

WEATHER FORECAST. For Nebraska—Fair and warmer. For Iowa—Fair and warmer. For western report, see page 2.

DAHLMAN TELLS WHERE HE STANDS

Candidate for Governor Answers Some Questions Put to Him by a Kearney Paper.

THE DAYLIGHT SALOON LAW War Against it Once and Still Feels that Way.

ABOUT THE COUNTY OPTION Opposed to it First, Last and All the Time.

ABOUT LAW ENFORCEMENT Must Have Law Enforcement, Even to the Elbow Clock Closing Clause—Likes the Necessity Law as it Stood.

"My attention has been called to an article in the Kearney-Democrat which asks me a few fair, square questions, which said Mayor Dahlman yesterday. It is desired that these questions be answered in a public manner. In order, the Kearney paper says, that every democrat in the state may know where I stand in regard to the democratic platform. "The Kearney-Democrat is no more anxious to have the people know exactly where I stand than I am myself. I have no desire to gain any man's support under false pretenses. "These are the planks of the democratic platform as to which the Kearney-Democrat wants to know where I stand: "First—The daylight saloon law. "Second—Strict enforcement of our present laws. "Third—The initiative and referendum. "Fourth—Campaign contributions. "Fifth—County option. "I will state my position with regard to each of them and try to do so in a way that no man can misunderstand me.

STANDS BY PLATFORM. "I was opposed to the daylight saloon law at the time of its passage as a denial of the right of home rule, and local self-government. I think now exactly as I did then. I am a democrat, however, and I stand on my platform. If any effort should be made in the legislature to repeal this law, I should deny, I should not give my support, either personally or officially. I shall investigate no such effort myself. I realize that this law has given satisfaction in many communities, though it has failed to give satisfaction in others. I think that any effort to repeal it at this time would be impetuous and unwise, in view of the more important questions that confront us. If, however, the legislature should, of its own motion and without any assistance on my part, repeal this law, I would sign the bill repealing it. "I should not, however, be understood as endorsing, or supporting, either personally or officially, any effort to repeal the daylight saloon law. It is because I stand for strict law enforcement that I am opposed to county prohibition and to state prohibition. I think a reasonable temperance law like the Biocum law, which is now in force, and which the people respect, is a better temperance measure than a radically restrictive policy, like prohibition, which can not be enforced and which makes for lawlessness and disrespect for the law.

FOR PRESENT LIQUOR LAWS. "I think the strictly regulated legal saloon, operated under the sanction of a majority of the people of the community and with its hours of opening and closing fixed by law, is far less harmful than the unregulated illegal drinking joint which is operated at all hours of the day and night, paying no license and subject to no supervision. One good law that can be enforced is worth a hundred that can't be. The latter do far more harm than good. I think our present liquor laws can be enforced and I pledge myself, if elected, to their enforcement. "I am in favor of the initiative and referendum. "As a candidate for governor I will refuse to accept any contributions from any railroad, corporation, trust, brewer, distiller or saloon, as well as from any person whom I know to be pecuniarily or prejudicially interested in securing or defeating legislation. There never was a time when I did not depend on the plain people rather than on the wealthy and favored classes for my support. I have been recklessly attacked as the candidate of the brewers, but every man who knows me knows that I am fighting prohibition, not because the brewers are also fighting it, but because of my love for personal liberty and the rights of the humblest citizen to enjoy the privileges which our form of government intended him to have. It is to the plain people that I shall look for support in this campaign, for it is their battle I am fighting.

OPPOSED TO OPTION. "I am opposed to county option, first, last and all the time. I should vote a county option bill if the legislature passed it. I should do this the more readily since it is a matter of common knowledge that some county option constituencies in the older portions of the state enjoy as much as three times the representation in the legislature as do anti-county option constituencies in other portions. This state might, on direct vote, go against county option by a 20,000 majority and still, owing to an unfair apportionment, elect a county option legislature. But if this state elects its governor there will be no county option law except over my veto. "I regard county option as the first step toward state prohibition. So does the Anti-Saloon league, and it frankly says so. So do all the other organized forces that are fighting for county option. There is no difference in theory or practice between county option prohibition and state prohibition. Each denies to a community the right of self-government. Each would give to one class the power to vote prohibition on another without his consent. There is no difference in theory or practice between county option prohibition and state prohibition. Each denies to a community the right of self-government. Each would give to one class the power to vote prohibition on another without his consent. There is no difference in theory or practice between county option prohibition and state prohibition. Each denies to a community the right of self-government. Each would give to one class the power to vote prohibition on another without his consent.

LANGUAGE OF NEGRO PORTER MYSTIFIES THIRSTY KANSANS. Five prospective land buyers from Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas, bound South Dakotaward, arrived in Omaha yesterday and, being a thirst, wandered into a place on Douglas street that has direct connection in a purchasing war, with Milwaukee, St. Louis, Paducah and other places besides Peoria. A loquacious, happy-go-lucky senegambian on duty as porter, shuffled over to the table where the Kansas party had seated itself. "What'll it be, gentlemen?" The leader of the Kansas party, following brief inquiry among his fellows, gave an order for refreshments. "Yassah," said the senegambian, and

Gore Committee Finishes First Part of Work

Two Volumes of Testimony Taken at Various Points in Oklahoma.

PAWTHUSKA, Okla., Aug. 26.—The committee of the house of representatives which has been investigating the Gore bribery charges and the McMurray land contracts completed its work in Oklahoma today and adjourned to meet in Washington in November. Working for almost four weeks the committee, headed by Representative Charles H. Burke of South Dakota, who is chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs, has examined more than 100 witnesses and has taken testimony that will fill two printed volumes. After working in Washington the committee will formulate its report for submission to congress. This report will cover the following: The charges made by Senator T. P. Gore in the senate on June 24 that he had been offered a \$25,000 or a \$50,000 bribe to withdraw opposition to the McMurray contract and that other government officials were interested in the contracts. The contracts themselves, by which J. E. McMurray seeks to obtain a 10 per cent attorney's fee for the sale of 450,000 acres of coal and asphalt land owned by the Indians in this state. The land is valued at \$30,000. All other contracts by which it was alleged the Indians were asked to pay exorbitant fees will be treated in the report. Among the witnesses before the committee were Representatives C. E. Croager, B. S. McGuire and Charles Carter of Oklahoma, Senator Gore, Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Jake L. Hamon, who was alleged to have given the bribe, and McMurray were other witnesses. The charges involving the names of Vice President Sherman and Senator Curtis met with general denials by Hamon and McMurray. The names of Mr. Sherman and Mr. Curtis were later eliminated from the hearing by Senator Gore himself.

Davenport Eagles Win First Prize

Iowa Aerie Awarded Big Purse for Best Appearance in the Parade.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—President Frank E. Hering of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, who collapsed during the meeting of the grand aerie at which four former officials were found guilty of having diverted funds of the order last night, had recovered sufficiently to preside at today's session. His collapse was due to nervous exhaustion. The election of officials is scheduled for today. Thomas F. Grady of New York automatically succeeds President Hering. The prizes for competitors in the Eagles' parade yesterday were this morning awarded as follows: Class B, Best Appearance—Davenport, Ia., No. 235, \$500. Class of Largest Number in Line—Milwaukee, No. 123, \$400; Kansas City, No. 47, \$300; Elgin, Ill., No. 447, \$100. Class F—Kansas City, 1206; Davenport, 1125 and Milwaukee, No. 122, \$75. The principal contest in the Eagles' election centering around the presidency of S. Parry of San Francisco, supported by President Hering and Theodore E. Bell of San Francisco, and John A. Cline of Cleveland, supported by Thomas F. Grady of New York, are the nominees. The balloting will take place late this afternoon. "San Francisco was awarded the Eagles' convention for 1911 this afternoon. Louisville, which made a spirited contest for the honor, was indorsed for the convention to be held in 1912.

FOR UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Commission Discusses Number of Propositions and Elects Officers.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Consideration of the report of the committee on marriage, divorce and desertion laws took up the greater part of this morning's session of the commission of uniform state laws, but no final action was taken. The commission elected officers for next year as follows: President, George Walter Smith of Philadelphia; vice president, J. R. Thornton of Atlanta; secretary, Charles Thaddeus Terry of New York City; treasurer, Talcott H. Russell of New Haven, Conn.; assistant secretary, Francis A. Hoover, Cincinnati, O. Just before adjourning at noon today the commission adopted the act relating to desertion and non-support of wife by husband, or children by father or mother, and passing uniformly between the states laws. The act makes desertion without lawful excuse a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both. The act will be submitted to various states for adoption by their legislatures.

MADRIZ INVITED TO MOVE ON

Honduras Tells Deposed President that His Presence is Not Desired. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Honduras officially has invited Dr. Madriz, the deposed president of the Nicaraguan government at Managua, to move on. This information was received at the State department today from its diplomatic representatives and accounts for the announcement that Madriz, who fled from Nicaragua to Ampala on the little Honduran island, just beyond the Nicaraguan border, is to leave on Monday for Mexico.

OMAHA PEOPLE STIR CHEYENNE

Gate City Delegation Arrives One Hundred and Twenty-Six Strong.

AK-SAR-BEN PRESENTS CUP Charles H. Pickens Tells of Similarity of Frontier Association.

DINNER SERVED IN HONOR Industrial Club Assumes Care of Entertainment of Party.

OCCUPY GRANDSTAND'S CENTER Fifty Automobiles Line Up for Transportation of Visitors—Cavalry Band and Escort Provided.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 26.—"Omaha arrived." That was the principal thing of the Friday Frontier celebration program. Tomorrow Colonel Roosevelt arrives. He has a large crowd of citizens, the Ninth Cavalry band and the Commercial club and the boys from the yards, as they call them. Prepared for winter the Omaha delegation of 126 people arrived at the station in Cheyenne at 8:30 Friday morning, and were met by a large crowd of citizens, the Ninth Cavalry band and a cavalry escort, which met the party because General Frederick Smith was a member of the party. Fifty automobiles awaited the party—more than they could use. They marched to the postoffice, where the machines were lined up. There they took the automobiles for Fort D. A. Russell and arrived before 9 o'clock. The military review witnessed at the post surprised in many ways the events of the day. The fact that General Smith planned to come out with the Indians was responsible for an unexpected treat. He had every troop out. They passed in grand review before the Omaha party as well as hundreds of visitors and were reviewed by General Smith. Under blue skies, and with famous Wyoming sunshine, the scene at Fort Russell, was as brilliant as has ever been witnessed at that post. The Omaha business men represent more than \$2,000,000 of capital. They are said to be the "cream of Omaha" without the silk. This party, in their automobiles alone, made up a distinguished assemblage, but added to it were railroad officials and army officers, besides the hundreds who heard General Smith was coming out to Omaha to review the troops and were sent to see the first grand review in many days. From the parade ground the Omaha party went to their train at ten Pullman and private cars, parked in a conspicuous place in the heart of the city. Over the train floated the banners of the Omaha Commercial club, governors of Ak-Sar-Ben and the Union Stock Yards company. Have Center of Grandstand. A few minutes later it was time to go to the Frontier show, and the party went to Pioneer park in automobiles, occupying the center of the steel grandstand for which J. M. Gould, commissioner of the Commercial club, had arranged. It was a big day—it would have been big without Omaha—but the Omahans were the new ones at the show and they brought five cowbells with them. There were rung after every race, clattered after every event and sounded whenever there was a cow in sight. Then the Cheyenne industrial club took care of the party and at 9 o'clock a dinner was served in the honor. At the park one of the features of the afternoon's show was the presentation of the big "loving cup" by the governors of Ak-Sar-Ben to the Frontier association by Charles H. Pickens, president of Ak-Sar-Ben. Addressing E. W. Stoner, president of the association, Mr. Pickens told of the bond which made the two organizations of the same mind—their are both boosters. The cup presented was one of the comedies, yet not so much of a comedy after all. It stood six feet four inches in its stocking feet, weighed 300 pounds and would hold enough champagne to serve the big grand stand if anyone had a bank account which would fill it with the joy bubbles. Before the presentation of the big loving cup it was placed in the press, where every one could see it before they got interested in the races. From the throat of a good sized cowpuncher came the cry, "Pull down Washington's monument and give a fellow a show." The cup was removed to the platform prepared for presentation purposes.

TWO SHOT BY INSANE MAN

Passenger on Union Pacific Train Fatally Wounds Two Men.

BEGINS SHOOTING FROM BERTH Victims Are Dr. H. H. Temple of Kansas City and Negro Porter—Maddened Passenger in Jail at Ellis, Kan.

ELLIS, Kan., Aug. 26.—Harry Pugh of Niagara Falls, N. Y., became insane on the Pullman car of a Union Pacific train near here early today and fatally shot the porter named Young and Dr. H. H. Temple of Kansas City, Mo. Pugh had acted queerly in the evening, but talked affably with other passengers in the Pullman. In the night he shot through the end of his berth into the smoking room. The car porter ran toward Pugh's berth and was shot twice through the body. Temple, who was en route from Denver with his wife and child, sprang into the aisle and Pugh shot him twice through the abdomen. The conductor and brakeman then overpowered the murderous passenger and he was placed in jail here. Temple was taken from the train at Ellsworth, apparently in a dying condition, and placed in a hospital. Young was taken to Kansas City. Pugh is about 25 years old, and of proper physique. The train was No. 110, which left Denver at 10:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon and arrived in Kansas City at 9:45 o'clock this morning. J. H. Young, the train porter shot during the struggle with Pugh, died from his wounds later.

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Fizzing Out



From the New York World.

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ROOSEVELT GOES THROUGH OMAHA

Famous Man Takes Occasion to Denounce Nebraska Primary Law on Brief Stop.

ENDORSES THE BEE IN IDEAS Says He Favors Hughes Law Regulating Primary.

LIKES CORRUPT PRACTICE LAW Colonel Observes Just Rules in Meeting Reporters.

MEETS SON AT OMAHA STATION Archie Surprises His Father and Joins Party—Colonel, Traveling in Sumptuous Style, Shows Excellent Health and High Spirits.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has no use for the kind of primary law that Nebraska has at present. He said so to The Bee in no uncertain terms Friday, on his special car, while entering Council Bluffs. "The colonel had been advised to be careful in the framing of the proposed primary law in New York, 'so that you do not get such a law as we have, where the members of one party can go into the primary of the other and nominate its candidates.' "My dear sir, I don't favor that kind of a law. I have said I favor the Hughes law, which contemplates that men shall vote only in the primaries of their own party, as indicated by their registration." Then Colonel Roosevelt gave further indorsement to the position of The Bee by saying: "And then we want a corrupt practices act strong enough to prevent the undue use of money or other influences in the nomination and election of candidates." When told some agitation was already on in Nebraska for the adoption of the Oregon corrupt practices act, the colonel uttered a hearty, "Good!" "Makes Short Speech. The former president made one of the shortest speeches in his life at the Omaha Union depot Friday afternoon. "Under his just stepped out on the rear platform of the Northwestern train, he in hand and hand in air, when someone shouted, 'Say something!'" "Oh, no," said the colonel, "I am going to speak in Omaha shortly, and this afternoon I am very glad indeed to see you." With another wave of the hand and a big smile he turned to go back into his car, but just as he was about to enter the car he saw two small boys, with suit cases, standing by the steps. "Hello, there—how perfectly bully this seems. Come aboard, here. Let down that step, please." Roosevelt gave the smaller one a hug and the larger one a loving pat. The boys were Archie Roosevelt, his son, and his companion. Local Men Join Party. City Passengers of the Northwestern, Assistant City Engineer Campen and a Bee man boarded the special train at Missouri Valley, and were given an opportunity to meet Colonel Roosevelt before the train got to Council Bluffs. The colonel was greeted with his greeting and admitted he had enjoyed the trip to date. Mr. Campen mentioned the name of someone Roosevelt knew on the Isthmus. "He's the salt of the earth," was the exclamation. "Three thousand of us are going down there for the celebration when they open the canal," said the Omaha engineer, who wears a Roosevelt medal given to certain employees. "So am I, by jove," replied the colonel, and I can't tell you how glad I am to meet you." When the newspaper man was introduced, taking his cue from an instruction given by the manager of the trip, he said, "Colonel Roosevelt, would it take an interview if I could get one?" "That's right, that's right," came sharply through the smile, and a squeeze of the hand indorsed his expression. On the trip Colonel Roosevelt made a rule that he will not give an interview to any individual newspaper man, but twice a day he meets the two scores of newspaper representatives in a little parlour in the front part of his car and holds a conference with them. He says that anything he has to say, such a conference was held between Council Bluffs and Omaha, at which the colonel announced he had sent a statement to New York which will probably be given out tonight; also that he will give a speech in support for Congressman Glick on the same day he speaks in Des Moines at an educational conference, on his trip back east. Tries to Keep Promise. This brought up the possibility of losing a day to keep his promise. "By George, in that case, I'll have to telegraph my regrets," he said, but some of the newspaper men assured him he could do the trick all right, and he was pleased. The colonel also said he would make speeches for Service Lodge and Beverage, as heretofore announced, but on what dates he could not tell, although he believed the committees concerned had already settled on the dates. In his conferences with the newspaper boys Roosevelt is seen at his best. Half reclining on a divan, he talked freely, sure his confidence would not be betrayed. He laughed with real pleasure, told stories, answered questions, slapped one hand in the other with gusto to emphasize a point, and was thoroughly "in it." As the conference was approaching an end, Victor Rosewater, John L. Kennedy and Charles M. Wilhelm, the Omaha committee making arrangements for his reception here on September 2, came into the room. They started to withdraw, having already settled their business with the colonel and his secretary, but Roosevelt insisted they sit down and hear the talk. He greeted Messrs. Rosewater and Kennedy by name, with the easy familiarity of the club room; and he can also call the newspaper gang by name as the men happen to get into the conversation. Looks Healthy and Vigorous. Healthy, happy, vigorous and anticipating great pleasure in his Wyoming and Omaha visits, Colonel Roosevelt impresses those who meet him as temperamental to a degree. He is full of vim and energy and takes genuine pleasure in meeting those who have any reasonably good excuse for breaking into his time—and he smiles almost continuously, as if every hour of life tasted very good. A slight hostessman has developed in his voice and he has been prevailed upon to shorten his impromptu speeches. He does

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Famous Man Takes Occasion to Denounce Nebraska Primary Law on Brief Stop.

ENDORSES THE BEE IN IDEAS Says He Favors Hughes Law Regulating Primary. LIKES CORRUPT PRACTICE LAW Colonel Observes Just Rules in Meeting Reporters. MEETS SON AT OMAHA STATION Archie Surprises His Father and Joins Party—Colonel, Traveling in Sumptuous Style, Shows Excellent Health and High Spirits.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has no use for the kind of primary law that Nebraska has at present. He said so to The Bee in no uncertain terms Friday, on his special car, while entering Council Bluffs. "The colonel had been advised to be careful in the framing of the proposed primary law in New York, 'so that you do not get such a law as we have, where the members of one party can go into the primary of the other and nominate its candidates.' "My dear sir, I don't favor that kind of a law. I have said I favor the Hughes law, which contemplates that men shall vote only in the primaries of their own party, as indicated by their registration." Then Colonel Roosevelt gave further indorsement to the position of The Bee by saying: "And then we want a corrupt practices act strong enough to prevent the undue use of money or other influences in the nomination and election of candidates." When told some agitation was already on in Nebraska for the adoption of the Oregon corrupt practices act, the colonel uttered a hearty, "Good!" "Makes Short Speech. The former president made one of the shortest speeches in his life at the Omaha Union depot Friday afternoon. "Under his just stepped out on the rear platform of the Northwestern train, he in hand and hand in air, when someone shouted, 'Say something!'" "Oh, no," said the colonel, "I am going to speak in Omaha shortly, and this afternoon I am very glad indeed to see you." With another wave of the hand and a big smile he turned to go back into his car, but just as he was about to enter the car he saw two small boys, with suit cases, standing by the steps. "Hello, there—how perfectly bully this seems. Come aboard, here. Let down that step, please." Roosevelt gave the smaller one a hug and the larger one a loving pat. The boys were Archie Roosevelt, his son, and his companion. Local Men Join Party. City Passengers of the Northwestern, Assistant City Engineer Campen and a Bee man boarded the special train at Missouri Valley, and were given an opportunity to meet Colonel Roosevelt before the train got to Council Bluffs. The colonel was greeted with his greeting and admitted he had enjoyed the trip to date. Mr. Campen mentioned the name of someone Roosevelt knew on the Isthmus. "He's the salt of the earth," was the exclamation. "Three thousand of us are going down there for the celebration when they open the canal," said the Omaha engineer, who wears a Roosevelt medal given to certain employees. "So am I, by jove," replied the colonel, and I can't tell you how glad I am to meet you." When the newspaper man was introduced, taking his cue from an instruction given by the manager of the trip, he said, "Colonel Roosevelt, would it take an interview if I could get one?" "That's right, that's right," came sharply through the smile, and a squeeze of the hand indorsed his expression. On the trip Colonel Roosevelt made a rule that he will not give an interview to any individual newspaper man, but twice a day he meets the two scores of newspaper representatives in a little parlour in the front part of his car and holds a conference with them. He says that anything he has to say, such a conference was held between Council Bluffs and Omaha, at which the colonel announced he had sent a statement to New York which will probably be given out tonight; also that he will give a speech in support for Congressman Glick on the same day he speaks in Des Moines at an educational conference, on his trip back east. Tries to Keep Promise. This brought up the possibility of losing a day to keep his promise. "By George, in that case, I'll have to telegraph my regrets," he said, but some of the newspaper men assured him he could do the trick all right, and he was pleased. The colonel also said he would make speeches for Service Lodge and Beverage, as heretofore announced, but on what dates he could not tell, although he believed the committees concerned had already settled on the dates. In his conferences with the newspaper boys Roosevelt is seen at his best. Half reclining on a divan, he talked freely, sure his confidence would not be betrayed. He laughed with real pleasure, told stories, answered questions, slapped one hand in the other with gusto to emphasize a point, and was thoroughly "in it." As the conference was approaching an end, Victor Rosewater, John L. Kennedy and Charles M. Wilhelm, the Omaha committee making arrangements for his reception here on September 2, came into the room. They started to withdraw, having already settled their business with the colonel and his secretary, but Roosevelt insisted they sit down and hear the talk. He greeted Messrs. Rosewater and Kennedy by name, with the easy familiarity of the club room; and he can also call the newspaper gang by name as the men happen to get into the conversation. Looks Healthy and Vigorous. Healthy, happy, vigorous and anticipating great pleasure in his Wyoming and Omaha visits, Colonel Roosevelt impresses those who meet him as temperamental to a degree. He is full of vim and energy and takes genuine pleasure in meeting those who have any reasonably good excuse for breaking into his time—and he smiles almost continuously, as if every hour of life tasted very good. A slight hostessman has developed in his voice and he has been prevailed upon to shorten his impromptu speeches. He does

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Smart Man Joshes Newsboy and Comes Out Second Best

An Omaha man about town who is something of a "josh" stood at Sixteenth and Farnam streets the other evening waiting for a car. He had exactly 30 cents in his pocket—a quarter and a nickel. But he knew where to get more money, so the fact that he only had 30 cents at hand was not the source of worry. A newsboy came along crying the Omaha evening papers. "By a paper, mister," he lad insisted. "I don't want your Omaha papers," said the man, "wouldn't have one at any price, but if you had a South Omaha paper I would buy it immediately. Why, kid, do

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"You know I always pay a quarter apiece for the South Omaha papers?" "You do!" exclaimed the boy. He was so excited that he almost stumbled incoherently, as he dug into his pocket and tipped the wrapper off of the ham sandwich. And the wrapper, what had it do with the case? "Well, the wrapper was a copy of a South Omaha live stock publication. "Here's your South Omaha paper," exclaimed the boy. "Anyhow," mused the man, "I've got 5 cents left for our fare."

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