

### ENGLISH OBJECT TO OMAHA SPEECH

London Newspaper Criticizes Roosevelt's Attitude on Panama Canal Fortification.

ADMITS HIS POSITION IS SOUND  
Suggests to Former President that America Should Employ Diplomacy.

SURPRISE AT WASHINGTON  
Officials Think Britons Do Not Appreciate Conditions.

TREATY ITSELF GIVES RIGHT  
Hay-Pauncefote Agreement Contains No Authorization for Enemy of United States to Use Canal to Its Detriment.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Mr. Roosevelt's demand that the United States fortify the Panama canal, as forth in his speech at Omaha yesterday, is characterized by the Westminster Gazette today as a "direct rejection of the terms of the American and British agreement of 1901 under which the neutralization of the canal is guaranteed."

The carrying out of such a plan, the Gazette says, "would mean the tearing up of the agreement."

The paper admits it to be reasonable that the United States should assume some military control over the new waterway, but suggests to the former president that the United States should secure any alteration of the terms of the agreement "through diplomatic methods and not by the reputation of its engagements."

Officials Are Surprised.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Officials both of the State department and of the army expressed surprise today that any question had been raised at this time as to the report of the United States to erect fortifications along the Panama canal. They regard the unfavorable comment in the English press on Colonel Roosevelt's remarks about the necessity for fortifying the canal as a lack of appreciation both of the action of the American government and of the attitude of the British Foreign office itself. By implication, it is declared by American officials that the American and British agreement of 1901, known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, gave the United States the right to fortify the canal.

The implication is drawn from several clauses. It is pointed out that this treaty set forth that the United States adopted as the basis of the neutralization of the canal, the rules governing the Suez canal, with certain modifications. In contrast with the Suez canal rules, the Panama canal rules, it is contended, contain no specific authorization for an enemy of the United States to use the canal to the detriment of the latter's interests. It is therefore claimed by the United States that its guarantee of neutralization only refers to belligerents not enemies of the United States. Furthermore, it is added, no express provision was incorporated in the rules forbidding the United States to fortify the canal, as was done with Turkey in the case of the Suez canal.

Outstanding Significance.  
These comments are regarded as particularly significant because of the fact that the Lord Pauncefote, who drew the treaty of 1901 with Secretary of State Hay, was one of the negotiators of the treaty that provided for the Suez rules. In this connection, according to the understanding by the State department, the attitude of the British government was expressed in a memorandum by Lord Lansdowne, on August 21, 1901, communicated to Secretary Hay through Lord Pauncefote.

"I understand that by the omission of all reference to the matter of defense," he said, "the United States government desires to reserve the power of taking measures to protect the canal at any rate when the United States may be at war, from destruction or damage at the hands of an enemy or enemies."

The American government, it is claimed here, has been openly acting on the theory that it had the right to fortify the canal.

### SHERMAN AT OKLAHOMA CITY

Vice President Sees Signs of Metropolis of New State and Will Speak Tonight.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 3.—Oklahoma City turned out its thousands this morning to greet the second official of the United States, who concludes in this city the tour which began one week ago today in Clinton, Ill.

The program began in the usual manner. A delegation of Oklahoma City citizens, headed by Dennis T. Flynn, former territorial delegate to congress, and Secretary Dodson of the republican state committee, went to El Reno today and came back in the private car with Vice President Sherman.

At the depot here there was a great throng, central in which was Grant post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic.

### Bryan Sees Good Chance For Democrats

Nebraskan Says His Party Has Fine Opportunity to Elect Majority of Next Congress.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—William Jennings Bryan arrived in Kansas City this morning and this afternoon delivered a message to the people of the state at Independence, Mo. In an interview here Mr. Bryan said today:

"The democratic opportunity to carry the next congress is good, and there are more reasons for it. In the first place, the carrying out of the tariff law is a growth in the democratic policies. That is the most substantial basis for it. Second, the republican party is divided, and in each district there is opposition to the republican candidate who either has been a standpatter or a insurgent, has the disadvantage of the division of the republican party. And the democrats have a fine opportunity to elect the next president if they have the next congress, which it now seems probable will provide the next congress puts through satisfactory measures."

### Taft Starts on Trip to St. Paul

No Stop Will Be Made Either Way and President Will Be Back in Beverly Wednesday.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 3.—President Taft is off this afternoon on a 3,000 mile journey to deliver an address before the National Conservation congress at St. Paul Monday morning. No stops are scheduled either going or returning and Mr. Taft will be back in Beverly late Wednesday afternoon. The president has prepared his St. Paul speech with much care. He has devoted more pains and study to it than to any of his recent speeches, and it will stand as defining accurately and finally his position on the great subject of conservation. Mr. Taft recently cancelled all of his speaking engagements in two weeks save this one. Colonel Roosevelt is to be in St. Paul on Tuesday, but will not meet the president, as Mr. Taft will leave for Beverly Monday evening.

### Hobble Skirt May Cause Death

Young Woman in New York Falls Down Stairs and is Suffering with Brain Concussion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Suffering with concussion of the brain as a result of a fall while wearing a hobble skirt, Marion Stone, a girl in her teens, is in a critical condition today in a local hospital. Miss Stone, who is a member of a theatrical company giving her performances in an uptown theater, stumbled while descending a flight of stairs leading from her dressing room in the theater late last night. She fell nearly the entire length of the staircase, striking on her head at the landing below. Her recovery is doubtful.

### MISS KERENS IS MARRIED

Daughter of American Ambassador at Vienna is Bride of George Hamilton Colket.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Miss Gladys Kerens of St. Louis, Mo., the youngest daughter of Richard C. Kerens, American ambassador at Vienna, and George Hamilton Colket, Philadelphia, son of the late George H. Colket, were married at noon today in the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Herons Quay in Sussex.

Only the members of the two families were present. These included Ambassador and Mrs. Kerens, Father Bert officiated. Miss Mary Duryell Kenna, a niece of the bride, was bridesmaid, and C. Stevenson Hubbard of Philadelphia was best man.

A wedding breakfast was served at The Rocks Bar's Head, Sussex, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dudley Kenna.

### Kansas Minister Who Comes to a Leading Omaha Pulpit

The Rev. Mr. Frank M. Lynch, who will arrive in Omaha in several weeks from Topeka, Kan., to exchange pulpits with the Rev. Mr. Frank L. Loveland of the First Methodist church, has had a notable career.

Dr. Lynch is expected to become pastor of the local church in about three weeks. The clergyman is a Virginian by birth. He joined the West Virginia conference in 1881, and has been a member of five different conferences since.

Dr. Lynch was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university. He has traveled widely in this country, Canada, and Mexico, has made two tours of Europe and has once toured Palestine and the lands of the Mediterranean sea.

### WABASH ROAD HAS FIGURES TO SHOW

Contents Before Interstate Commerce Commission that Expenses Have Been Increased.

NET EARNINGS ARE CUT DOWN  
Thomas Tobin Shows that Railroad is Losing Business.

CLAIMS EXPENSES INCREASED  
Compiling and Printing Tariffs Something Exceedingly Costly.

HEARING ADJOURNED TO SEPT. 19  
Shippers Suggest to President Taft that Case Should Be Heard by All Members of the Commission.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The freight rate hearing before the Interstate Commerce commission examiners in which the railroad operating in western territory are seeking to justify a proposed increase in freight rates on certain commodities, adjourned here today to September 19, when the remainder of the railroads will put in testimony. The adjournment was to permit Chief Examiner Brown to prepare for the hearing of the case of the eastern railroads, who are to present their evidence and arguments in New York beginning September 7, and because some of the western roads are not fully prepared to continue the present hearing.

The Wabash railroad was the last company to introduce evidence and its auditor, Thomas J. Tobin, concluded his testimony just before the adjournment. Mr. Tobin offered in evidence a series of tabulations touching the financial conditions of the road. He declared that one item of expense which had increased was the cost of compiling, printing and publishing the tariffs of the road. "In 1905 and 1906," said Mr. Tobin, "the road spent \$25,000 for this purpose and in 1909 and 1910 the Wabash spent for that purpose \$75,548. Taxes paid by the Wabash railroad," Mr. Tobin said, "were \$67,327, in 1909, and \$94,990 in 1910."

Another table introduced by the witness gave the total operating revenue and the operating expenses of the road as follows: Total operating revenue, 1905, \$24,698,000; 1909, \$28,886,055. Total operating expense, 1905, \$19,679,923; 1909, \$20,500,220. Net operating revenue, 1905, \$5,018,077; 1909, \$8,385,835.

Before the adjournment Attorney Alford announced the shippers had selected an accountant to examine the books and records of the Wabash railroad company and thanked the railroad for the courtesy offered when Comptroller Nay was a witness for the Rock Island road and the question of the connection of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company was discussed.

The Illinois Manufacturers' association, through its secretary, John M. Glenn, today sent a telegram to President Taft commenting on the rate hearing and saying: "Without questioning the integrity or the ability of the able jurist to whom the case has been assigned, we feel that it would inspire more confidence and be more just to the great mass of shippers and consumers if the full commission would conduct the investigation."

The closing hours of the hearing were marked by a complete absence of the tense feeling which for days has occasioned frequent clashes.

### RIOTING AT BARI, ITALY

Mob Attacks Sanitary Office Because of Order Prohibiting Eating of Fish.

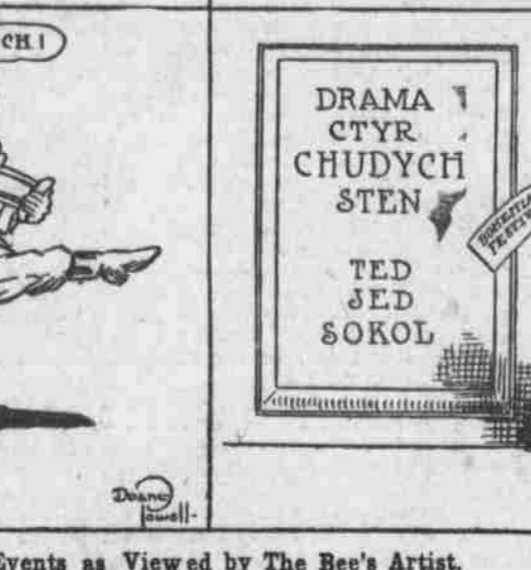
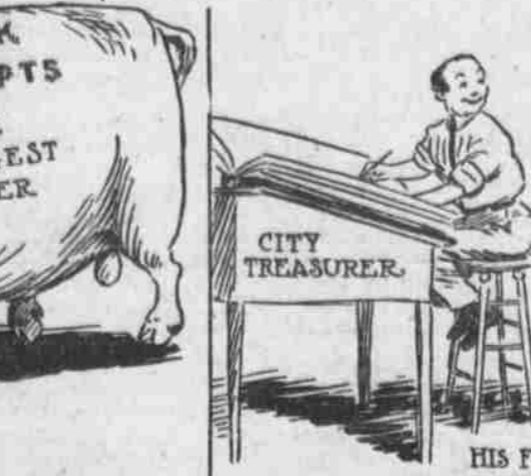
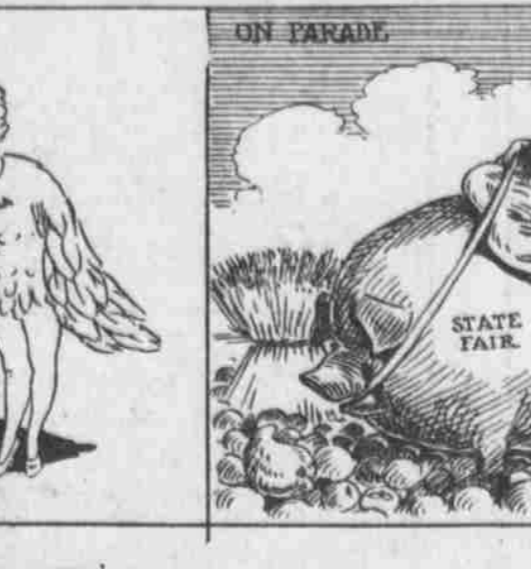
BARLETTA, Italy, Sept. 3.—Following the promulgation of an ordinance prohibiting the eating of fish because of the cholera scare at Bari, thirty-three miles west of here, today a mob of 2,000 persons attacked and wrecked the local sanitary office and beat the employes. Carbineers interfered and in dispersing the rioters wounded twenty-three persons.



DR. FRANK M. LYNCH.

He will depart from this city about the same time Dr. Lynch departs from Topeka. The cause of the exchange is given as being the wish of both pastors to take up a new field, with the idea of being able to do more forceful work and benefit themselves and their congregations to a higher degree.

### Coming and Going in Omaha



Local Events as Viewed by The Bee's Artist.

### EAST AND WEST JOIN HANDS

Anna Morgan and Judge Lindsay Labor to Uplift New York Girls.

ELABORATE PROGRAM OUTLINED  
Plan Contemplates Founding of a Home Where Women May Enjoy Comfort at a Moderate Price.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Interested primarily in helping poor, but ambitious men and women, Miss Anna Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, has had her endeavors focused to definite action by the aid of Miss Vera Fitch, the California girl who tried to commit suicide by shooting herself at the Hotel Astor through her failure to win literary renown.

The case of Miss Fitch has ramifying elements which are in accord with an elaborate program which Miss Morgan has outlined. Miss Morgan's idea is to help young girls who are led into New York through ambition to shine in the realm of literature, art or music.

Many sad cases have been brought to public attention where girls have been lured to New York as the goal of achievement. New York to them has seemed the goal, and they, like moths, have fluttered into the flame while trying to win distinction in their accepted lines of endeavor.

Miss Morgan's Plan.  
It is said by friends that Miss Morgan has in contemplation the establishment of a bureau in this city which may be sought by ambitious girls to learn the intrinsic worth of their labors.

It has also been suggested, but not confirmed, that Miss Morgan may seek the advice and kindly counsel of Judge Ben Lindsay of Colorado before putting into complete consummation her plan to help poor girls.

### Rebellion in Nueva Vizcaya Ends Quickly

Simeon Mandac is Seized by People He Tried to Incite and His Followers are Dispersed.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—The uprising in Nueva Vizcaya led by Simeon Mandac, former governor of Ilocos Norte, collapsed today when Mandac, who had been seized by the people of the province among whom he had sought to stir up trouble, was turned over to the constabulary.

A few of Mandac's right-hand men also were arrested, and his other followers dispersed. It is estimated that the band of outlaws originally numbered 800, but it dwindled soon to 200, and these had but few arms.

An interesting feature of the uprising was the co-operation of the natives in running down the disturbers. Mandac will now probably serve the fourteen years' imprisonment sentence which has been hanging over him since conviction for killing a prisoner while he was governor.

### Omaha Boy Now Making History in the Philippines

Colonel Wallace Taylor, commanding the Philippine constabulary, and just now busy in making a little more history in the islands, is an Omaha boy from first to last.

He was a member of the Thurston Rifles, when that splendid company went to Memphis and won the Galveston cup, the proud emblem of supremacy at drill and military efficiency, which was the only time a company from north of Mason and Dixon's line ever held the unduped championship of the United States. He rose from the ranks and had served in all the grades, until he was in command of the company at the breaking out of the war with Spain and the Thurston Rifles, company I of the First Nebraska, was sent to the Philippines. It was Major Taylor who went back from the year's campaign with the insurgents, and it was Major Taylor who went back again with the United States volunteers for another round at the struggle of subduing the rebellious bands of native warriors. Major Taylor resigned from the service at the formation of the Philippine constabulary, and was made colonel and placed in command of that organization. He was given a most difficult task in the way of making soldiers and efficient peace officers out of the raw material afforded by the islands. This he has accomplished most satisfactorily, having now an organization that is highly commended for its efficiency and discipline. Colonel Taylor has seen much active service since he left the army for on his force has fallen the burden of maintaining order in the districts that are supposed to be pacified. The present outbreak is that of a band of outlaws, headed by a former governor, who is a fugitive from justice. No word has been sent through since the an-

### ROOSEVELT SAYS TAFT PLAN GOOD

Ex-President Endorses Tariff Commission and Foreign Tariff Negotiations.

LAW IN INTEREST OF WORKMEN  
Believes United States Stands Firmly Committed to Protection.

REFERS TO PAYNE-ALDRICH ACT  
Dissatisfaction Over it, He Says, Lies with System of Making.

SIMILAR ADDRESS AT SIOUX FALLS  
Colonel Talks to Huge Crowd in South Dakota City, Where Applause So Deafening He Can Hardly Proceed.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 2.—Ex-President Roosevelt today broke his silence in regard to the Taft administration. He heartily commended one phase of it, although he said nothing which could be construed as a reference to the administration as a whole. He confined himself to the work which President Taft has done for the establishment of the principle of regulating the tariff through a commission, and to the president's success in conducting negotiations with foreign powers for the application of the new tariff law.

Colonel Roosevelt also outlined clearly his position in regard to the tariff. He reiterated his belief in the need of regulation of duties by means of a commission, and declared that the tariff should be in the interests of the workingmen, and not for the benefit of a comparatively few wealthy men.

"I believe in such a measure of protection as will utilize the cost of production here and abroad. That is, as will equalize the labor cost," said the former president, "supervision of the workings of the law as will make certain that the protected industry gives that difference to the men that we are most anxious to protect, the workingmen, and if I find it is not giving it, I would take up the tariff duty from that particular thing."

System of Tariff Making.  
Colonel Roosevelt made ten speeches on the tariff today. The first one, delivered at Sioux Falls, Ia., contained his reference to the Taft administration. In a second speech, made here late this afternoon, he amplified his views on the tariff, declaring that although the Payne-Aldrich law had given rise to grave dissatisfaction, he lay with the system under which the tariff laws are made, rather than with the men who make them.

It was in the presence of Senators Doolittle and Hubbard of Iowa and Martin of South Dakota that the former president made the first statement concerning the Taft administration that has passed his lips since the day of his return from Africa, eleven weeks ago today. Colonel Roosevelt chose a state where the insurgent movement is strong, and which has given him remarks at length concerning the tariff, and took the opportunity thus presented to declare himself in regard to a phase of the administration's work which met his approval.

The colonel passed through parts of four states today, and everywhere along the line of travel he was received by enthusiastic crowds. Starting from Omaha early in the day, he crossed into Iowa, and thence a corner of Minnesota, into South Dakota. The people turned out with hands and flags to welcome him, and he made speech after speech from the rear platform, telling his hearers about his political ideals and his views as to good citizenship.

Mr. Barnes is Delicous.  
Colonel Roosevelt read with interest today the statement issued yesterday by William Barnes, jr., of Albany, criticizing him for his western speeches, which Mr. Barnes said, "have started all thoughtful men and impressed them with the danger which lies in his political associations."

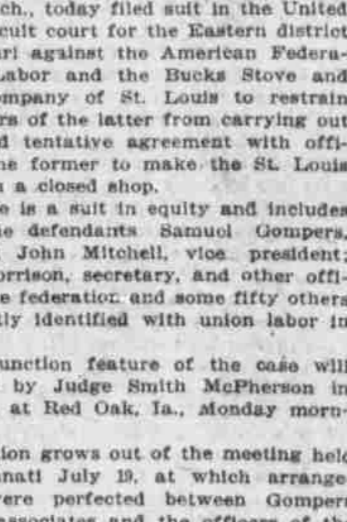
"I think there is something perfectly delicious," said the colonel, "in the idea of Mr. Barnes flying to the defense of the supreme court and righteousness."

At Sioux City he left his car to speak in a baseball park, which was not large enough to hold all the Iowans who wanted to hear him. Those who could not squeeze their way in, collected in the railroad yards to catch a glimpse of the traveler as he passed to and from the park. From some of the smaller towns, where no stop by the special train was scheduled, telegrams were sent ahead, telling Colonel Roosevelt that the people were waiting at the station, and he stopped for a few minutes to talk and shake hands. The people who had one or more miles brought them all along, and the colonel never failed to speak about them, and urge the duty of attention to "the crop of children."

The people of Sioux Falls had made great preparations to receive Colonel Roosevelt, and the plans went through with a dash which kept the colonel busy. People from many miles around came to this city to attend the celebration. The streets were a mass of waving flags and bunting, and pictures of Roosevelt filled the windows and floated from wires hung across the roadways. Indians dressed in all their gay finery, mingled with the crowds of holiday-makers.

There was a parade at Sioux Falls as soon as Colonel Roosevelt arrived. The crowd almost swamped the police, and it cheered continually as hard as it could. After the parade the colonel was taken to a huge circus tent, which had been set up in a square in the middle of the city, to make his speech. There is an auditorium in Sioux Falls which holds 3,000 persons, but there were several times that number who wanted to hear the speech. The rows of seats which extended up the canvas covering of the big tent were filled, and crowds surged in to center their eyes on the colonel, who stood high above them on a platform. When he appeared on the platform a roar of cheers burst out which lasted for several minutes, and it took him a good deal longer than he had expected to make his speech, because the people spent almost as much time in cheering as they did in listening.

Test of Sioux Falls Speech.  
Colonel Roosevelt's speech at Sioux City, in which he referred to the Taft administration was written on the train this morn-



COLONEL WALLACE TAYLOR.