

KANSAS COUNCIL SEEKS HARMONY

Congressman Anthony Makes Motion to Elect Governor Stubbs Chairman of Party Body. NO DISSENTING VOTE IS HEARD. Sharp Parliamentary Fight. Resolutions Written by... Command President Taft on Outlook of Progressive Measures. MORE TARIFF REVISION PLEDGED. Enactment of Payne Law Not Regarded as Satisfactory—Delegation to Work for Elective House Committees.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—Governor W. R. Stubbs was elected chairman of the republican state party council this afternoon. The action was preceded by a sharp battle of words, in which Senator Charles Curtis, Congressman Victor Murdock and others participated as to the legal method of procedure.

The motion to elect Governor Stubbs was made by Congressman D. R. Anthony, a regular aid is taken as an indication that an effort will be made to secure harmony within the party organization. J. N. Cook, state commissioner, was chosen chairman of the state central committee; C. O. Bollinger of Iola, secretary and W. E. Porter, treasurer.

Resolutions prepared by William Allen White, the Emporia editor, and embodying the sentiment expressed by Senator Victor Murdock, Governor Stubbs, Congressman Charles Curtis and the other insurgent leaders were presented this afternoon as follows:

Resolved, That the republican party council desiring to express our pride in the traditions of our party, feel that respect and veneration to those traditions and for the history we have made may be most adequately and fittingly expressed by turning our faces forward rather than backward.

Resolved, That we must congratulate President Taft as a republican upon the outcome of progressive party measures in congress, the postal savings bank law, the ratification of the law providing for the publication of certain expenses, and we wish to commend Representative Murdock and Madison for their work in congress pursuant to the instruction of the Kansas republican platform of 1908.

Resolved, That we pledge our loyalty to the republican national platform of 1908 and bind ourselves to carry it declarations, accept it as the policy of protection as outlined in our party platform and to the extent of our ability to bind our members of congress in both houses to vote steadfastly and without reference to any instruction for a revision of the tariff law of 1906, using as a basis for fixing duties the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with a reasonable profit for American manufacturers.

Colonel's Sharp Talk About Court Causes Comment

Attorneys for Gompers in Famous Case Assert in Last Analysis Little Difference in Incidents. (From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Theodore Roosevelt in contempt of court when he criticized several decisions of the supreme court in his address before the Colorado legislature at Denver yesterday.

This question has been widely discussed here today. The general opinion among Washington leaders is that the colonel has within his rights as a citizen when he made this attack, though some of them question his good taste. The right of free speech guaranteed Americans by the constitution, permits general criticism of courts by citizens without contempt of court. It is said, however, had Colonel Roosevelt made remarks which might have affected cases pending in the supreme court, going into some particular proceedings of the court he might have been in contempt.

"Colonel Roosevelt was not in contempt of court in making his criticisms of the decisions of the supreme court," said Jackson H. Reardon, one of the attorneys who are defending Senator Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officials of the American Federation of Labor, who have been sentenced to jail for contempt of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

"Broadly speaking, the only difference between the case of Mr. Gompers and that of Mr. Roosevelt," continued Mr. Reardon, "is that Mr. Gompers criticized the court in his own case, and Roosevelt criticized the court about cases in which other persons were concerned. It is true, of course, that the court held that Gompers' criticism published in the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, tended to aid the alleged boycott, which the court had restrained, and in this, the Gompers' case is different."

"But, in the final analysis of freedom of speech, Mr. Gompers and Mr. Roosevelt were equally within their rights when they made their criticisms of the courts." Percival M. Brown, one of the leading attorneys of the Washington bar, takes the position that Roosevelt was within his rights when he criticized certain decisions of the supreme court. "Colonel Roosevelt's criticism of the supreme court has no bearing upon pending cases," said Mr. Brown. "If he had criticized the court in regard to a particular proceeding, a pending case, he might have been in contempt of court. But his criticism was general and did not dwell upon any case now pending before the court."

"Therefore, I think the freedom of speech guaranteed by the constitution covers the case and he was within his rights. Any person may criticize the court generally without being in contempt of court if the criticisms are not upon proceedings relating to pending cases."

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DENEEN SCORES POLITICAL GRAFT

Opens Campaign Against Return to Power of Bipartisan Combine in Illinois Legislature. OFFICIALS DECEIVE PEOPLE. Ask Vindication for Acts Opposed to Popular Will. GOVERNOR DEFINES "JACKPOT". Statement Made that Still Others Should Be Implicated. COALITION OFFERED SUPPORT. Upon Refusal of Reformer to Accept Aid, "They" Attempt to Select Senator Whose Power Will Strengthen Position.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Aug. 30.—Governor Deneen tonight opened his campaign against the return to power of the bipartisan combine which dominated the last general assembly. In the address in this city he said: "The men who opposed the right to recall, the right to honest elections, the right to primary elections, the expressed wish of their party on the United States senatorship, the election of a republican candidate for speaker of the house of representatives and the organization of the house by a majority of their party, are now asking the people whose will they have defied and whose confidence they have betrayed to entrust them once more with the direction of public affairs. They are running on a platform of three planks: '1. We announce no principles. '2. We express no regrets. '3. We call for vindication.'"

The speaker defined the term "jackpot," which he figured in the Browns trial in Chicago, declaring that those who have been exposed are not the only ones implicated. To make a jackpot effective requires the participation of a considerable number of such as can be held together by the cohesive power of public plunder and an organization which must be able to control to some degree the course of legislation in the general assembly.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—It would cost \$670,000,000 to reproduce the Santa Fe railroad system, according to the testimony of President Ripley, who was a witness when the interstate commerce commission rate hearing was resumed in the federal building today.

The hearing is for the purpose of determining the justice, or otherwise, of the rate advance which the railroads have scheduled for November 1. Answering questions put by Attorney Frank Lyon, counsel for the commission, Mr. Ripley made his statement of the cost of reproducing his road. He added that approximately \$6,000,000 of the investment is represented by franchises. He stated that the year 1910 the road would pay \$200,000 for labor in excess of the sum paid the previous year.

Attorney Gifford Thorne, representing the Iowa live stock shippers, elicited the reply from Mr. Ripley that the investment of the road per mile was greater now than in 1907, in spite of the average investment being reduced by many miles of branch roads which cost far less than the main line roadway which should be greatly improved.

Determining Just Rate. Mr. Lyon took up the problem of what constitutes the proper factors in determining a just rate. President Ripley surprised his hearers when he declared that in his opinion that the cost of a railroad and its capitalization should not enter into consideration in determining rates. He declared that there never was a better rule than the old and much abused one, "all the traffic will bear."

One More Unfortunate



From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

ALL THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR

Mr. Ripley Says This is Best Method of Making Rates. DISCUSSES COST OF SANTA FE. President Says It Would Take Nearly Six Hundred Millions to Reproduce System—Large Payments to Labor.

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HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 30.—With three companies of state militia on guard and a machine gun in front of the county jail, no further rioting is anticipated today, by the mob which for two nights stormed the jail in an effort to lynch the negroes, John Wayne and Charles Clyburn, alleged murderers.

DEADWOOD S. D., Aug. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—First official report is that three fires in the Black Hills forest reserve are all well under control this morning. The loss in the timber will be heavy due to last night's high wind. The flames swept an area of about fifteen square miles. The Burlington mine buildings were destroyed.

Final Roundup of Gang of Post-Office Robbers



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BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Five suspected cases of cholera were discovered in Berlin today. Two are in a house in the northern part of the city, where a man died last night, supposedly of cholera. The other three are in as many different sections of the city.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The mortality in this city attending the cholera epidemic is lessening. Yesterday figures for the capital were forty-seven cases, seventeen deaths and 628 persons under observation in the hospitals. Eight new cases developed at Odessa during Sunday and Monday.

YOUNG WOMAN SHOOTS SELF



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Girl Who Hides Identity Attempts Suicide in Hotel Astor. REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. Letters Found in Handbag Indicate that the Act May Have Been Inspired by Disappointed Authorship.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—While surgeons in the Flower hospital were making every effort today to save the life of the fashionably attired young woman who shot and seriously wounded herself in the crowded waiting room of the Hotel Astor last night, the attempts of the authorities to obtain a clue to the woman's identity were unavailing. She still persisted in refusing to answer questions. Whenever an effort was made to get her to say who she was she would bite her lips and shake her head negatively.

Letters Found in Handbag. In her black silk handbag which she found three letters, bearing the date of August 15. They were addressed "Dearest Blanche," "Dearest Sister," and "Mother Dear," but from each the signature had been scratched so carefully as to be practically illegible. Though the police thought that they could read "Norm" in faint strokes in one of them.

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ROOSEVELT TO DEDICATE PARK

Colonel Will Speak in Ceremony Establishing John Brown's Battlefield as Park. SCENE IS AT OSAWATOMIE, KAN. Colonel Delivers Address at Pueblo, Lauding Forestry Service. TO BE AT KANSAS EVENT TODAY. Public Speech Warns Against Ironclad Constitution. KANSAS AFFAIR LASTS TWO DAYS. Not Since Day Fifty-Four Years Ago. When John Brown's Men Withstood Onslaught, His Osawatومية Been So Excited.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Aug. 30.—Not since that time fifty-four years ago when John Brown's men without ten times their number of Missouri guerrillas in the woods at the edge of town, has Osawatومية been so excited. Today the celebration of that anniversary is being held in the wooded hillsides and is holding thousands of visitors from all parts of the state. Perhaps twice today's crowd or at least 35,000 persons are expected here tomorrow at the second day of the celebration, when Theodore Roosevelt will make the address dedicating to the state the park the wooded hillsides where the battle was fought.

The battlefield, for half a century a peaceful pasture, where cattle grazed, today was inundated and its turf trampled to the hardness of pavement by Kansasans, who filled the make of new pine benches under the trees and heard the speakers tell of the state's glory and praise its first hero. So much enthusiasm for John Brown has been awakened that a movement for a statue of the western abolitionist in the hall of fame at Washington was started by resolution of the morning session. From Boulevard.

Overlooking both Nyanzas. With rugged bronze still glitter in the sun, John Brown of Kansas; "He dared to die, but losing, won." This was the last stanza of a poem, "John Brown," by Eugene Ware, recited this morning with the celebration by Miss Bessie Yeater. The prophetic inscription probably will be placed on the base of the statue it is now in the hands of the hall of fame. The resolution for the monument was presented by George P. Monrohouse of Topeka and presented by Major J. B. Remington, whose wife is said to be related to John Brown. It asks the appointment of five old soldiers as a legislative committee to urge the erection of the statue.

Address of Joseph G. Waters. "It was here at Osawatومية that the impatient conditions that precipitated the civil war began. It was here that John Brown, who had come out from the east, settled and built his cabin, organized his forces and began his fight. That Kansas, at that time when it struggled with itself as to which side it should take in the fight which almost rent the union, always has been a turbulent state, unmistakable in its views and ready to take its share of the responsibility in any national question." This was the principal point emphasized by Joseph G. Waters of Topeka, the orator of the day.

Mr. Waters even went so far as to say that it was Mr. Roosevelt's serious handicap that he was not born in Kansas. "Conceived in struggle, turmoil and poverty," he said, "rocked in a turbulent cradle, nourished at the breast of war, encountering all that is adverse in nature, the advancement of our people has been proportionate to their impediment. The spirit of Kansas holds the nation in its meshes. Tomorrow an even greater audience than this will be addressed by an ex-president of the United States illustrious, honored in all lands and ready to take his share of the responsibility in any national question. And tomorrow he will be honored by the great state that cradles our birth and urns our ashes."

Summing up the career of John Brown, Mr. Waters said: "Measured by the little standards of men he may have been insane, but in the avenging purposes of heaven he was the chosen instrument to right a wrong. With the torch of liberty held in his implacable and unrelenting hand, he was God's own incendiary to purge the land with fire. John Brown sleeps shadowed by a great tree, North Elba. His grave is a shrine. Misanthrope, reviled and despised, he lived a life apart from men, beyond their touch, possessed of special purpose, and died a martyr for its fulfillment." Drill by National Guards. A drill by the troops of the Kansas National guard opened today's program. Concerts by the Thirteenth regiment band were sprinkled in between the speeches, patriotic recitations and songs that held the attention of a crowded battlefield throughout the day. At noon the words of the Marquis de Custine were read, which John Brown's men formed in precipitate haste, were dotted with groups at basket lunch. About the grove long lines of motor cars and carriages were parked ready to carry their owners home to do the chores.

'Fraid of Ghosts? No-Oo, Help! Girl Has Adventure

Omaha has a haunted house and a really pretty girl who isn't a bit afraid of ghosts—but simply doesn't care for them. The house is in the west part of the city and stands on a high embankment. For many years it has been vacant, its window panes broken, its doors warped and swollen until they will not close, and has maintained altogether a most inhospitable appearance. Somewhere near back in the early annals of Omaha history, according to a story that goes with the house, a young Frenchman brought his bride there to live and on the third night he disappeared and never was seen again, and she grieved until finally she died from despondency.

Roosevelt's coming Friday.

The Bee will be full of it all week. Now is the time to advertise your wants. Everybody is reading—Everybody is interested—If you have something to sell—sell it now. If you have something to buy or to exchange, tell the people of it now. It is a splendid time to offer rental bargains. To get a servant. To secure a loan. To rent a room. To secure boarders. Call Tyler 1000 and ask questions. A cheerful staff is ready for you.

Deep Cracks in Alfalfa Fields Near Holdrege

HOLDREGE, Neb., Aug. 30.—(Special.)—People from surrounding towns as far as Elm City, Minden, Wilcox and other places are visiting the farms southwest of Holdrege about six miles to see the unusual phenomenon of cracks in the ground as wide across as eighteen inches and as deep as seven feet by actual measurement. These cracks run for a distance of one-eighth of a mile. On Peter Nelson's farm, four miles west and two miles south, these cracks appear in a fifteen-acre alfalfa field and radiate from the center of the field from a common point outwards in four directions. None of the cracks pass beyond the field over six feet and all are confined to the alfalfa field. Mr. Nelson says there were several other alfalfa fields south of him in this same neighborhood that likewise had several large cracks. These are all confined to alfalfa fields. The explanation given by one who had studied geology and plant life and who visited the grounds was that the extreme dry weather for the last four years in that part of Nebraska has caused the alfalfa to seek its moisture in the deep of the ground. Four years of alfalfa roots penetrate to a depth equal to the depths of the cracks. The depth and size of the cracks can best be imagined when it is known that a man weighing 200 pounds, six foot tall, could stand on the bottom and his head only was above ground. There has been some talk of examining university authorities out to examine the conditions.