

VOL. XL—NO. 18.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1910—SEVEN SECTIONS—FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

UP TO HITCHCOCK TO SETTLE DOUBT

Publication of Edgar Howard's Evidence in Bartley Money Matter Stirs Whole State.

DEMOCRATS AWAIT THE ANSWER

Recognize that Question Vital to His Candidacy is Raised.

POPULISTS READY TO DITCH HIM

Chairman Manual Says Looks Like Charge Proved.

WORLD-HERALD POLICY RECALLED

Politicians Discuss Attacks Made on Candidates Involving Identical Issue Raised Now—Democrats Put It by Exposure.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Oct. 15.—Unless Mr. Hitchcock can make some satisfactory explanation of his connection with Joseph S. Bartley, former state treasurer, I shall call the populist state committee together to take some action.

"This was the statement of C. B. Manual, chairman of the state populist committee, who also said: 'As it looks now Mr. Howard has proven his charge, though of course I will not call the committee meeting until Mr. Hitchcock gives his side of the case.'

Dodder Buys Big Tract of Utah Land

Omaha Business Man Gets a Fine Section Under a New Ditch.

PROVO, Utah, Oct. 15.—Deeds, contracts of sale, certificates of purchase to almost 150 acres of land amounting in price to almost \$50,000, lying on or near to the United States Strawberry irrigation project all close to this city, were filed in the register's office at Provo today.

These papers represent the aggregated purchase of E. L. Dodder of Omaha.

Mr. Dodder has been making a number of investments in western lands, but on a recent visit to the west at the solicitation of W. H. Ray, the mayor of the city of Provo, and formerly a resident of Missouri, Mr. Dodder visited Provo and took automobile trip over the farm lands lying around this city, and over the Strawberry Valley irrigation project of the United States government.

The result is that Mr. Dodder has converted a very large part of his eastern holdings into cash which he is investing in property around this city.

While here Mr. Dodder declared to Mayor Ray that he believed that Provo and the territory immediately tributary to this city will show the most wonderful increase in population, land values and wealth within the next few years of any city in the inter-mountain west.

"I believe," said Mr. Dodder, "that Provo will rapidly come to be a city of at least 25,000 people. I am confident that if the people of Omaha and of our section were as well informed concerning the wealth and opportunities of this inter-mountain west as I am that you would literally have trainloads of home-seekers and investors pouring into the gates of your city every day in the year. I believe this so firmly and I am so confident that the spread of this information is only a question of time, that I am investing my money at Provo and in the Utah valley, because I am certain of doubling within a short time every dollar that I put here."

Mr. Dodder has returned to Omaha and before returning expressed his intention of making other investments either for himself or his friends in this section.

Census Padded in Pacific Coast Cities is Charge

Director Durand Gives Out Statement Alleging Gross Effort to Pad Returns in West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Census Director Durand tonight gave out a statement charging a gross effort to pad the census returns of Tacoma, Wash., and other cities, including Seattle and Aberdeen, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Minneapolis, Boise, Idaho, and Fort Smith, Ark.

The population of Tacoma, Wash., in accordance with the figures of the thirteenth census is 32,972, an increase of 4,258, or 13 1/2 per cent over 27,714 in 1900.

Giving out the figures for Tacoma, Director Durand issued a statement to the effect that originally the enumerators padded to the extent of 23,296 names and a second enumeration was necessary.

Several days after two small boys had complained over the loss of an identical wheel, and following by a few hours the report of a third that he had been robbed of it, the first two boys came into the police station Saturday contending ownership and were arrested.

The boys were arrested, Carl Ferguson, 12 years old, 314 North Seventeenth street, was the first to report his loss. The detectives recovered the wheel for him the next day. Two days later Abe Savak, 14 years old, complained that he lost a wheel and described the same bicycle.

The lads met each other on the street Saturday and had a heated argument over the bicycle, finally ending up at the station, each asking the other's arrest. Meantime the police had heard from Tommie Kinsey, another lad of 206 1/2 Fourth street, and the result was the arrest of both warning lads.

Two Accidents at Seward. SEWARD, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram)—Alex Haine had half of his right hand torn off yesterday in a grain elevator. Peter Gerkin, another farmer, had a shoulder blade broken by falling under a heavy wagon.

Man Who Brought a Big Convention Home with Him

Getting an interview from F. S. Cowgill, president of the Omaha Grain exchange, is no easy feat; getting Mr. Cowgill to go so far as to talk about himself is almost an impossibility.

DOLLIVER DIES OF HEART TROUBLE

United States Senator Passes Away at Home in Fort Dodge After Week's Illness.

END COMES AT EIGHT

Famous Republican Leader Succumbs Suddenly to His Disease.

WAS NATIVE OF WEST VIRGINIA

First Political Office Representative from Tenth Iowa District.

SERVED TEN YEARS IN SENATE

First Appointed to Fill Vacancy Caused by Death of J. H. Gear—Twice Re-elected by His District.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram)—Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver died here this evening about a o'clock of dilation of the heart.

The senator has been confined to his bed for about a week. His illness followed an attack of stomach trouble and while his family knew his condition was serious, still the critical nature of his illness was scarcely appreciated outside the immediate family circle.

Senator Dolliver has been a constant worker all his life and during his recent illness, which resulted in calling off his campaign dates, Mrs. Dolliver said he had not had a vacation in thirty-five years.

Sketch of His Life.

Senator Dolliver was born near Kingwood, Va., now in West Virginia, February 6, 1838. In 1857 he was graduated from the West Virginia university, being admitted to the bar three years later. Senator Dolliver never held a public office until he was elected to the Fifty-first congress as representative from the Tenth Iowa district. He was a member of the house in the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses.

Recent Visit to Omaha.

Senator Dolliver added to his long list of friends in Omaha last month when he was here on the occasion of the visit of Theodore Roosevelt to this city. He was at the station to meet Mr. Roosevelt, having just arrived from a trip through Iowa and remained all day, being a guest of Omaha along with the former president.

In the evening he visited the den and witnessed the initiation ceremony and was called upon to make a talk by the delegates of the thousands present. He responded in his most happy vein and made a most decided hit, as always, with his witty remarks.

Three Lads in Odd Quarrel

Two Report Theft of Same Wheel, Meet and Come to Station and Third Causes Arrest.

Name of Church Will Not Change

Proposition is Voted Down in House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention.

Grinnell Beats Simpson.

GRINNELL, Ia., Oct. 15.—Grinnell defeated Simpson of Indiana in a stubbornly fought game by a score of 20 to 5.

Man Who Brought a Big Convention Home with Him

Getting an interview from F. S. Cowgill, president of the Omaha Grain exchange, is no easy feat; getting Mr. Cowgill to go so far as to talk about himself is almost an impossibility.

"What do you want to write about me for?" demanded Mr. Cowgill, almost impatiently. "I am not prominent, I'd really much rather be left out of the papers."

It was suggested by Mr. Cowgill that he occupy a position of some prominence as president of the Omaha Grain exchange, and Mr. Cowgill, who really thinks the exchange a pretty important proposition, was almost tempted to deny that its presidency is a matter of much moment.

Mr. Cowgill is president of the Trans-Mississippi Grain company, one of the larger companies of Omaha, and was a director of the exchange for some years before he was elevated to the presidency. He has been in the grain business for twenty-one years, beginning when 22 years of age in his native place, Springfield, Ill.

"No, I wasn't born anywhere near the Abraham Lincoln home nor law office," said he, in answer to a question.

He began by buying grain on cars for a company there and learned the business thoroughly before he came to Omaha in 1887. His success here has not been of the spectacular kind, but has not been slow either. Although quite steady.

Mr. Cowgill is a member of the Omaha, Omaha Country and Commercial clubs, and he and Mrs. Cowgill are active in the society world. Mr. Cowgill is a horse enthusiast and so is his wife. He was active some years ago in the Horse Show association, and Mrs. Cowgill, who is an expert whip, drove her own handsome tandem

Coming and Going in Omaha

AND THEN SOME

LIVE WIRE

MERRILY WE JOG ALONG

LEVEL HEADED

VOTES FOR WHOM

MACHINE VOTE COSTS MORE

Make Elections More Expensive Outside Original Cost.

QUESTION OF PAY MONIES

Councilman Berkis Is Determined the Action of Members in Buying Additional Machines Will Not Bind City.

Fire Sweeping Over Village of Hay Springs

Reported to Be Beyond Control and Entire Business Section is Threatened.

Employees of the Railroads Win in Paris Strike

Directors of Lines Involved Agree to Grant the Minimum Wages Asked by the Men.

Omaha to Have Turkish Consulate in the Future

If you should wish to learn how to import your own Turkish cigarettes, see Charles N. Wilhelm, the about-to-be Turkish consul for the state of Nebraska.

Several articles were found last week.

They are advertised in the Lost and Found columns of The Bee from day to day.

People have learned to look for such things here.

Thousands are reading the want ads today.

Read them yourself.

Everybody reads Bee want ads.

WELLMAN BEGINS TRIP TO EUROPE

In the Airship America Start is Made from Atlantic City Early This Morning.

CREW OF EIGHT MEN ABOARD

Dirigible Floats Through the Air Like a Bird.

SOON OUT OF SIGHT IN THE FOG

Wireless Message Comes Back Telling of Progress Made.

YACHT FOLLOWS SHIP OUT TO SEA

Stock of Provisions on Board and Lifeboats Carried So that in Case of Accidents Voyagers May Escape Death.

BULLETIN.

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"We are headed due northeast, but have taken no observation and will not know our exact location until noon," it read.

The America wireless apparatus has a radius of about 100 miles.

BULLETIN.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 15.—Word was received here from the weather bureau at Washington that the West Indian hurricane is coming up the coast.

An attempt is being made by Wellman's friends to reach him and warn him to clear from the track of the storm.

BULLETIN.

ON BOARD THE AIRSHIP AMERICA, CROSSING THE ATLANTIC—4:30 p. m., Oct. 15.—The sea is smooth. We are not crowding the motors hard. Averaging about fifteen knots an hour. All going well.

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After weeks of delay, which had aroused doubt in the minds of all but the staunchest of his supporters that any real attempt would be made to start the flight, a start would be made this morning. Mein Vaniman, chief engineer, and F. Murry Simons, navigator, had paced the balloon ash throughout the night, halting their work of examination of every foot of the balloon only to look out of doors at the weather.

Shortly after midnight the wind dropped to a slow southeast breeze, followed by a settling of one of the heaviest fogs known on the coast. Friends of Vaniman who had stood by him and declared their belief that he would try either with a winch or his partner, Wellman, were overjoyed when at 4 o'clock Vaniman declared the America would leave the ground within the next few hours.

Starting on the Journey. It took more than two hours to get the airship out of the hanger with the assistance of policemen and firemen and it was 8:02 when the craft left the ground. It floated out into the fog off shore and within five minutes was lost to sight. About 1,000 persons, who had not lost faith in the expedition, saw the start.

When the airship left the ground Mr. Wellman did not know whether only a test would be made or whether the trip to Europe would be started at once. It depended on how he found things when he got into the air, he said. When he left here it was his intention to go north, following the New Jersey coast as far as New York. If he found the airship reacting to his satisfaction the conditions for the start, he intended to follow the route of steamers up to Nantucket and then turn eastward and follow the tracks of the trans-Atlantic liners across the ocean.

He expected to make every effort to keep in the steamship tracks so in case he met with accident he would be close to steamers with wireless, with which the airship is also equipped, and could be quickly rescued if the crew was compelled to take to the lifeboat attached to the America.

Crew of the Ship.

The crew aboard the America when she left the ground included Walter Wellman, Mein Vaniman, chief engineer; F. Murry Simons, navigator of the expedition; J. K. Irwin, wireless operator; and Albert Louis Lord and John Aubert, assistant engineers.

The America is a larger craft than the one in which Wellman started for the North pole. The America's gas bag is shaped like a cigar and is 23 feet long. Its width is about fifty-two feet and it is capable of lifting nearly twelve tons.

The passenger car is 126 feet long, the floor of which is a flat tank in which gasoline is stored. The America has three gasoline engines. They are in the center and are of about eighty-horsepower. Beneath the car hangs a lifeboat twenty-seven feet long to be used if the balloon is wrecked.

Strung beneath the car is a 250-foot equalizer which takes the place of a drag rope used on balloons. The equalizer consists of a long steel cable to which are attached thirty small steel tanks, each carrying seventy-five pounds of gasoline.

JOHN F. COAD PASSES AWAY

Prominent Banker and Real Estate Man Dies.

WAS ILL FOR SEVERAL DAYS

Death Brings to End Remarkable Life, in Which Early Pioneering and Adventuring Found Romantic Chapters.

After a lingering sickness of several weeks, John F. Coad, prominent in banking and real estate circles, and one of the pioneers of Nebraska, died at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 3713 Foreman street.

John F. Coad was president of the Coad Real Estate company, the Packers' National bank of South Omaha, a director of the Merchants National bank and one of the pioneers of Nebraska. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in January, 1840. When a lad of 8 years he came to America in company with his brother, Mark M., who was then 29 years old.

Shortly after the arrival of the two in America they went to Wisconsin, where they remained until John F. was 12 years old, at which time Mark moved to Des Moines and took his young brother along with him. During the year 1859 things became dull in the Iowa capital and Mark decided to strike farther west, taking with him a wagon and a pair of mules, which comprised about all of his capital. They arrived at Nebraska City and earned a living as best they could doing odd jobs with their team. They secured a contract to

Directors of Lines Involved Agree to Grant the Minimum Wages Asked by the Men.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The directors of the railroads involved in the strike agreed today to grant a minimum wage of \$1 a day to the employees of all lines running out of January and constitute the chief concession demanded by the men.

HAY SPRINGS, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram)—At an early hour this morning fire broke out in the west part of town and spread rapidly to the business section, destroying several buildings. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

At noon the fire was still burning and beyond control. The entire business section of the town is threatened.

MACHINE VOTE COSTS MORE

Make Elections More Expensive Outside Original Cost.

QUESTION OF PAY MONIES

Councilman Berkis Is Determined the Action of Members in Buying Additional Machines Will Not Bind City.

Figures compiled from bills for last year's general election on file in the office of the county clerk show that it will cost the city of Omaha more to hold an election in November with voting machines than without them, excluding altogether from consideration the initial cost of the machines, (some left over from last year), (some left over from last year), (some left over from last year).

The following items are excluded because the expense would be the same no matter which method it used: Tables and chairs for clerks and judges, delivery supplies, poll books and covers, clerk's stationery and lights, which must be provided for either machines or booths.

The bills for the general election of 1909 which were paid for things necessary in a voting machine election are on record as follows, figured for fifty-seven instead of fifty-four precincts:

Charter labels at \$1.50..... \$102.00
Charts, (some left over from last year)..... 100.00
Wages of inspectors and auditors..... 57.75
Seals and envelopes and instructions..... 45.00
Hanging machinery, and from booths..... 122.30
Carpenter's bill for railing around machines..... 200.00
Total..... \$367.05

Printed Ballots for Schools. Added to this is the expense caused by the fact that the school board has decided to use printed ballots and the booths will have to be constructed for use whether the voting is done on them or not. This will amount to something more than \$400, judging by the \$312 spent in the last occasion, making the total cost of the election, if machines are used, \$1,360.

An itemized account of the expenses of a ballot election is given, made up of estimates by the clerk of the county clerk's office and based upon the average expenses of past years.

The expense of printing ballots will not be large because the county pays for everything except the cost of printing upon the ballots the candidates for water board and school board. The average cost of ballots during the last five years has been \$150 per thousand.

Ballots, 6,000 at \$2.50 per 1,000..... \$150.00
Paper ballot boxes..... 30.00
Putting up stalls..... 212.00
Total..... \$392.00

By these figures it is demonstrated that there will be a saving to the county of

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