

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Policeman Placed at Crowded Corner to Halt Auto Scorchers.

MORE SAFEGUARDS NEEDED

Coroner's Jury Implicates Husband in Shooting of Mrs. Kate Johnson, Colored—Cocaine Habit Defense Plea.

South Omaha has solved one point in the problem of how to stop the excessive speed of automobiles and how to make safe the most crowded corners, and this is by putting a blue-coated officer at the center of the intersection at Twenty-fourth and N streets, which is the most dangerous corner in the city.

With our modern inventions for saving time in transportation, said a prominent physician yesterday, "we must necessarily go to the expense of providing additional safeguards for public safety. I am convinced that part of the license money taxed against automobiles should be expended for the hiring of careful men as watchmen for dangerous corners. An officer at Twenty-fourth and N, Twenty-fourth and A streets, in South Omaha, one at Twenty-fourth and Vinton, Twenty-fourth and Leavenworth, Twenty-fourth and Farnam, Sixteenth and Cumine, Fourteenth and Cumine and Fortieth and Farnam, in Omaha, whose only duty would be to check fast driving and warn against street cars and care for the safety of pedestrians would save almost all the accidents which recently have occurred, and would in the future prevent the greater portion of the fatalities."

Coroner's Jury Reports.

The coroner's jury in the case of the murder of Mrs. Kate Johnson, colored, brought in a verdict Friday afternoon finding that the woman came to her death from the wound of a bullet fired at her by her husband, George Johnson, with murderous intent and recommending that Johnson be held for examination before the grand jury for murder in the first degree. It was developed in the evidence so far as the state's witnesses were allowed to testify that Johnson slapped and threatened his wife, having the revolver in his hand and that she begged Harris to disarm Johnson before the shooting occurred. It was also testified that there was no provocation other than malice to account for the deed. Johnson had declared to the police before the inquest that his wife had attacked him with a big knife, but this was denied by the other witnesses who declared the woman was defenseless and was mild and inclined to yield to all her husband's demands.

The principal witness in the case was Pansy Newlands, who was in company with Harris and Johnson at the homes of the two men on the evening of the shooting. It will probably be made an important plea for the defense that Johnson was addicted to the cocaine habit and that he was at the time of the shooting saturated with the drug. It is believed also that his wife was a victim of this habit.

Church Services.

The First Methodist congregation has the use of the church building for an indefinite period still or until the Fraternal Order of Eagles has the plans for the remodeling of the church completed. This, it is thought, will take three or four weeks. The regular services will be held Sunday morning. There will be no evening service. At the Sunday morning service at the Presbyterian church, Dr. G. M. Schneider will make a report of the progress of the new church building and also bespeak the need of the church for the necessary funds for the completion of the same with a plan for raising the money. Dr. E. L. Wheeler will preach at usual following this report.

Magic City Gossip.

E. M. Eckman has gone on a visit through the Dakotas. Miss Matilda Wogensen is entertaining as her guest Miss Anna Wogensen of Wisconsin. Mrs. Crutcher of Bellevue entertained the Presbyterian King's Daughters yesterday afternoon. The American Federation of Labor held a special meeting last night at Twenty-sixth and Q streets.

Kearney Reunion Comes to End

National Park Association Closes Fourth Annual Session—Prominent Speakers Attend.

KEARNEY, Neb., Aug. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The fourth annual reunion of the Fort Kearney National Park association closed its three-day session tonight. The reunion was the most successful ever held and has been attended by about five thousand people. There were over one hundred tents occupied by people camping on the grounds. Wednesday evening the cold wave came up unexpected and many were inconvenienced with lack of enough cover at night. Thursday afternoon and night Congressman G. W. Norris was present and addressed the meeting. Today C. H. Aldrich, G. M. Hitchcock, Elmer J. Burnett and Norris Brown were on the program and each one gave the audience a few minutes' talk, entirely eschewing politics. The annual election of officers took place this afternoon and the present officers will serve another year. J. P. Maxson will be president; B. H. Goulding, secretary and E. A. Miller, treasurer. A campfire has been conducted each evening.

Abstracters in Session.

YORK, Neb., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The bonded abstractors of the state to the number of about twenty-five held a very instructive meeting Thursday afternoon and evening. An address was delivered by J. J. Sedwith of Lincoln.

September Magazines

In the September Century Mayor Gaynor of New York contributes a paper on "The Problem of Efficient City Government." James Creelman has an article on "Municipal Non-partisanship in Operation." Charles William Wallace writes on "Shakespeare and the Blackfriars," and Charles Haskins Townsend contributes "Chameleons of the Sea." The fiction is by Edith Wharton, Charles D. Stewart, May Sinclair and W. T. Nichols, and among the contributors of poems are Richard Watson Gilder, Henry Austin, Shelly Paterson and Charles T. Rogers.

Everybody's for September opens with an installment of a new series of articles by Lincoln Steffens. Guy H. Sull has an article on "Essential Wild Animals in Africa." G. W. Ogden writes on "Bringing in the Fleece" and Franklin Clarkin has a paper on "The Greedy Game of Getting Things Through." Among the contributors of fiction are O. Henry, Walter Pritchard Eaton, Henry Allyn, Arthur Train and Henry B. Fuller. There is the usual review of books and departments.

The September American has an article on "The Lorimer Scandal" by C. S. Raymond, and Stewart Edward White contributes "The Case Against Ballinger, Cleared Up." There is another installment of Jane Adams' "Autobiographical Notes," stories are contributed by Charles R. Barnes, David Grayson and Inez Haynes Gilmore, and the departments are unusually interesting.

Hampton's for September contains another installment of Commander Peary's narrative of the discovery of the North Pole and Charles Edward Russell has a story on "The Railroad Machine as It Works Now." Harris Merton Lyon writes on "In Reno Riotous," and the fiction is by Alice Brown, Arthur Stringer, John Fleming, Mary Heaton Vorse and George Fitch.

The Metropolitan magazine makes its September issue a fiction number. Gouverneur Morris leads the list with "The Wise Miss Carrington." "The Money-Maker" is contributed by a new writer, Henry Edward Ross ("Johnny Staples and Suffragists" is a laughable take-off, and on the same order is "Marriage as a Fine Art" by Eugene Wood. Beverly is one of the society colonies described in "A Social Pilgrimage," and base ball is featured by an article by "Eugene" Jennings, on "Who Will Win the Pennant in the American League?"

In the Wide World Magazine for September Charles F. Saunders relates his two weeks' experience among the Navaho Indians; Douglas Carruthers continues his "Adventures in Unknown Arabia," and Henry Hale tells the story of how an American boy became a king. Mrs. Maturin continues her "Caravan Tour," and among other articles are "Hippo Hunting on Lake Nyassa" and "Sport in British Columbia."

The Strand for September contains stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and W. W. Jacobs, and among other contributors of fiction are C. C. Andrews, C. H. Bovill, Charles Garvice, Olivia Ray, Elizabeth Banks and E. Nesbit. The articles are interesting and timely.

Lippincott's for September opens with "The Mischief of Time," by Dorothea Deakin, and among the short stories are "Fishery's Promotion," by Burton Egbert Stevenson; "The Woman on the Spider," by Will Levinton Comfort; "The Inspiration," by Anna Peacock, and "The Brown Paper Parcel," by Karl von Kraft. Poems are contributed by David Foster, William Brubaker and George Benedict, and "Waltz and Wine" is unusually interesting.

The September Smart Set begins publication of E. Phillips Oppenheim's new series, "Havoc," and there is a complete list by W. Graham Murray. Among the writers of short stories are Gouverneur Morris, Van Tassel Sutphen, David Gault, Fred Jackson, Mrs. Oscar Beringer and Catherine H. Wrenshall.

In the Delineator for September Woods Hutchinson, M. D., writes on "The Danger Lure in Patent Medicine." John Warren tells of "Women Who Are Making Musical America," and Harrison Rhodes has a paper on "Americans Abroad." The fiction includes "Out of the Wilderness," by Dorothy Canfield; "Love and Mademoiselle Clemence," by Helen Sterling Thomas; "The Brother Man," by Zona Gale, and "Forestry," by Mrs. Stewart Cutting's serial, "The Unfathomable." There are the usual number of up-to-date fashions and departments.

The Woman's Home Companion for September opens with a story by Hulbert Footner, and there are short stories by Mary Hastings, Annie Hamilton Donnell and Grace Keon. Miss Gould, the fashion editor, shows all the points of the autumn styles, and a new department, "Home Decoration and Handicraft," will serve as an inspiration for the home-lover.

The September number of Country Life in America contains an article by Enoch A. Mills on "At the Stream's Source," and William Miller writes on "Bringing the Country to the City." Among the other articles are "The Abandoned Farm in New Hampshire," by ex-Governor Frank West; "Raising Queen Bees for a Living," by D. Everett Lyon, and "The House of Vanishing Rooms," by Margaret H. Pratt.

The World Today for September opens with "The Lane of the Direct Primary," and Brand Whitlock has an article on "The City and the Public Utility Corporation." Other articles are: "Underground Transportation," by Sidney Ososki; "Our Diplomatic and Consular Service," by William L. Scruggs; "Foodworkers and Their Demands," by Charles Richmond Henderson, and "What is the Problem of Immigration?" by Alcott W. Stockwell.

CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE OVER

Seventy Thousand Workers Expected to Be on Duty Monday—Questions Left to Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Informal announcement was made today that the strike of cloak makers in this city had been settled and the 70,000 strikers are expected to return to work Monday. Alexander Bleck, chairman of the strikers' settlement committee, said tonight that the settlement is the greatest victory for union labor in years. At the headquarters of the Manufacturers' Protective association it was said "the manufacturers will lose nothing." The question of hours and wages is to be settled by a neutral committee, whose decision will be accepted by both sides. Shorter hours and higher wages are looked for. The open shop, against which the strikers rebelled, is to be maintained, but manufacturers are to favor the unions in selecting hands.

Des Moines Games in Morning.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 27.—On account of the state Fair, the Des Moines Western league team announced today that the games scheduled for next week in Des Moines will be played in the forenoon at least on Monday and Tuesday.

ACROSS IOWA AND NEBRASKA

Colonel Roosevelt Makes Speeches at Nearly Every Stop.

MEETS SENATORS ON THE WAY

Communes Travels with Him in Iowa—Greene Burkett and Brown at Kearney—Will Be Delegate in New York.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 27.—The west gave ex-President Roosevelt a warm greeting yesterday. The people gathered in crowds at all places at which he stopped in his journey across Iowa and part of Nebraska, rang bells, tooted whistles, played bands, and cheered. They stood on roofs, climbed telegraph poles, and waited patiently on top of cars on the sidings to see him when the crowds on the ground grew so large that there was no other way. They began their welcome before Colonel Roosevelt was out of bed and kept it up until after dark. He will arrive in Cheyenne, Wyo., in the morning and will make the second speech of his western tour there in the afternoon at the cowboy's carnival.

The colonel was up early, he had to be, for he was called out of bed by the people of Marshalltown, Ia., who had gone to the stand before breakfast to see him, and would not be denied. Clad in a raincoat and slippers, he made the first speech of the day at 6:45 a. m.

Talks Till Voice Gives Out.

From then on, it was almost a continuous performance, for at every point at which the train stopped a speech was demanded. The colonel kept on talking until his voice began to grow husky and he was urged to stop. At Dunlap, Ia., someone pulled the bell rope just as Colonel Roosevelt got on the back platform, and with his arm held aloft, in his characteristic pose, was about to speak. The train pulled out, leaving the people there in open-mouthed disappointment. At Logan, the next point, Colonel Roosevelt was allowed less than a minute for his speech, but he was in good luck of it that thereafter attempts to suppress his speeches were given up.

The manager of a wild west show on exhibition at Grand Island tried to help things along by wiring to the agent in charge of the Roosevelt train to stop here. He said he was afraid that if the colonel should stop, everyone would be at the railway station to see him and that there would be no one at the show, which began five minutes after the time set for the colonel's arrival here. But the colonel stopped here and it looked as if most of the town was on hand. He made a short speech, after which the people of Grand Island went to the show.

In his speeches today, Colonel Roosevelt continued to talk about the destroyed by political demagogues, and to attack the personal and the crooked public servant. He also spoke about New York, referring to the situation in his own state while talking to the people in Council Bluffs. Earlier in the day he issued a statement in regard to the New York situation, denouncing bossism and corrupt alliances between business and politicians. Supplementing this statement later, he declared that he would not permit the "old guard" of New York to pick the issue there. He said that the great issue was not the fight to procure the enactment of a direct nomination law, but the fight against bossism. He said that his statement referred to the New York situation solely and had no bearing on the situation in national politics.

Party Greatly Enlarged.

When Colonel Roosevelt left New York all the members of the party traveled in two cars which were attached to regular trains. The number of cars has grown until now there are six of them made up in a special train. At Chicago yesterday one car was attached carrying a party of men who are going along merely to see what happens. George Ade was one of them. Three more cars were added today and the railroad officials gave up all hope of hauling them on the regular trains. The mayor of Chicago, Giesburg, Ill., telegraphed to Colonel Roosevelt today a request that he try to settle a strike in the bituminous coal fields. The colonel remarked that it was the fourth strike which he had been asked to settle since his return from abroad and that he could not consent to act as he would be obliged to devote several weeks to such task and he hasn't the time to spare.

Speaks of State's Growth.

KEARNEY, Neb., Aug. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—When the train bearing Theodore Roosevelt pulled into Kearney at 9:10 last evening he was greeted by a densely packed crowd of from 2,500 to 3,000 people who welcomed his appearance on the rear platform with a rousing cheer. An immense bouquet of sweet peas was handed him. Senators Burkett and Brown boarded the train and Senator Brown presented him. During the course of a five-minute talk, the ex-president found time to compliment Nebraska on its wonderful development since he first saw the state twenty-seven years ago; to emphasize the importance to the nation of individual character; to compliment Senator Burkett warmly for his work in connection with the Cuban tariff matter; and to speak to the boys about lion hunting.

"I am glad to see your two senators," he said, "I shall always remember with pleasure and gratitude the help given me by Mr. Burkett when he was in the house of representatives and I was in the White House, in getting a satisfactory tariff arrangement with Cuba, which has knit two nations ever closer together."

Colonel Roosevelt tonight to address the members of the Colorado legislature when he visits Denver on Monday.

When Colonel Roosevelt questioned that he had been elected a delegate to the republican state convention at Saratoga, N. Y., by the republicans of Nassau county, he said that he was very glad to hear it and would of course accept, as he said he would do, if he were chosen. Colonel Roosevelt declined to make any further comment or to indicate whether he would give any encouragement to the movement begun by the republicans of Orleans county to elect him as temporary chairman over the head of the state committee, which recommends the election of Vice President Sherman.

LEXINGTON, Neb., Aug. 26.—The colonel wound up the day at Lexington, making a three-minute speech. He did not intend to speak at Lexington, but a good sized crowd had stayed up to see him and he did not wish to disappoint the people. After he had finished speaking, he said he was going to bed. He made his speech of the day at 6:45 a. m. and was kept hard at it until he left Lexington at 10:30 p. m.

The station yards were made light as day by specially arranged lights and those in the crowd which had waited patiently for some time and who could not get near enough to hear the ex-president were made happy by a good view of the speaker.

FREMONT, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Colonel Roosevelt addressed 1,500 Fremonters during a five-minute stop here at 4:45 this afternoon. Cannon were fired as the train approached the station which was decorated with flags. Archie Roosevelt left the special here and returned east on a later train. He rode out from Omaha with his father having come down from the Black Hills with Seth Bullock, with whom he had been hunting.

ROOSEVELT CHOSEN AS DELEGATE

Nassau County Republicans Select Colonel as Leader. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—"I would suggest that Mr. Woodruff again read President Taft's letter to me, August 26." This was all Lloyd C. Griscom, chairman of the Nassau republican county committee, would say in comment on Chairman Woodruff's statements of last night in which Mr. Woodruff said that he was ignorant of any plan to present Theodore Roosevelt's name before the recent state committee meeting for temporary chairman of the state convention.

Mr. Woodruff did not amplify on his statement today, but William Barnes, jr., of Albany was more eloquent. He declared, as he did in a statement of a few days back, that the "people want" Roosevelt to be let alone, said Mr. Barnes. "Business interests are being put in a bad way by this wanton political agitation. People want to conserve their business interests and do not want them destroyed by political demagogues. The business interests of the state are tired of facing chaos. They don't know where the next blow is coming from nor who is to deliver it."

"I regret the present controversy, as it means it will be almost impossible to consolidate the warring factions after the convention. Personally I am against making the pet theories of demagogues political issues. Roosevelt says he is against crooks. So am I and so is every honest man. He is hardly helping the party by the course he is taking, but he is getting the personal advertising that he so much desires." "None of the 'old guard' leaders assembled at headquarters here had any comment to make on Colonel Roosevelt's speech at 'Carroll' Ia., in which he declared war on 'bossism.' The most interesting development of the day found expression in reports from Nassau county, Long Island, (Colonel Roosevelt's county) that republican leaders there had determined that he shall be a delegate to the state convention, probably to lead the Nassau county committee in the event he is chosen as a delegate.

Taft Vexed at Reports that He Opposed Colonel

Had Reasons to Believe Roosevelt's Advisers Knew His Attitude.

BEVERLY, Aug. 27.—Indications continue to multiply here that President Taft's participation in the New York state fight is ended for good. The president is not a resident of New York and does not feel it to be the province of the president to interfere or dictate in local political fights. Mr. Taft was drawn into New York politics reluctantly. He was glad to see the various leaders as they called and he urged on all the importance of trying to bring about an amicable adjustment of affairs prior to the state convention. This, it appears, was impossible and now the fight goes to the convention.

Mr. Taft will keep "hands off." The president, it is said, feels far more keenly than he let appear in his letter to Mr. Griscom the false light he was placed on by anonymous statements from Oyster Bay and New York. He had every reason to believe that leaders close to Colonel Roosevelt knew exactly what his attitude was and that they had first hand knowledge of the fact. It is said that Mr. Taft had done none of the underhand things charged against him.

It is pointed out here by Mr. Taft's friends that Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the New York county republican committee, who stood sponsor for Mr. Roosevelt, was in President Taft's library at Burgees Point when the president sent the long telegram to Vice President Sherman, since made public, telling him to do nothing without the approval of Colonel Roosevelt, which would in any way involve the administration.

Mr. Griscom, it is said, took a copy of this telegram back to New York with him. Armed with this message, which outlined the president's position and fresh from a conference with President Taft, which lasted nearly all night, Mr. Griscom went almost immediately to see Colonel Roosevelt.

In view of these facts Mr. Taft was thoroughly wrought up when he read the subsequent newspaper attacks from Oyster Bay and New York. He wrote his letter to Mr. Griscom as a matter of satisfaction to himself and declared, as he sent it, that it was a matter of entire indifference to him whether it was ever made public or not. The president, in the meantime, warned everyone connected with the administration in Beverly to make no reply to Oyster Bay in any way. Soon after the recent incidents at New York it was announced that Mr. Griscom would visit Beverly in a few days. It is said here that Mr. Griscom has no engagements to see the president.

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