Amphitheater of the Sarbonne, where he was cordially received. His remarks were followed with intense interest.

Emile Boutroux, who presided, after the customary routine business had been concluded, addressed the academy on the re-

(Continued on Second Page.)

SALEM IS ALMOST A MASS OF RUINS

Fire from a Housewife's Kitchen Destroys Greater Portion of the Town.

HIGH WIND HELPS FAN FLAMES

For Six Hours the Blaze Sweeps on in Its Fury.

ONE HUNDRED ARE HOMELESS

Number of People Are Injured, but None Fatally.

BUSINESS HOUSES ARE GONE

Loss Estimated at More Than Quarter of Million Dollars, Including Business Houses and Residences.

SALEM, Neb., April 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Salem is in ruins tonight. Fire starting in the overheated oven of a housewife's kitchen swept over the village this afternoon and in six hours the entire business district and a large portion of the residence section was destroyed. The loss is estimated at between $250,000 and $300,000, with but small insurance. One hundred people, homeless, are being quartered with the farmers about the village and at Falls City. Twenty or more persons are injured, none seriously. Four were burned in a dynamite explosion at a hardware store.

Some of the Losses.

The principal business institutions destroyed were:

M. L. Dowell, general merchandise, $25,000.
Shildneck Bros., hardware, $20,000.
Bank of Salem (papers safe), $5,000.
Carsh & Co., general merchandise, $5,000.
Malone & Pearson, restaurant, $5,000.
Salem Mutual Telephone company, $5,000.
Southeastern Nebraska Telephone company, $5,000.
Nebraska Telephone company, $500.
Snyder & Parrish, druggists, $1,000.

A partial list of residence properties destroyed are those belonging to E. P. Emmert, A. Snyder, C. M. Coffee, F. H. Brizi, S. E. Stouffer, Joseph Windle, George Vanderberg, James Klarry, Wade Whitten, farm house; Methodist Episcopal church, $2,500.

Those injured in the hardware store explosion were:

John McCool.
S. E. Stouffer.
F. H. Brizi.
M. L. Dowell.

Efforts of Workers Unavailing.

The flames swept across the town, fanned by a strong northwest wind. The efforts of a bucket brigade, composed of every able-bodied person in the village and fifty automobile loads of men from Falls City and vicinity, were futile. The conflagration mowed down all in its path through the edge of the town, leaving nothing behind but the embers in its wake.

Dynamite in a hardware store exploding, threw a vast volume of sparks and burning lumber into the air, causing injury to six persons. The volley of sparks from this mighty blast was carried far with the wind. From this source the home of Wade Whitten, a wealthy farmer living more than a mile distant, was fired. His home, barns and stock were entirely destroyed, incurring a loss of probably $10,000.

No loss of life has been discovered.

Virgil Grinstead, clerk, while fighting the fire at M. L. Dowell's hardware store, where he was employed, fell through the roof to the burning interior, but escaped with his life, though badly burned.

Dynamite Explodes.

Falling to the floor of the burning store, Grinstead crept to the door to fall fainting into the arms of F. H. Brizi, one of the bucket brigade fighting the fire outside. He was painfully injured, but not dangerously.

While scores of fire fighters were engaged in throwing water over the Shildneck hardware store the dynamite in the basement exploded, showering them with burning timbers.

The blast spread the flames still farther across the town. The resultant fire at the home of Wade Whitten was not discovered until two hours later by the town folk.

The fire started at the home of C. M. Coffee at 12:30 o'clock. Mrs. Coffee was baking bread. The kitchen range became overheated and communicated the flames to the walls of the dwelling. Before aid could be called the entire house was in flames, which spread before the wind, firing half a dozen other homes in the space of a few minutes.

It was soon apparent that the entire town was endangered. A call for help was telephoned to Falls City, seven miles distant. The fire and smoke was already visible at that distance. In the course of the afternoon fifty automobiles came from Falls City and the surrounding countryside. The additional help was of little avail, however, as the fire fighting apparatus available was confined to buckets and tubs. Water could only be obtained from wells and cisterns.

Practically the only successful combat with the flames was at the Methodist Episcopal church where but a two-thirds loss was sustained. The damage is estimated at $2,500 to the church.

Rescue by Automobile.

All communications to the outside save through the Burlington's telegraph wires at the station, three-quarters of a mile distant from the town proper, was cut off when the offices of the three telephone companies were attacked by the conflagration.

Automobiles, running between Salem and Falls City tonight are carrying away the people whose homes have been destroyed, to places of refuge. Many have been temporarily cared for at the homes of the country people of the vicinity. Even approximate estimates of the loss to the village are difficult tonight. The insurance policies carried are small and scattering and will cover buts small fraction of the losses. In the destruction of several of the eighteen homes burned, families have lost their all. The dwellings lost averaged not less than $1,000 each in value.

Aid to the injured was rendered by Dr. S. L. Green, Dr. H. B. Minor and Dr. Griffith of Falls City, who came early with the column of automobiles which brought reinforcements.

An examination late tonight found the contents of the safe and vaults of the Bank of Salem unharmed. The safes contained most of the records and documents of value.

Mistah Johnson's Parade is Declared Jeffries' Funeral

"What's that procession of automobiles going along over there?" inquired the old-time policeman, as the Johnson party swung into Sixteenth street from Douglas Friday afternoon.

"Huh, don't you all know wat dat is?" sniffed a young negro, as he eyed the old-timer with disgust. "Dat's de Jeffries funeral, an' dat big cullud fellah in the front autem'bile is de undertakah w'at will offeyate at de obiquities next Ju-u-ly," with the accent on the last word.

"What are you talking about, boy?" asked the old-timer, in evident perplexity.

"Dat's Jack Johnson, man," said the boy, as if the mention of the name sufficed.

"And who's Jack Johnson?" persisted the old-timer, with a wink at the little group now gathered. "Is he the discoverer of the comet, or what?"

"Who's Jack Johnson! What yo' ben all dis time, o' man? He's de cullud man w'ats goin' to knock Jim Jeffries' block off w'en he gits in de ring on de fort' o' July. We's all bettin' on him, far shuh."

"Oh, that's who it is, eh?" retorted the old one. "Well, me boy, after that fight he'll be coming back in a box car packed in ice."

"Oh, shucks, yo' don't know nuthin'," shouted the colored boy, as he ambled on, disgusted through and through.

How Big is Omaha?

What Some People Think About It

168,221	George Carter, 1206 N. 28	146,321	G. W. Winship, 2931 Franklin
157,500	Charles R. Weeth, 3701 N. 18	159,432	D. F. Allen, General Delivery
152,184	Earle Reel, 503 S. 28	177,260	Julia Allen, 1605 Dodge
154,888	Frank Koters, 1115 Martha	141,141	Charles Hansen, 2519 Franklin
133,275	W. L. Jaggar, N. Y. Life	160,885	Emil Mohr, 2218 S. 13
140,290	William M. Wheeler, Lincoln	172,321	W. V. Smith, 3412 Boyd
182,037	T. L. Hall, Council Bluffs	126,840	J. H. Sherwood, Oxford
160,000	Mildred Lofgren, Benson	137,617	R. Taylor, 2512 Burdette
136,777	Ruth McGowan, 931 S. 15	135,000	Alfred Benson, Minden
139,877	Victor L. Graham, 629 N. 39	143,227	Ralph Wyman, 3416 California
135,245	Margaret S. Crocker, 1114 S. 32	156,290	Zora Conner, 1616 Webster
142,276	Mrs. Lizzie Brooks, 535 S. 26	146,583	G. Rustigaard, Lincoln
139,786	J. H. Brooks, 535 S. 26	156,536	Susie Augustin, Osceola
140,551	M. C. Cunningham, 4729 N. 28	127,280	J. W. Swan, University Place
149,971	L. C. Graham, 4729 S. 28	159,580	Ernest Crowder, Fremont
141,371	H. W. Graham, 4729 S. 28	115,100	E. F. Osnenes, Fairfax, S. D.
184,356	Gertrude Worral, 2612 Bancroft	147,672	J. P. O'Connor, 216 S. 35
167,927	J. E. Diffenbaugh, 9th and Harney	144,910	C. C. Strauber, 1720 Dorcas
151,200	W. L. Robertson, 2406 Cass	149,583	C. B. Walters, Blue Hill
150,000	Agnes M. Larsen, 2516 N. 20	147,112	Russell Millman, Missouri Valley
147,525	Max Fierman, 812 S. 38	152,895	Roy J. Hill, 2115 Burdette
155,350	Joe Rosenblum, 505 N. 16	148,005	Matilda Donat, Plattsmouth
165,716	Mrs. A. Joyce, Curtis	129,305	Charles Weiland, Lemars
156,400	L. L. Davis, Council Bluffs	144,721	C. S. Scranton, 2515 Capitol
141,276	J. Barker, 622 S. 37	160,900	Mrs. Fannie Crowder, Fremont
143,310	Mrs. C. E. Sullivan, 3214½ S. 13	152,932	M. A. Kirchman, Wahoo
190,537	S. Reynolds, 2323 Dodge	145,600	Herbert Schulse, Lyons
135,576	Ruth Williams, Grant	138,109	W. H. Wideman, Norfolk
158,500	Mrs. E. Stevenson, South Omaha	151,112	M. C. Peterson, South Omaha
146,710	William Bulcher, York	165,234	A. S. Collins, Fort Omaha
179,810	J. B. Sedgwick, York	147,762	J. B. Owen, 3836 Seward
125,000	V. C. Sunblad, Loomis	132,048	E. H. Cochran, Denver

The Census Man Is Counting Now.