

VOTES FOR PARTY
WILL KEEP TAFT

President Natural and Inevitable
Candidate in 1912 Unless Admin-
istration is Repudiated.

ROOT PLEADS WITH BOLTERS

Enemies of Roosevelt Would Gain
Nothing by Contrary Votes.

SENATOR LINES UP EMPIRE STATE

Talks to Those Who Would Rebuke
the Colonel.

SHOWS PLAN "CUTS BOTH WAYS"

Taft Has Qualities Which Make Man
Grow in Esteem and Appreciation
of Thoughtful People
—Gaining Popularity.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—"If Mr. Taft continues to make as good a president as he is making now he will be the natural and inevitable candidate of his party in 1912 unless one thing happens and that is that the people of the United States shall repudiate the administration of Mr. Taft such a crushing and overwhelming defeat of his party that it will be apparent that Mr. Taft can not be re-elected."

This was the statement made tonight by United States Senator Elihu Root in a speech at Manhattan Casino. It had been hinted that he would say something about questions of the republican party's national policy involved in the New York state campaign.

Mr. Root addressed himself particularly to those republicans who might stand willing to vote against the republican gubernatorial candidate for the sake of rebuking Theodore Roosevelt and declared that republican defeat in the state this fall would be even more of a blow to the national administration than to Colonel Roosevelt. In fact, he said, a democratic victory in New York would more likely turn the next national convention away from an administration that could not hold its party together and toward Mr. Roosevelt or to one of the four major party leaders now bombing up on the political horizon in the north and middle west.

Contrary to some expectations Senator Root brought no direct pledges from Colonel Roosevelt regarding his attitude toward the nomination in 1912.

Some Held Grogg.

"A good many republicans at this time," said Senator Root, "seem disposed to ignore all the grave and substantial issues which are before the people of this state and to vote at the coming election on no issue whatever, but simply as an expression of feeling against Mr. Roosevelt, whose course regarding national affairs they disapprove for one reason or another and whom they desire to punish by defeating the party to which they belong, in which they believe and which they have long loyally supported, because he holds a distinguished and proper place in the councils and activities of the party."

"It should be observed that the declaration of this attitude cuts both ways. Wherever a man declares he will vote against the republican ticket, because he does not like Roosevelt, there will be others who will vote for the ticket because they do like Roosevelt and because they feel that with his tremendous force and courage and ability to lead a man grows much-needed work for honesty, purity, equality and freedom in the political life of our country. My guess would be that if the issue in the state were whether Mr. Roosevelt has reflected credit and honor to the republican party, on our state and on our country, or the contrary, there would be a very large majority in the affirmative."

Taft Growing in Esteem.

"It is said that we must consider now the nomination for the presidency in 1912. Well, Mr. Taft is president of the United States; a republican president; a strong, wise, considerate and fearless man. He has the qualities which make a man grow in the estimation of thoughtful people and lying back of all the clamor and excitement of our political life, the American people are thoughtful people. He has grown and is growing and will continue to grow in public esteem. If he continues to make as good a president as he is making now he will be the natural and inevitable candidate of his party in 1912 unless one thing shall happen—that the people of the United States shall repudiate the administration of Mr. Taft by such a crushing and overwhelming defeat of his party that it will be apparent that Mr. Taft cannot be re-elected. The democratic party, by bringing about such a result, but the republicans can by their adverse votes.

Result of Election Only Consideration.

"After election people don't scrutinize the multitude of reasons which may have contributed to the result. They only see the general result and if it should happen that the administration of Mr. Taft should be repudiated by the national convention would be quite likely to look for a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness and they might go to Mr. Roosevelt or they might go to one of the far more radical leaders who are now looming on the political horizon in the north and middle west.

"Make no mistake, my friends. So far as this election in the state of New York bears any relation to national affairs republican votes for the republican ticket strengthen the administration in the party and republican votes against the ticket tend to weaken and break down the administration.

"No one understands this better than Mr. Roosevelt. No one knows better than he that the strenuous efforts he is making in behalf of the republican candidates, not merely in New York, but in a dozen of other states, are services in aid of the Taft administration and tend toward the re-nomination of Mr. Taft in 1912.

"It is said that to have Mr. Stimson in the governor's chair would promote Mr. Roosevelt's political fortunes. The people who say this do not mean what is undoubtedly true, that Mr. Stimson will be such a governor as to reflect honor on everyone who has supported him. No man can use him and no man can make a stepping stone of him. He is as big and strong a man as of us Taft or Roosevelt was at that age. He runs in that class. He is of the quality of which great public servants are made, and no matter how the vote goes next month, most unassuming and unselfish as he is, a great career

Title to Two and
Half Million Acres
Involved in Suits

Ownership of Tract in Kentucky
Equal to State of Delaware Up
to Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—An empire larger than the entire state of Delaware or the island of Porto Rico, lying in the state of Kentucky, is the prize at stake today in the supreme court of the United States. Presentation of the controversy to the supreme court today in oral arguments will reveal an unusual story in the western advance of American civilization.

Owing to the carelessness with which Virginia is said to have issued grants just after the revolutionary war to the unsurveyed and little known lands in what is now eastern Kentucky, great confusion has resulted as to the true owners of the land in the twenty eastern counties of that commonwealth. To add to this confusion, it is said that Kentucky did little better than Virginia during the first years of its history. As a result additional "blanket" grants made by the new state are now challenged. In all about 2,500,000 acres of land are said to lie under the doubtful title of these "blanket" grants. Of this amount the eastern Kentucky coal land corporation, of which C. B. Hillhouse is accredited with being the chief stock owner, claims title to half a million acres.

On the other hand, 300,000 citizens of the state of Kentucky have entered these lands. Claimants under the "blanket" grants call them "squatters." The attorney general of Kentucky has appeared in the supreme court to assert in defense of their claim of title that they are the people who have built up the state and have for years paid taxes on the land. Recent legislation in Kentucky resulted in decisions by the state courts which took away any title which claimants under the blanket grants might have had. These claimants now come to the supreme court in a final appeal.

Cold Wave Strikes
South and East

Freezing Temperature Reported in
Oklahoma and Northern Louisiana
—Frost on Gulf Tonight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Frosts are predicted by the western bureau tonight as far south as the Gulf of Mexico and on the South Atlantic coast and the temperature will be lower in the eastern sections of the country.

The cold wave, which was centered yesterday in the Rocky mountain district, has moved eastward and southward. It has caused a decided fall in temperature during the last twenty-four hours over the greater portion of the country. The lowest temperature reported at 5 o'clock this morning was 12 degrees above zero at Valmista and North Platte, Neb. The cold, however, in the British north-west provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan has been moderate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.—Low temperatures and frost are reported from a large section of the south and southwest today, these reports accompanying a prediction from the weather bureau that the cold wave probably will sweep further eastward tonight, and that even lower temperatures will prevail tonight and tomorrow.

Freezing weather is reported from many points in the southwest, Oklahoma noting 23 degrees over a comparatively large area. Minden, in northern Louisiana, reports a temperature of 23 degrees, and frost was in evidence over a section of the south extending from northern Texas to central Georgia. Snow fell in Louisville and Nashville this morning.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.—Freezing temperatures over all Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa are reported by the weather bureau here today. The lowest temperature in Missouri at 7 a. m. was 23 degrees all along the water line. In Kansas the temperature ranged from 19 degrees in the extreme northwest to 23 degrees in the southeast, and in Nebraska from 12 degrees at North Platte to 23 degrees at Omaha. In Iowa it was not so cold, the lowest temperature reported going 30 degrees in Des Moines.

BIG GIFT TO NEW YORK

Mrs. E. H. Harriman Will Transfer
Ten Thousand Acres to State
for Park.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Edward H. Harriman will formally give to the Palisades Park commission tomorrow a deed to 10,000 acres of land in Rockland county for state park purposes. The state, through the state commission on new prisons, will at the same time transfer to the park commission the abandoned Bear mountain picnic site in accordance with legislation passed this year. Mrs. Harriman, in addition, is to give \$1,000,000 to be spent in improving the park.

Places of Registration

- OMAHA.
Sixth Ward.
1-207 North 24th. (Rear.)
2-196 North 24th. (Rear.)
3-204 North 24th. (Rear.)
4-221 North 24th. (Rear.)
5-220 Military Ave. (Rear.)
Seventh Ward.
1-212 Leavenworth.
2-152 Georgia Ave. (Rear.)
3-138 Park Ave.
4-216 South 25th. (Rear.)
Eighth Ward.
1-124 North 24th.
2-109 Cuming.
3-412 North 24th.
4-413 Cuming.
Ninth Ward.
1-373 Cuming.
2-227 Cuming.
3-294 Davenport. (Rear.)
4-315 South 26th. (Rear.)
5-214 Farnam.
Tenth Ward.
1-303 North 19th.
2-325 Leavenworth.
3-221 Leavenworth.
4-137 North 16th.
5-141 North 15th.

FIGURES ON COST
OF RAILROADS

Governor Stubbs Says Kansas
Lines Can Be Reprod.
\$25,000 a Mile.

BRANCHES FIFTEEN THOUSAND

Could Make Big Profit on Contract on
This Basis.

SPEAKS AS RAILROAD CONTRACTOR

One-Sixth of Land in Kansas Given
to Railroads.

DENOUNCES HIGH FINANCE

Vigorous Protest Made Against Stock
Manipulation and Excessive Val-
uation of Properties—People
Are to Blame.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Governor W. R. Stubbs of Kansas on the witness stand before the Interstate Commerce commission today in the proposed freight rate increase hearing, declared that he could reproduce at a profit to himself as a railroad contractor all the main lines of railroad in the state at \$25,000 a mile and for \$10,000 a mile reproduce the branch lines in the state.

In addition to presenting these estimates as a railroad contractor the railroad reproduction figures being many times as large as his figures, Governor Stubbs declared that he viewed the railroad situation liberally, but he protested vigorously against stock manipulation and excessive valuation of properties.

"I don't believe the carrier should be trodden down," said Governor Stubbs, "but he should be made to show to the Interstate Commerce commission what he has invested. He should have a liberal return on his actual investment but he ought to bring in his books and show just what he owns.

People Are to Blame. "The people are a good deal to blame for the present conditions. They have allowed the conditions to grow up and many persons have bought stocks and bonds of the railroads on the hope of abnormal returns. And all the while the carriers have taken millions and millions out of the returns to build expensive structures and then the next year have capitalized the structures and expect to pay dividends on the increased capitalization. But there, I do not want to make a speech."

"I think it is a fraud, an absolute fraud," continued the witness, "for a railroad to continue to build up the value of its property and permanent structures and improve cars and at the end of the year take out \$3,000,000, as the Santa Fe did, and appropriate it to be used for betterments and improvements and then say only \$500,000 of net revenue was on hand when, as a matter of fact, they had \$5,000,000 and had taken out all kinds of money for improvements."

Governor Stubbs declared that at his figures of \$25,000 a mile of main line road he would make \$20,000,000 on a contract to reproduce the Kansas railroads.

Concrete Example Cited. "I had a proposition up about four years ago," said Governor Stubbs, "to put a line 120 miles long through the west part of Kansas from Belleville to Wichita. I agreed to build the road, furnish the right-of-way, lay hard wood ties and furnish everything for \$10,000 a mile and I would have made money on the job, but the railroads did not want it. I think they had an agreement with the west part of Kansas and south line in Kansas. The right-of-way would have been donated. Talk about right-of-way. Why, gentlemen, one-sixth of the land in Kansas has been given to the railroads."

In his testimony Governor Stubbs declared that the "curse of the railroad business in this country is stock juggling and high finance. Stop this high finance. Make every dollar of capitalization represent a dollar invested in the road and people will fall over themselves to buy railroad stocks and bonds."

Missouri Pacific Improving. Governor W. R. Stubbs was preceded on the witness stand by Frank B. Ryan, state board of railway commissioners, William Mulhead of Topeka, special assistant to the attorney general of Kansas, and J. R. White, traffic manager of a big Kansas City road house.

Mr. Ryan and Mr. Mulhead told of a lamentable condition of the properties of the Missouri Pacific in 1907, when, Ryan said, people were afraid to ride on it, and of subsequent improvements, while Mr. White related that prior to 1906 and the abandonment of the Haggart cut rebating was generally practiced.

"Between 1909 and 1906," said Mr. White, "we paid from 30 to 40 cents less than the \$1.75 rate from the Atlantic seaboard. This condition was not exceptional with us; it was a matter of common knowledge that other lines were allowed the low rates."

On cross-examination by Attorney C. M. (Continued on Second Page.)

Last Day of the Game Season



Nail Him! Don't Fail to Do Your Duty.

RIOTING IN NEW YORK CITY

Disorderly Scenes Follow Attempt to
Move Express Packages.

SEVERAL WAGONS ARE ATTACKED

Dozens of Strikebreakers and Members
of Mobs Are Clubbed by
Police—Troops May Be Sent
to Jersey City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Rioting of a serious character occurred today in connection with the strike of express company employees in the metropolitan district. No fatalities were reported, but men were knocked unconscious and left in the assaults of mobs on express wagons, dozens of strikebreakers were badly beaten and many mob members were severely clubbed by the police in repelling the attacks. Scores were injured, several badly, in the most serious attack of the day on a party of strikebreakers in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s wagons in Jersey City.

Governor Fort is understood to be ready to call out the militia in New Jersey if the situation grows more serious.

Mob Pursues Wagon. The first outbreak of violence in this city occurred today at Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street. There were about 150 strikers following last night's rioting. In which two policemen were badly injured and a number of strikebreakers terribly beaten by an angry mob of strike sympathizers. Mayor Whitten and Chief of Police Monahan of Jersey City, however, insisted that the city authorities are able to cope with the situation.

The Adams Express company made no effort today to send out any of its wagons. On the other hand, the American Express company seemed determined to carry on its street deliveries and collections.

All of the drivers of the Adams Express company in Manhattan who remained faithful to the company yesterday went out on strike today. Two hundred more of the helpers and drivers of the American Express company also joined the ranks of the strikers.

Disorder in Jersey City. While there were more disorders in Jersey City today, the party outbreaks were not so serious as last night's rioting. An Adams express wagon was attacked near a ferry by a crowd of men, all armed with clubs and sticks. Stones were thrown and the strikebreakers were badly beaten. The horses were unbitched and the wagon was toppled over across the railroad tracks.

No trouble about
rooms.

The good ones are advertised in today's Bee. Have you looked them over. They are listed to suit everyone. Medium priced. Luxurious. If you don't find just what you wish, two lines in the Bee will secure, usually, precisely the room you are after. For further information call Tyler 1000. A cheerful staff is ready to serve you.

Supreme Court
Affirms Verdict
in McCann Case

Chicago Police Inspector Convicted of
Accepting Bribes from Disorderly
Houses Must Serve Sentence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 28.—In affirming the judgment of the criminal court of Cook county in the case of Police Inspector Edward McCann of Chicago, who was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, on a charge of accepting bribes in connection with the operation of disorderly houses, the supreme court today held that the evidence was sufficient to convict.

The court held that McCann was a municipal officer, regularly appointed, and that therefore his acceptance of money as charged in the indictment constituted bribery under the statutes.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL HALL

President Taft Endorses Proposed
Monument to Martyr Presi-
dent at Niles, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—In a letter to Joseph G. Butler, jr., of Youngstown, O., approving a project for a memorial hall and monument at Niles, O., to perpetuate the name of William McKinley, President Taft wrote:

"I heartily sympathize with this movement and hope that it may have the success which its object deserves. William McKinley was a man whom it was a great pleasure and inspiration to know. He was a man who rose to the exigency and whose capacity and greatness impressed themselves upon everyone, even his enemies, as the crisis in the country's welfare developed.

"The demands of the Spanish war and the enormous responsibilities that followed it called out his innate abilities and seemed to expand them in a marvelous way."

EWING CHARGED WITH MURDER

Osceloa, Ia., Man Found Unconscious
in Hotel with Dead Wife
Held by Police.

Will Hitchcock Put It Back?

Embarrassing! Well, I Guess! West Point Republican. Developments in the Hitchcock-Howard controversy during the last week have been decidedly sensational and it begins to look as though the Columbia editor wasn't bluffing a little bit when he made his graft charges against the democratic candidate for the high office of United States senator. A facsimile of the letter from Hitchcock is at least prima facie evidence of guilt and will take more than a denial, however vigorously and ingeniously it may be, to overcome it. Since his denial, other evidences of guilt have accumulated and now one of the original parties to the questionable transaction, Mr. Hartley, appears on the scene and not only affirms Hitchcock's guilt but says, also, that Hitchcock still owns the greater part of the money, having refused to pay in 1904 on the ground of it being outlawed. It is an embarrassing situation and it looks like the down and out club for Mr. Hitchcock.

WOMEN GIVE RECORD LUNCH

National Foreign Missionary Jubilee
Gathering at Loyal Hotel.

STIRRING TALKS ARE GIVEN

Mrs. W. T. Elmore, from Same Country,
Wears Costume of Natives
and Describes "Caste" as
Affecting Life of Hindus.

Women—50 of them—attended the luncheon which was given at the Loyal hotel yesterday afternoon as a part of the Women's National Foreign Missionary Jubilee and listened to stirring talks by women mission workers on the work done by the women of the west for the women of the east.

This luncheon, which was the largest ever served by the hotel, was distinctly a woman's banquet and the largest of the kind ever held in Omaha. When the speakers of the afternoon began their talks it at once became apparent that numbers counted very little compared to the excellent enthusiasm. Dr. Mary B. Noble of the Northern India Medical school, who was greeted with applause and interrupted by it at the first of her talk, even asked the listeners: "Please do not interrupt me, I have so much that I want to say that I can't possibly tell you even a part of it in my time, so please, please don't interrupt."

This might be taken as typical of the impression given by each of the speakers. All had a great deal to say and certainly selected the important and significant points and presented them concisely and effectively.

Omaha Woman Presides. Mrs. A. P. Bowman of Omaha, chairman of the luncheon committee, presided at this most unusual session of after-luncheon speeches and gave a pleasing introduction of each speaker.

Dr. Noble told briefly of the Northern India School of Medicine, which is the only place where the young men and young women may study medicine; of the hospital construction and its scope—60,000 visits are made in a year—and emphasized the establishment and growth of the work among the native nurses, giving a vivid story of the difficulties which had to be overcome in order to reach and teach the importance of cleanliness.

Mrs. W. T. Elmore, who comes from Southern India and who wore a native costume, declared that since returning and being introduced to so many people as a "missionary" and watching the expression of pity and curiosity which almost invariably followed, she "knew exactly how the

Try Treasury at Washington Next.

Shelton Clipper. Congressman Hitchcock claims that the money he borrowed from Joe Hartley was not state money, but was from the state treasurer's private funds. If Mr. Hitchcock is not wise enough to know that at the time he borrowed that money that Joe Hartley didn't have any funds of his own then he is not wise enough to represent a great state like Nebraska in the United States senate. He might go down to Washington and get hold of some money from the national treasury, thinking it was his own private funds.

PUT-IT-BACK FUND
FOR HITCHCOCK

Effort to Raise Money to Pay the
Debt He Owes Bartley and the
State.

ANOTHER TASK FOR METCALFE

Having Attacked Pollard, He May
Now Help "Hitch."

EFFECT OF THE LITTLE SCHEME

One Sure Way to Get Back the State's
Money.

ASSOCIATION IS TO BE FORMED

Resolution Adopted in 1906 is Now
Brought Into Service to Pay
the Case of Bartley's
Partner.

From a Staff Correspondent. LINCOLN, Oct. 28.—(Special to The World-Herald.)—Richard J. Metcalfe, originator of the Put-It-Back-Fund, has another job on hand which probably will occupy his attention until election day. Mr. Metcalfe has been selected to manage the Itchy-Hitchcock-Hand-It-Back-Fund, which he has already put into effect. At that time, however, he had the constant help of the World-Herald, and this help may be denied him in the present effort to save money to the state.

Back in 1906 when Ernest M. Pollard was the republican nominee for congress in the First district, Mr. Metcalfe started a movement for the collection of a penny from parents for each child they had, this money to be paid to the United States government to the amount of \$1,000, which sum Metcalfe and the World-Herald and the democratic convention alleged Pollard had collected as salary before being sworn in as a member of congress.

Cards were printed and published and five glass jars were sent over the district for parents to drop their pennies in, and an official button was adopted to designate those who had contributed.

Each day in the week the World-Herald, Mr. Hitchcock's paper, held up Mr. Pollard as a salary grabber and a penny example for the youth of the state; no language was so strong for use in the abuse of the Nebraska congressman and the democratic congressional committee hurried for funds, for it was provided that in case the republican convention did not join in the movement the money was to be used as a democratic campaign fund.

Pollard Did It; Hitchcock Didn't. So successful was the campaign of the World-Herald for what it considered decency and honesty in affairs of state that after election Mr. Pollard sent his check to the proper authorities at Washington for the amount authorized. The check carried back and Mr. Pollard was given a clean bill, but that did not prevent the World-Herald from using the same campaign material in the next Pollard campaign.

So when Gilbert M. Hitchcock was exposed and proven to be a beneficiary of the Hartley money, the public had a great surprise and much indignation followed. Minds of men run back to the awful abuse he heaped upon Ernest Pollard and the great amount of newspaper space he devoted to the Pollard-Put-It-Back-fund. In fact the hypocrisy of the man was admitted and the Put-It-Back-fund was started and the plan adopted in a regularly called and assembled democratic congressional convention held in Lincoln.

No democratic committee would touch the Hitchcock matter for some reason, so a bunch of anti-unionists adopted the matter up. The selected the same officers of the Itchy-Hitchcock-Put-It-Back-fund, that were most prominent in the Pollard-Put-It-Back-fund. They made the selection without permission of the officers, but with a feeling that surely they could and should do better. A splendid patriots who hate hypocrisy and have always said so, would not hesitate to come to the front for the poor school children of Nebraska at this time.

Resolution Covering the Point. The same resolution that was adopted by the democratic congressional convention has been adopted in the present case. Only slight changes were made in the reading matter, the principle one being the substitution of the name of Gilbert M. Hitchcock for the name of Ernest M. Pollard. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, now a representative in congress, borrowed from congressional district, borrowed from Joseph S. Bartley some \$1,000 of state money, which he has failed to pay back, and

"Whereas, The nomination by the democratic party of Gilbert M. Hitchcock for United States senator, which party now has full knowledge of the fact that he had drawn funds from public treasury previously, and which he was in no wise entitled, provides an evil object lesson for the rising generation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention suggest the creation of a fund to be known as the Itchy-Hitchcock-Hand-It-Back-Fund, contributions to said fund to be invited from the fathers and mothers of the state of Nebraska in sums of 1 penny for each child.

"As a nucleus for this fund every father who voted for Hitchcock at the primary is to make penny contributions according to the number of his children, and we further invite all others who voted in the primary to make similar penny contributions.

A. V. Johnson of Lincoln is hereby designated as treasurer of such portion of the fund as may be contributed by others than Hitchcock democrats, and in the event that the democratic state committee does not co-operate with Mr. Hitchcock in the efforts to persuade Mr. Hitchcock to restore to the public treasury his ill gotten gains then the funds in the hands of treasurer of the republican state committee in order that it may be used in paying legitimate campaign expenses and in the effort to elect United States senator from Nebraska a man who will not give to the children of his constituents a false notion of morality—a man who will not hesitate to back words with deeds, and who will stand by the square deal in official and private conduct as well as in strong speeches."

Double Murder and Suicide. ST. CLAIRVILLE, O., Oct. 28.—(Special to The World-Herald.)—The bodies of the aged 23, and 5-year-old baby today and then shot himself.