THE OMAHA BEE
is the most powerful business getter in the west, because it goes to the homes of poor and rich.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

WEATHER FORECAST.
For Nebraska—Fair and warmer.
For Iowa—Generally fair.
For weather report see page 2.

VOL. XL—NO. 7. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1910—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

TAFT IN TRIUMPH AT SESSION'S END

President Sees His Legislative Program Carried Through Congress Completely.

UNCLE JOE STICKS TO HIS

Speaker Rules House in Closing Hours of Its Session.

COMMENT ON THE RECORD MADE

Members Speak in Praise of the Laws Enacted.

WHAT NEBRASKANS HAVE TO SAY

Burkett, Brown and Hitchcock All Endorse the Railroad Law as One Measure of Greatest Importance.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 26.—(Special Telegram.)—With every important pledge of the republican party's platform redeemed by legislation, with a list of laws for the relief of the people and the betterment of social conditions unequalled by any congress in history, the first regular and second session of the Sixty-first congress ended last night. It is regarded on all hands as having been most important in its every aspect and really revolutionary in many. The revolt in the house, which culminated in the virtual overturning of the speaker as the autocrat of that body, was the most sensational phase of the session, and in a large way overshadowed its actual accomplishment. But the congress, under the inspiration and guidance of President Taft, has achieved results that must be for the good of the people of the United States.

President Taft set his heart upon the accomplishment of a definite legislative program and he has achieved it. The new railroad law, most comprehensive and sweeping in its provisions, even called drastic in its regulations; the postal savings bill, the commerce court, the tariff court, the admission of two new states—Arizona and New Mexico—are but the high spots in the record. The president has fully established himself as an energetic and capable leader of legislation, as well as an executive of firmness and ability. He stands before the American people today stronger and more completely established in his office than even his most ardent advocates had expected.

"Uncle Joe" Rules to End.

A note of pathos sounded in the speech of Speaker Cannon, and yet it had the ring of no quarter, either asked or given. He accepted the majority's ruling with equanimity, and he turned down today pressing requests of representatives that they be recognized for consideration of bills with the easy nonchalance of one who was not afraid to deny "unanimous consent," which has been the power in the passage of bills in numberless sessions of congress heretofore with a wave of his hand, a flip of his customary cigar, and the sententious sentence. "Nothing doing, boys, at the old stand."

In the senate, Vice President Sherman made a felicitous speech of the "Sunny Jim" variety. Mr. Sherman has proven himself not only an exceptionally capable presiding officer, but he has displayed a very large knowledge of senate precedents and laws, which has stood him in good stead throughout the sessions of this congress. His smile, like that of President Taft, has dismayed the enemies of the administration, and the smile, coupled with a determination to fulfill the party pledges behind it, has worked almost a revolution in legislation.

Burkett is Elated.

Senator Burkett, who looks upon the achievements of the session in the way of legislation desired by the president as startling in character, is also elated over the number of important measures which he got through for Nebraska, having secured an appropriation of $100,000 for the Lincoln postoffice building, $15,000 for a postoffice site at Chadron, $25,000 for a rifle range in Nebraska, $25,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery station in Nebraska, together with ample provision for building of employes' quarters, blacksmith shop and superintendent's cottage at the Genoa Indian school. He also secured the passage of his bill giving settlers on reclamation projects the right to transfer their title after they had lived there the period required for homestead entry, notwithstanding the fact that they had not proven up their case under the reclamation act. Among other things the senator got through was the Omaha Indian bill, for the settlement of accounts of Omaha Indians with the government. This matter has been pending in congress for the last dozen or fifteen years. He has also secured favorable reports upon his bills for the establishment of a school of forestry at Nebraska City, and for the federal inspection of locomotive boilers. Behind this latter bill stand the employes of railways and the president of the United States, and it is believed, with a favorable report from the committee on interstate commerce, its passage at the next session is assured.

Session Stands Unequaled.

No session of congress in the history of the nation has accomplished such far-reaching legislation for the benefit of the people of United States as has been accomplished in less than eighteen months of President Taft's administration.

"Almost revolutionary," was the way Senator Borah of Idaho characterized the session which ended tonight. "And over and above all," he continued, "was the enactment of railroad rate legislation, which is most drastic in character. Then came the legislation for postal savings banks; then the reclamation measures, with the creation of a commerce court, and a bureau of mines, until I am positively dazed when I think of what has been accomplished in two weeks. Never has the republican party faced a campaign better conditioned to tell the people for what it stands, and what it has accomplished, than now, and victory is in the air."

Railroad Bill Endorsed.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, one of the democratic minority, who leaves for Omaha tonight, said: "The most popular move that the administration made, in my judgment, was when Mr. Taft got out an injunction against the railroads, and one of the acceptable legislative enactments of this session was the passage of the railroad rate bill. Now, you are not going to quote me as praising President Taft's achievements, in accomplishing much that he started out to accomplish, are you?" said

(Continued on Third Page.)

Spanish War Veterans Will Be for Hayward

Spanish War Hayward Club Formed with Leading Young Men on Its Roll.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, June 26.—(Special.)—The soldiers of the Spanish war are organizing in the First district to help send Colonel William Hayward to congress. The movement is well under way. Nearly a hundred have signed the membership roll in Lincoln alone and as many more in the counties outside. Officers have been elected and the following constitution adopted:

"First—The name of this club shall be the Spanish War Hayward club.

"Second—The officers shall be a president, secretary, treasurer and an advisory board of ten or more members.

"Third—Recognizing that Colonel William Hayward of Nebraska City, Neb., is unquestionably the best qualified of any candidate yet suggested for congress in the First district of Nebraska, and knowing him to be a former comrade in the service of the United States who was a faithful soldier and an efficient, honorable and considerate officer, the object of this club shall be to advance his candidacy and to use every honorable means and influence to secure his nomination and election."

John Westover of Lincoln is president. Westover was in the First Nebraska and was wounded in the Philippines. He was a famous foot ball player on the Nebraska team, taking Hayward's place at right tackle when the latter graduated and was afterwards captain of the team.

Governor George L. Sheldon is vice president, and on his return to the state, expects to take an active interest in Hayward's support. The two men are lifelong friends and Sheldon wanted to appoint Hayward as adjutant general of the state when he was governor, the latter being unable to accept on account of his business.

William McClay of Lincoln was selected as secretary, and Dr. Larsh S. Gilman of Havelbck, a sergeant in Hayward's company, as treasurer.

The advisory board includes such men as C. A. Rawls of Plattsmouth, Judge Paul Jessen of Nebraska City, John F. Pope, editor Burchard Times; Lieutenant Hansen of Bennett, Larue Brown, a brother of Senator E. P. Brown, of Lancaster; Frank P. Majors, a son of Colonel Majors, of Peru, who was in the Nebraska City company; Selby R. Beman, Fritz Nicklas of Syracuse, Edwin D. Fisher of Falls City, Fred Gilbert of Stella, A. M. Huston of the Fifty-first Iowa, of Pawnee; Herbert H. Hay of Auburn, and U. G. Souvereign of Johnson county.

Active headquarters have been opened in the Richards block here and every soldier in the First district whether of the civil or Spanish war, will be asked to join in the movement, no other soldier than Hayward being a candidate and it being the first opportunity the young soldiers have had to send one of their own comrades to Washington.

Colonel Hayward has just returned from the Roosevelt reception at New York, which he attended as the delegate of the Union Veterans' Republican club of Lincoln. The meeting of the federation of clubs was adjourned until September.

King George Has Task on His Hands

Seeks to Bring About Peace Between the Chiefs of the Rival British Factions in Parliament.

LONDON, June 26.—(Special Cablegram.)—King George is asserting himself to the full extent of the royal prerogative to bring about an agreement in the conference between the chiefs of the rival parties. He has expressed it as his imperative desire and in this matter, Queen Mary is understood to be taking a strong line, that when the coronation occurs next spring the so-called constitutional issue shall be an accomplished fact and well in the background.

While the king has let it be known that he will not intervene in the deliberations unless invited unanimously to do so, he is said to be fully persuaded of the danger likely to follow a fiasco and to be determined to prevent one. On every side signs of approval of his attitude multiply. Instead of resenting it as a peril to the liberties of parliament, the British are placing themselves behind him in his endeavor to heighten the efficiency of the parliamentary system by making both houses effective. He is regarded to a degree higher than any party leader as the champion of the workable compromise that public opinion demands without further factional warfare.

Scandinavian League to Meet.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 26.—(Special.)—Martin Bergh of this city, secretary of the Scandinavian league of South Dakota, a political organization, has called a meeting of the league, to be held in Sioux Falls, July 5, at the same time as the republican state convention is in session. In the past the regular meetings of the league have been held just prior to the June primaries, when the league has endorsed candidates who come before the voters of South Dakota, but this year the league, as an organization, took no part in the primary election. The league claims to represent 25,000 Scandinavian voters of the state.

THURSTON'S NAME IS UP IN CONGRESS

Former Nebraska Senator Mentioned in Connection with Oklahoma Indian Land Frauds.

PROMPTLY ASKS INVESTIGATION

Both Houses Name Committees to Probe the Charges.

EX-KANSAS SENATOR ON THE SPIT

Allegation Made that Red Men Have Lost Millions of Dollars.

TROUBLE GROWS OUT OF LEASES

Closing Hours of the National Legislature Marked by a Sensation of Most Gigantic Proportions.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Each house of congress marked its closing hour by voting for an investigation of the McMurray Indian contracts. Instead of the usual scene of comparatively undignified relaxation from the business of legislation, both houses devoted exceedingly serious attention to the charges of attempted bribery and other forms of improper influence made in the senate yesterday by Senator Gore of Oklahoma and subsequently in the house of representatives by Representative Murphy of Missouri.

Senator Hughes in presenting a resolution for a senate investigation stated that Senator Gore's accusations were so grave that they could not be ignored. The resolution went through without opposition. It is as follows:

Text of Resolutions.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair be, and is hereby directed to investigate and report whether any senator of the United States is, or during his term of office has been interested or connected with legislation affecting the approval of Indian contracts or has done anything because of said interest, whether any improper attempts or efforts to prevent or to secure the passage of a statute affecting the approval of Indian contracts have been made at this session of congress, and said committee is authorized to sit and proceed in the vacation."

Letter from Thurston.

At Senator Carter's instance a letter was read from ex-Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, demanding an investigation. Proceeding upon the theory that Mr. Gore had made a charge against him, he said that he was entirely innocent. He said, however, that in connection with ex-Senator Long of Kansas he had acted as counsel for McMurray.

Speaker Cannon appointed the following committee to conduct the house investigation:

Messrs. Burke, South Dakota, chairman; Campbell, Kansas; Miller, Minnesota; Stephens, Texas, and Saunders, Virginia.

Vice President Sherman announced the following committee to conduct the senate investigation:

Senators Jones, Washington; Burton, Ohio; Crawford, South Dakota; Hughes, Colorado, and Percy, Mississippi.

To Sift the Matter.

Two separate investigations are provided for, one in each house. Each body adopted a resolution creating a select committee of five members to pursue the inquiry to the bottom during recess of congress and to report whether any of its members are, or have been interested in any of these contracts.

Until a late hour in the day it looked rather as if the matter would go by default. But as soon as the two houses reconvened at 9 o'clock tonight, after a recess since afternoon, the matter come up with a rush and crowded galleries listened with intense interest to the proceedings which ended in the vote to probe the charges.

During the proceedings in the senate in the "marble room" adjoining the senate chamber were ex-Senators Long of Kansas and Thurston of Nebraska, who have been mentioned in connection with the Indian contract matter, as well at Attorney J. F. McMurray of McAlester, Okl., whom Senator Gore named as the principal owner of the Indian contracts in question.

McGuire Other Man.

Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma, who was the member of the house referred to by Senator Gore in his speech in the senate yesterday as the house member who had been represented to him as being interested in the McMurry claims, brought the matter before the house tonight by rising to a question of personal privilege and demanding an investigation into the entire matter. He denied that he had or ever had any interest in the McMurry claims. He presented a resolution providing for an investigation by a subcommittee of the Indian affairs committee to be appointed by the speaker. He asked the house to authorize a searching investigation of the matter.

The house adopted a substitute resolution offered by Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, creating a committee of five to investigate contracts with the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Osage tribes, the inquiry to embrace any acts of bribery, fraud or any other improper influence. The committee is to file its report, when completed, with the clerk of the house.

Politics Not Thing for Women, Says Watterson

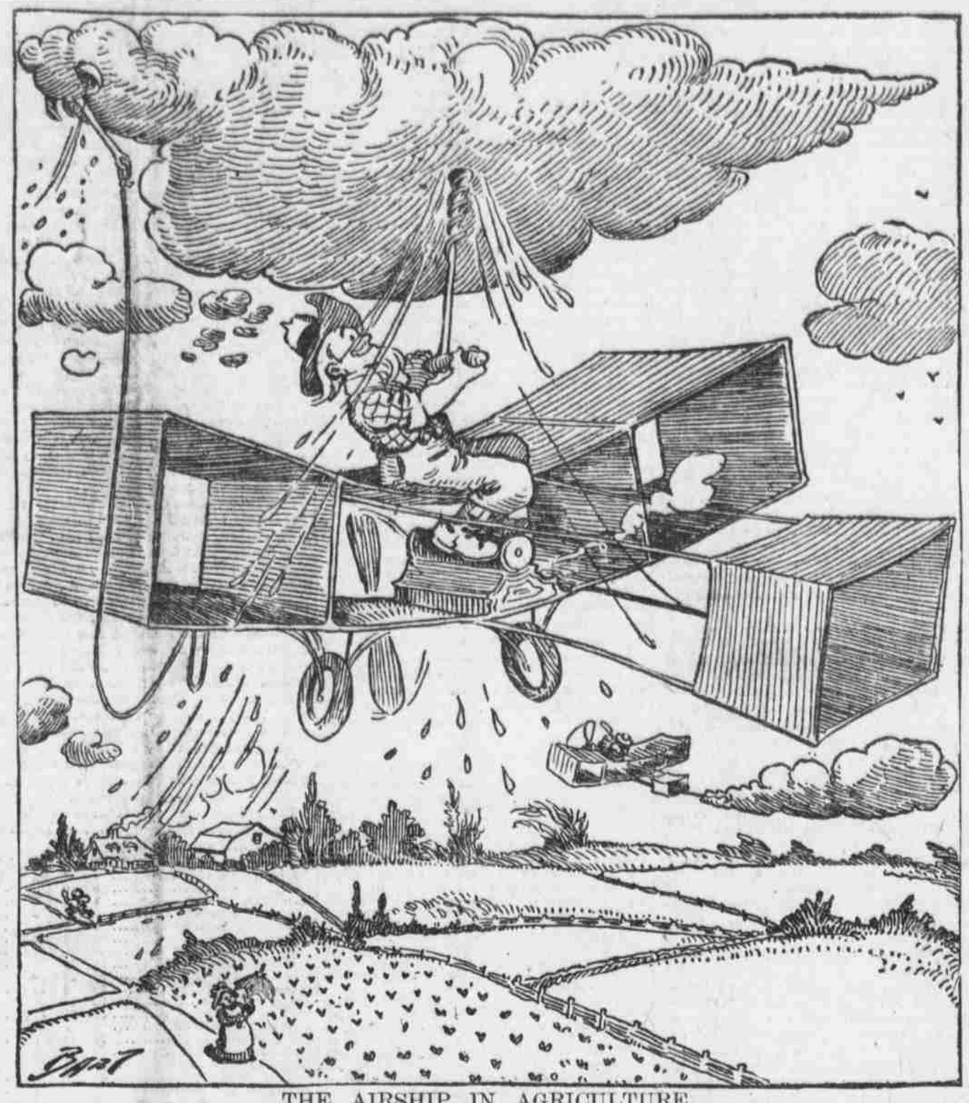
NEW YORK, June 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Colonel Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who is affectionately spoken of throughout the country as "Marse Henry," in an interview has given some interesting views on woman suffrage. He said:

"I deplore the agitation for women suffrage and other related subjects because I think it tends to create sex antagonism. Woman is the moral light of the world. Without her influence, men would be raving wolves. There could be no civilization. I believe in the widening of woman's field of work. There is practically no profession today in which a capable woman cannot succeed. They are paid less for their work and that is wrong—but the ballot will not help matters. The ballot is a very much over-estimated benefit in my opinion, and often a most unpleasant duty. If I could remake the constitution I think I would take the voting power away from half the persons who exercise it, and I would not inflict it upon woman. I hold her too high to wish to see her debauched by politics."

"But is politics necessarily debauching?"

"Politics is muck," replied Mr. Watterson. "In any close contest, where the woman's vote was determining, the will of the bad woman would control. Woman suffrage may work fairly well in sparsely settled communities like Colorado, but if it prevailed in the country at large it would debase womanhood.

"You will find that most of the advocates of woman suffrage are discontented or childless," the colonel continued, "unless they are society women who, having exhausted the excitement of other amusements, have taken it up as a fad."



THE AIRSHIP IN AGRICULTURE.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

HITCHCOCK'S LITTLE SCHEME

Filing of His Name for Congress May Be Bryan Slap.

PLAN TO BEAT PEERLESS ONE

Lincoln Workers Regard it as Done to Afford an Excuse to Stay in the Senatorial Race.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, June 26.—(Special.)—The filing by petition of G. M. Hitchcock as a candidate for re-nomination for congress on the democratic ticket after his own filing as candidate for United States senator, is still puzzling the wiseacres around the state house. Every one is sure there is some hidden purpose behind it, and there is considerable speculation as to what it is. One democratic oracle ventures this explanation:

"That filing of Hitchcock for congress emanates from Hitchcock, himself, mark my word, and the purpose is to block the Bryan candidate for the senate. The game put down here by Bryan and his coworkers is designed to force Hitchcock off the track for senator by projecting Bryan, himself, and they intended to go to Hitchcock and ask him to keep his place in congress for another two years with promises of support for the senatorship when Norris Brown's term expires. Hitchcock was then to withdraw for senator and file for congress.

"Hitchcock got on to this when he was down here last time. Of course, he will not accept the present filing, and will then have an excuse to turn down the Bryan proposition by pointing to the fact that he can no longer get into the running to hold on to the place in congress he now has. As an argument why Bryan should keep out of the senatorial list, it's a good scheme from the Hitchcock point of view, but it remains to be seen whether it will work out as planned."

Some others here think the filing is really a double shot on the aprt of Hitchcock and that he will accept so as to have an open door for retreat when Bryan's consent to run for senator shuts the other door.

County Convention July 14.

The republican county convention of Lancaster county will be held in Lincoln, July 14. At this convention delegates to the state convention will be selected. This date was fixed by the county committee at a meeting held yesterday. Chairman Anderson has inaugurated a new wrinkle in these committee meetings by having the members come in to lunch for which the hotels charge 60 cents a plate. The business of the meeting begins as soon as the lunch is over. Those who do not care to spend the 60 cents are permitted to join the committee after the feed.

High School and Parks.

Lincoln's coming special election June 30, for the purpose of voting park and high school bonds, has been for several days a much discussed proposition. It seems to be the sentiment of the public that Lincoln is certainly shy on a high school building and on parks, so the question at issue is the amount of money which should be paid for these improvements.

The money requested for park purposes, $100,000, is to be used in the improvement and enlargement of Antelope park, $50,000, and the purchase of Lincoln park. It is at this last proposition that most of the criticism is being aimed. Many people believe that the entire $50,000 remaining will be used to buy that park, which consists of something over 100 acres, while S. H. Burnham, one of the owners, insists that he will accept a price fixed by three appraisers. Horace McFarlane, an imported "city beautyfier," after looking at Lincoln park, announced that it would be cheap at any price for the city, inasmuch as it has trees on it which it would take the city twenty-five years to grow, and it has other advantages. But the critics insist that Mr. McFarlane knows nothing about Lincoln park, and were he in the city during a rainy season he probably would have required a boat to inspect some

(Continued on Second Page.)

Oregon Shippers Complain Against Harriman Rates

Allege that Millions of Dollars Are Involved in Freight Tariffs on Small Lots.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Millions of dollars, it is alleged, are involved in a complaint filed yesterday with the Interstate Commerce commission by the railroad commission of Oregon.

The complaint is directed against the Southern Pacific company and forty-three other interstate carriers. It relates to freight classes and commodities in less than carload lots, shipped from eastern points to towns and cities in Oregon, particularly those in the Willamette valley.

The rates are made by the addition of the rates from eastern points to Portland, Ore., and of what is known as an "arbitrary" from Portland to the point of destination. Heretofore the "arbitrary" has been about ten cents a hundred pounds. In tariffs recently filed, the railroads have increased this "arbitrary" to amounts ranging from 12 cents to 35 cents a hundred pounds.

The complaint says that the "old rates have been voluntarily maintained for so long a period that the public had a right to believe, and in face of the great railroad earnings, every reason to expect, that at least as favorable rates would be maintained in the future as in the last; that millions of dollars have been invested on the strength of this belief in the manufacturing and jobbing business in the Willamette valley and unless the old rates are restored it will mean ruin to many industries."

Sees Too Many Demagogues.

THERMOPOLIS, Wyo., June 26.—(Special.)—Bishop J. J. Keane of Cheyenne created a sensation by declaring there are in the country a swarm of demagogues preaching doctrines hopelessly misleading and producing unsettled conditions in the business world. "There are too many demagogues and not enough statesmen," he said, "and the crying need of our country at this time is a more solid condition in finance."

Committees Are Appointed.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 26.—(Special.)—At today's session of the State Federation of Labor committees were appointed to take charge of certain bills favorable to organized labor and urge passage of same at the next legislature. President Buckley urged union men to work for the election of men who are known to be fair to organized labor.

Horses Killed, Girl Escapes.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 26.—(Special.)—While the young daughter of Isaac J. Tschetter, a prominent Hutchinson county farmer, was driving a team of horses which were hitched to a corn cultivator, lightning struck and killed both horses. It is regarded as little less than a miracle tha the girl also was not killed.

GLENN CURTISS IN OMAHA

Noted Air Sailor Spends Large Part of Sunday Here.

CREIGHTON TRACT SUITS HIM

Consults Colonel Welsh to Get a Line on His Air Currents and Humidity at Time of Meet—Women May Take Air Trip.

Glenn Curtiss, the famous American aviator, spent yesterday in Omaha looking over sites for the meet which will be held here July 23 to 27

Mr. Curtiss agreed that the Creighton pasture at Forty-fifth and Military avenue, which is favored by the local committee, will be a good site and the meet will undoubtedly take place there. Krug park and Courtland beach were also inspected, but there are good reasons against either.

Mr. Curtiss arrived in the morning from Minneapolis in company with Clarke Powell and spent the day in the hands of Mr. Powell, T. R. Kimball, J. J. Dwight and other members of the Aero club of Nebraska. He left in the evening for his home in Hammondsport, N. Y.

Mr Curtiss spent part of the afternoon interviewing Local Forecaster Welch of the weather bureau regarding Omaha atmospheric conditions. He asked about the average wind velocity in the latter part of July and the relative humidity.

"You see," said he to Colonel Welch, "we found a totally new condition in Minneapolis. The humidity was only about 24 per cent and the machines lost power, both as to lateral thrust of the propellers and as to lifting capacity. The consequence was some of the machines would not fly at all, even with higher powered motors than usual."

Successful at Minneapolis.

Mr. Curtiss did not say so, but he himself was able to ascend every day at Minneapolis, although Willard and Mars were not. In fact, the aviator is a modest chap. He will talk about himself only when pressed and, while he is not unwilling to give information, he is far from thrusting himself or his achievements forward as a subject of conversation.

He declared in answer to a question that Omaha women desiring to fly will be given an opportunity if arrangements are made. "We have one machine for carrying a passenger," said he, "and will do so if it is desired."

On his return to New York he will devote some time to machines being built there by his company to fly in the big fall meeting. He himself will take part in it. "Having won the international a year or so ago, it will be expected of me," said the man who recently flew from Albany to New York.

Mr. Curtiss referred to the Wrights in speaking of this meet, saying that he would not have considered entering had an admission of infringement been thus made. "We are not," he added, "infringing on he Wright patents. It is a different thing."

Porter Charlton Has Forty Different Kinds of Insanity

NEW YORK, June 26.—(Special Telegram.)—It was announced late tonight that the group of alienists who are examining Porter Charlton, the self-confessed slayer of his wife at Lake Como, in Italy, would make their official report on Tuesday, declaring Charlton insane and recommending that he be sent to an asylum for the insane or a private sanitarium.

According to the statements of the doctors, Charlton has displayed forty different moods since he was locked up in the Hudson county, New Jersey, jail. He has cried, laughed, roared with rage, sobbed, threw himself upon his bed in a frenzy and then stood defiant. That is a statement from Dr. William Jerome Arlitz, one of the alienists employed by Judge Paul Charlton, father of the young man.

"He convinced me," said Dr. Arlitz tonight, "that he is suffering from a form of criminal insanity not unlike that which afflicted Harry Thaw.

"There is no doubt that Charlton is insane," continued the doctor. "He has become worse since he was arrested and the confinement is telling on him with remarkable rapidity. I questioned him for more than an hour on the subject of the lake murder. He impressed me as the most emotional character I have ever seen.

"The diagnosis, while not yet complete, bears out what I have learned of his early life. There has always been insanity, but it did not manifest itself in acute form until the commitment of the murder. On several occasions he has shown a wild rage such as is common in dementia praecox."

HIT AT POULSON IN RESIGNATIONS

Three Omaha and Three Lincoln Leaders Drop Membership in Anti-Saloon League.

MYSTERY IN FINANCES CAUSE

Lysle I. Abbott and Five Others Join in Significant Letter.

IMPORTED BOSS UNSATISFACTORY

County and Precinct Organization Not Carried Out.

POULON IGNORED DIRECTIONS

Abbott, Fellman, Patrick, Batten, Wimberly and McBrien Set Out the Facts and Drop from the Directorate.

Six prominent members of the Nebraska Anti-Saloon league yesterday resigned from that organization. They did so in an open letter which denounces Morna S. Poulson of Lincoln, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league.

This action, which will jar prohibition and county option circles of the state from rim to circumference, is likely to be followed by other resignations. Privately, the men resigning speak in even more severe terms than does their letter regarding Mr. Poulson's refusals to follow the directions of the headquarters committee of the league.

In fact, one or two men who did sign this letter wished for a time to withhold their signatures because the statement is in their view not drastic enough.

The headquarters committee of the Anti-Saloon league has tried, it says, to proceed systematically to have men elected to the next legislature pledged to county option. With this end in view they have again and again directed Mr. Poulson to proceed to organize the state by precinct and county . Each time, they charge, he has promised to do so and has immediately broken his promise.

Then again, the resigning men do not like what they call "the air of mystery" pertaining to the conduct of the finances of the state league and say they have been unable to learn how much money is being gathered from church meetings and how it is being expended.

Three Omaha men and three Lincoln men are the six who leave the board of trustees and the headquarters committee of the Anti-Saloon league. Among them is Rev. B. F. Fellman, formerly the head of the Douglas County Anti-Saloon league, and Lysle I. Abbott and W. R. Patrick. The Lincoln men are equally well known. They are Rev. Samuel Z. Batten, T. W. Wimberly and J. L. McBrien. Mr. Batten was recently called to another state to fill a higher salaried pulpit.

Reasons for Resignations.

The letter of resignation reads thus:

"To the trustees of the Nebraska Anti-Saloon league. Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, hereby tender our resignation from membership in the headquarters committee and Board of Trustees respectively of the Nebraska Anti-Saloon league. The reason for our action lies in the following statement of facts.

"At the state convention of all the temperance associations of this state held at York, Neb., July 8 and 9, 1909, it was unanimously decided to make the enactment of a county option bill the issue for the present campaign. A state central committee was elected and instructed to organize immediately the state by counties and precincts to secure the filing nomination and election of legislative candidates favorable to county option.

"The officers of the Nebraska Anti-Saloon league stated that they were in shape to do the work outlined and promised to do so if given the field.

"Believing that this promise would be carried out we became members of the Nebraska Anti-Saloon league for the sole purpose of assisting in this program. At one of the earliest meetings of the headquarters committee of the league a motion was put and carried that the league at once proceed to perfect the county and precinct organizations charged with the duty of selecting and electing legislative candidates pledged to county option.

Poulson's Promises Unredeemed.

"The superintendent promised to do this at once. At each subsequent meeting of the headquarters committee the superintendent renewed this promise, but in each instance it developed that no work had been done along these lines. At the meeting of February 4, 1910, the matter came to a direct issue in the adoption by the headquarters committee of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the plan of campaign to be followed in the county option fight made by this league in Nebraska in the year of 1910 shall be to organize the temperance workers in each county into local committees. These committees shall be composed of active temperance workers whether in or out of the church. It shall be the duty of the county committees to secure the nomination and election to the legislature of men pledged to county option.

"In spite of these positive instructions and his promise to carry them out the superintendent, as soon as the committee adjourned, ignored its actions and continued as before

His plan consisted in the collection of money from church meetings and securing the appointment by the pastor of each church so visited of three men, who, when the proper time came were to receive their instructions from the superintendent. These instructions were in no event to have anything to do with securing the nomination of suitable candidates. The headquarters committee deemed it essential to secure the nomination of suitable men and demanded organization with that end in view. The superintendent continually promised compliance with the instructions of the commmittee when the committee was in session and immediately broke his promise when the committee adjourned.

Second Agreement Ignored.

On March 10, 1910, the trustees met in the morning. Adjournment was taken until 1 o'clock to receive the report of the headquarters committee. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the superintendent and the headquarters committee were in conference, the result of which was the distinct and unequivocal promise of the superintendent to carry out the policy outlined by the headquarters committee. When the trustees reconvened they were advised that the differences between the superintendent and committee had been adjusted and a statement to that effect was given to the press