

**METCALFE BOLTS  
MAYOR DAHLMAN**

Associate Editor of Mr. Bryan's Paper Declines to Support Democratic Candidate.

**COMES OUT FOR C. H. ALDRICH**

Defeated Senatorial Candidate Sends Him Letter.

**INSISTS ON PICKING HIS MAN**

Lincoln Man Claims Liquor Question is Only Issue in State.

**MR. BRYAN SAYS NOTHING YET**

Fact that His Associate Editor Has Taken This Stand Taken to Mean Editor Himself Will Follow Suit.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Richard L. Metcalfe today sent to C. H. Aldrich, republican nominee for governor, a letter offering his services to the David City candidate. In his letter, Mr. Metcalfe says the democratic nominee was named by republicans and that if he is to follow a republican leadership he prefers to pick his man. Metcalfe insists that the only issue in the liquor question in this campaign is the liquor question in this campaign and that the election of Dahlman means turning the state government over to the persons who control the liquor traffic.

Mr. Bryan has nothing to say on the question, but the fact that his associate editor has come out for Aldrich is taken to indicate that he will do the same thing and also insist upon his endorsement at the hands of the popular state committee next Friday.

The Metcalfe letter is as follows: "LINCOLN, Sept. 17, 1910.—Hon. Chester H. Aldrich, David City, Neb., Dear Sir: I intend to give you my support in your candidacy for the office of governor of Nebraska. I have known your opponent, Mr. James C. Dahlman, for more than twenty years and would not join in any personal disparagement of him. On the contrary I respect him for certain sterling qualities I know him to possess. But his nomination was secured through the active and notorious interference in the democratic primaries of the liquor interests and he represents, admittedly, everything the liquor interests desire in the way of legislation. He promises to approve a bill repealing the 8 o'clock closing law and to veto a county option bill and in every way stands as the frank, outspoken champion of the most obnoxious of all the special interests.

"It would be difficult to make an issue clearer than the one that has been forced upon the people of Nebraska through the bold and undisguised edit of the liquor trust. It is a bigger question than 8 o'clock closing and a more important one than county option. Beside it the personality of candidates sink into insignificance. Shall the people of Nebraska surrender political power into the keeping of the liquor trust; shall the put the stamp of approval upon a governor who dared to go counter to its wishes? That is the issue as I understand it.

"I respect every man's opinion on this question, but I am unable to see it in any other light than that a vote for Mr. Dahlman is a vote to deliver Nebraska into the mercenary keeping of an institution that is responsible for too many tears and too much sorrow to be entrusted with the government of this great state.

"As a democrat who from boyhood days has served his party, I am not to be surprised that you would even temporarily separate me from party organization. But the democratic primaries recently held were controlled by republicans, voting under the leadership of the liquor interests, rather than by democrats. And we must follow republican leadership then I prefer to choose the sort of republican leadership I am to have.

"In the exercise of this privilege I choose you as my candidate for governor and I am at your service. Yours truly, RICHARD L. METCALFE."

**NORTON LETTER SENT TO DEPARTMENT HEADS**

Indications that it Outlines Policy of Administration on All Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Indications multiply that the letter written by Charles D. Norton, secretary to the president, to an unnamed Iowa politician, is an expression of the policy of President Taft to be followed out by the various departments of the government in their attitude in matters of patronage towards all republicans, whether they be insurgent or regular.

**LA FOLLETTE WILL NOT SAY**

Wisconsin Senator Refuses to Declare Whether He Will Submit to Operation.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 17.—Attempts today to secure from Senator La Follette confirmation or denial of the report that he will go to Rochester, Minn., to consult physicians regarding his physical ailments proved futile. Senator La Follette was in his office, but Colonel Hansen, his private secretary, refused to allow him to be disturbed. To all outward appearances the senator is in excellent health.

**Chicago Census  
Figures Given as  
2,185,283**

Increase is 486,706, or 28.7 Per Cent, as Compared with 1,698,575 Ten Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The population of Chicago is 2,185,283, an increase of 486,706, or 28.7 per cent, as compared with 1,698,575 in 1900.

The increase, however, was not so great proportionately as it was in the decade of 1890-1900. Then it was 54.4 per cent.

The population of New Orleans is 329,075, an increase of 51,271, or 15.4 per cent, as compared with 277,804 in 1900.

While New Orleans' growth during the past decade was only slightly below her percentage of increase of the past decade the Crescent City, through the more rapid growth of other cities in the 1900s, loses its position of fifth in the list of the country's largest cities and now occupies fifteenth position. Detroit, with a 62 per cent increase, Milwaukee with 51 per cent and Newark, N. J., with 41.2 per cent, all have surpassed ahead of New Orleans, in the number of inhabitants.

Holyoke, Mass., has 37,730 people, an increase of 12,618, or 33.2 per cent, as compared with 25,112 in 1900.

Lowell, Mass., has 106,294 people, an increase of 11,255, or 10.6 per cent, as compared with 95,039 in 1900.

Pittsfield, Mass., has 22,122 people, an increase of 10,255, or 47.5 per cent, as compared with 11,867 in 1900.

**CENSUS OF LARGER CITIES**

Twenty-Nine Show Growth of More Than Three Millions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The second bulletin of the census showing the growth of cities was issued today. Of the thirty-eight cities which in 1900 had a population of 100,000 and more, twenty-four are given, and to these are added five which have attained the 100,000 mark during the past decade. The aggregate population of these twenty-nine cities now is 11,596,819, as against 10,276,012 in 1900 and 7,904,140 in 1900. The absolute growth between 1890 and 1900 amounted to 2,372,672, between 1900 and 1910 to 3,692,677.

The percentages of increase for this aggregate population show very little change in the rate of growth during the two decades, being for the earlier one 33.3 per cent and for the later 31.2 per cent. The fact is noted that the high rate of increase is not confined to any one geographical section.

Of the seven cities whose rate exceeded 40 per cent, two, Newark, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn., are eastern; one, Atlanta, is southern; and four, Detroit, Denver, Kansas City and Columbus, are western. Of the two cities with the lowest rate, one is eastern and the other is western.

Regarding upon the facts presented the bulletin says: "The rates of increase for Atlanta, Detroit, Denver and Kansas City must be regarded as phenomenally high, but even more extraordinary is the high percentage for twenty-eight cities in the middle of the country, and in fact exceeded only by the rates of seven cities. The New York City rate, moreover, has been maintained at its present high point for two decades, and may therefore be regarded as a normal rate for that city."

"Fifty-four cities of between 25,000 and 100,000 are given, showing an aggregate population of 2,723,486, as against 1,901,706 in 1900, a gain of 821,780, or a rate of 42.7 per cent. Of these fifty-four cities, thirty-one show a higher rate of increase for the last decade than for the previous one. So far, no decrease is noted in any of the cities."

**Diplomats See  
Base Ball Game  
in Germany**

Colony Nine at Berlin Defeats American Medicals by Score of 12 to 10 for Women's Club.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The annual base ball game for the benefit of the American Women's club was played today. The Colony nine beating the American medicals by a score of 12 to 10. Among those who witnessed the game were Dr. Hill, the American ambassador, American Consul General Thackara and Mrs. Thackara, the German ambassador and Count Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington.

**Lincoln Man Whose Essay  
Won in National Contest**

C. L. Williams, general agent of the Mid-West Life insurance company of Lincoln, who has just distinguished himself by winning the cup for the best essay given by the National Life Underwriters' association, is now in Nebraska. Mr. Williams has been in the state something over a year, but in that time he has risen from the position of local agent of the company, which he now represents at Norfolk, to general agent, located at Lincoln. Four months of the time Mr. Williams has been in Nebraska he spent in Omaha as agent of the company.

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**Mayor Gaynor  
Takes Notice  
of Convention**

New York's Executive Says He Will Soon Deliberate on Whether He Will Run for Governor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Mayor Gaynor's first word as to his attitude toward the movement to nominate him for governor was received here today. In a letter to Frank Dick, secretary of the Saratoga county democratic convention, who had informed him of the resolution adopted by the convention endorsing him for the democratic nomination for governor, the mayor replied: "I thank you for your letter and the resolution which you enclose. I shall have to carefully consider the matter in the near future."

**LORIMER BEFORE  
THE COMMITTEE**

Investigation Into Election of Illinois Senator to Begin in Chicago Tuesday Morning.

**FELLOW SENATORS SIT AS JUDGES**

Three Republicans and Three Democrats Constitute the Court.

**WITNESSES ARE TO BE CALLED**

Great Latitude Given and Bribery Charges Will Be Gone Into.

**HOLSTLAW IS TO TELL HIS STORY**

Lee O'Neill Browne Has Been Notified to Appear and Tell His Side of the Story to the Six Senators.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Members of the senatorial committee which will investigate the election of United States Senator William Lorimer will begin their sessions here next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the Congress hotel. They will go into the bribery charges much further than it is possible to do in a court trial.

The committee is empowered to summon witnesses and to administer oaths. The evidence given will have as much force and be entitled to the same consideration as in a criminal court. There probably will be more latitude, however, in the examination of witnesses.

Senator Lorimer will be represented before the committee by counsel, but he said today he hadn't determined who his lawyers would be. It is understood that former Judge Elbridge Haney, who appeared in the arguments preliminary to the first trial of Lee O'Neill Browne, will have charge of the senator's case.

Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan is chairman of the investigating committee and the other members are Senators W. B. Heyburn, Idaho; Robert J. Gamble, South Dakota, and William P. Dillingham, Vermont, republicans; and Senators J. B. Frazer, Tennessee; Johnston, Alabama, and Paynter, Kentucky, democrats.

It is reported that all the leading members of the bi-partisan combine which elected Mr. Lorimer have been summoned to appear before the committee, and in addition to these, all the democrats who have confessed they were paid for their votes will be called as witnesses. In this hearing the evidence of Senator D. W. Holstlaw will be received, whereas it could not be offered in the Browne trial.

Holstlaw says he was paid \$2500 by Senator Broderick for his vote on the senatorship and Broderick is under indictment for bribery. That will make four democratic members of the legislature who will testify in support of the charges that corruption was used in the election.

Another point of interest will be the affidavit assumed by Lee O'Neill Browne. He did not go on the stand as a witness in either of his trials, but he will be given a chance to tell his side of the story to the senatorial committee, for it is said he has been summoned as a witness.

The members of the committee are expected to arrive here some time Monday, and it is believed their hearings will continue two weeks or longer.

**Teachers Declare Selves  
Female Educators of Chicago Turn  
Down Union Labor Proposition.**

Request for Support is Rejected and Returned. After Which Mrs. Potter Suggests Getting Busy.

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"What is their platform?" asked one of the teachers. When this document was read and without a single allusion to woman or woman's suffrage, there was a chorus of exclamations.

"Where do we benefit by this?" asked one young woman.

"The idea," exclaimed a second. "They want our support, but would fail to give us any recognition."

"Send it back without action," suggested a third, and this was unanimously agreed upon.

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"It is time to stop talking and turn to work that is real, but it you must talk, let it be with some definite aim. What may be considered prophecy on the lips of a seer like the late Susan B. Anthony becomes a rant when voiced in a period of real, systematic organization."

"The suffrage movement has passed beyond the propaganda stage, and sensational methods of trying to get the ballot will not avail. Get down to real work, organize on rational lines, in districts or precincts, and let the evolution come from within. Let it be educational, and work not alone for suffrage, but for the general uplift, if you wish success."

Mrs. Potter spoke of the influence the teacher had upon the building of character through her relation to the youth, and said that under the old system there was a danger of educating children to a double standard of morals and manners. "The drawing of a distinction between professions and trades was bad, but happily was disappearing, and toil was respected, adding:

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**Coming and Going in Omaha**

VERY BECOMING!

ALL WELCOME DISTINGUISHED VISITOR!

BACK AGAIN

GETTING READY

THE NEW PROFESSOR

Local Events as View ed by The Bee's Artist.

TEACHERS DECLARE SELVES  
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Petition for  
Dissolution of  
Sugar Trust

Papers Will Be Filed in New York  
Next Week—Action Independent  
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DEADWOOD'S BUDGET.  
DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—At an adjourned meeting of the city council the annual budget for expenses was passed. This amounts to \$45,510 for the coming year. Of this about \$25,000 will be raised by general taxation, the rest coming from license tax, water rent, etc. The salaries of the city attorney and city auditor were raised \$20 each, but the council declined to raise the salary of the single night policeman employed here.

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The military experts are unanimous in the opinion that the air machines are destined not only to play an important role in future wars, but to greatly modify if not revolutionize army strategy.

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Relative Merits Discussed.  
Regarding the relative merits of the aer-plane and the dirigible opinions differ, but the consensus of opinion appears to be that as each supplements the other, a combination of both is necessary. The aeroplane demonstrated its superiority in the matter of speed, invulnerability, independence of wind and weather, while its portability avoids the necessity of housing, but, at the same time, the excessive speed of the machines is a drawback, as it makes

(Continued on Second Page.)

**Noted English Astronomer  
Visits With Father Rigge**

Delegated to the great convention of solar astronomers at Mount Wilson, Cal., Rev. A. L. Cortie, director of the observatory at Manchester, England, was a distinguished visitor in Omaha last week.

Father Cortie stopped over one day in the city as the guest of Father Rigge of Creighton university, while on his way eastward from the convention.

The English astronomer will be in the limelight of the world next year as one of the foremost investigators of astronomical phenomena, when he heads an expedition to the Friendly Islands. The project will have a large party in his charge to observe the total eclipse of the sun in April. The corona, or eclipse, will be a mere incident of but three and one-half minutes duration, but it is deemed of such importance that the British government will send the astronomer half way round the world to see it.

His party will make the trip on a British warship, and will take actual observations, with photographs, on the island of Vavau of the Friendly group.

Vavau is the only point at which a full view of the phenomena can be had, as the island lies directly in the path of the forthcoming shadow.

Father Cortie gave an interesting interview while in the city. He took occasion to say that America has one of the great observatories in the world at Mount Wilson.

He said the convention was the best the International Union of Solar Astronomers has ever held. There were an enormous number of delegates from nearly every civilized country in the world. The purpose of the gathering was to classify and systematize the work of solar research so that

**ROOSEVELT TALKS  
NEW NATIONALISM**

In His Speech at Syracuse the Colonel Goes Deeper Into the Subject, Explaining Details.

**DEFENDS CRITICISM OF CANALS**

Would Meet Problems as They Were Met by Lincoln.

**PUT ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE**

They Are the Ones to Decide the Fate of the New Ideas.

**GOOD WORDS FOR THE PRESIDENT**

Says Taft Has Served the Country Honorably in All of the Many Positions that He Has Filled.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Theodore Roosevelt returned to the defense of his new nationalism today, as was specifically indicated in the title of his address at the state fair here. "The New Nationalism and the Old Morality," he reiterated, "means nothing but an application to new conditions of certain old and fundamental moralities. It means an invitation to meet the new problems of the present day in precisely the same spirit in which Lincoln and the men of their day met the new problems."

To his critics, he put this issue. "Is any party willing to take the other side of the propositions of which complaint is made? If so, it would be good to have the issue before the people, for in the end the people would most certainly decide in favor of the principles embodied in the new nationalism because otherwise this country could no longer claim to be a true republic, a true democracy."

Criticism of Court Defended.  
The speaker followed with a justification of his attacks on the supreme court of the United States. He chose two arguments—one, that in his criticisms he had merely condoned the minority opinions of the court itself, the other, that he had, in his criticism, merely the example of Abraham Lincoln, who, he said, had been far more outspoken than he himself had ever been, and the example of President Taft from whom, whose utterances fifteen years ago in favor of public criticism of the courts he quoted.

"Take for instance," he continued, "what I said in reference to two decisions of the supreme court. One decision was in the Holstlaw sugar case, in which, according to the dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan, the judgment of the court placed the public, so far as national power is concerned, the only power which could be effective, entirely at the mercy of the combinations which arbitrarily control the price of articles purchased to be transported from one state to another state."

"I merely took the view which the learned justice had taken in his dissenting opinion. Those who criticize me are also criticizing a justice of the supreme court, Mr. Harlan. Do my critics take the position that the people shall not be able to control the activities and management of these great monopolist corporations doing an interstate business. If so, let them frankly avow their position. If not, let them cease their criticism."

The other case mentioned was one prohibiting New York state to regulate hours of work in bake shops and again, the speaker said, he had based his criticism on a dissenting opinion within the court itself.

Example of Lincoln.  
"Fifty-three years ago," he continued, "Abraham Lincoln was assailed for his repeated criticisms of the supreme court in the Dred Scott case. As regards this decision, he intimated, not once, but again and again, that he held it to be not merely the right but the duty of citizens, who felt that judicial decisions were erroneous and damaging, loyally to abide by the decisions as long as they stood, but to try hard to secure their reversal, his language on one occasion being as follows:

"We do not propose to disturb the rights of property thus settled. We propose, so resisting the decision as to have it reversed if we can, and a new judicial rule established upon the subject."

He repeated this statement in slightly differing language in speech after speech. Moreover, he used very strong language about the decision, far stronger than I dream of using or than it would be proper to use about the decisions with which I now deal. But his view as to his right and duty to call attention to an erroneous decision which vitally affected the rights of the people, was, I think, entirely sound. At any rate, if I have erred in commenting as I have commented upon the decisions in question, I err in company with Abraham Lincoln. The criticism of me is perhaps well summed in the following speech of an entire public man:

"He makes war on the decisions of the supreme court. I wish to say to you, fellow citizens, that I have no war to make on that decision, or any other ever rendered by the supreme court. I am content to take that decision as it stands, delivered by the highest judicial tribunal on earth, a tribunal established by the constitution of the United States for that purpose, and hence that decision becomes the law of the land, binding on you, on me, and on every other good citizen, whether we like it or not. Hence I do not choose to go into an argument to prove, before this audience, whether or not he (the chief justice) understood the law better than Theodore Roosevelt."

Two Words Changed.  
"Now gentlemen, I have made one change in the above quotation. The last words were 'Theodore Roosevelt.' The last words were 'Abraham Lincoln,' and this attack made nearly fifty-three years ago, against Abe Lincoln, is precisely and exactly the kind of attack made upon me at the moment. Abraham Lincoln felt and professed throughout his life a constant and profound respect for the supreme court, that, of course, I feel, and that I have again and again in public speech and messages, as president of the United States, expressed. An upright judge is a higher and better public servant than any other man can possibly be, and it is a cause of pride to every American citizen that our supreme court is the most influential judicial tribunal in the entire world. I have quoted Abraham Lincoln; let me quote him again:

"We believe in obedience to and respect for the judicial department of government. We think its decision on constitutional

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