

THIRD'S VOTE IS WHIMSICAL

Ballot in Certain Precincts Proves Variable.

INCREASES AT STRIKING PACE

Total Leaps to High Figure at Last Election—Yeiser Defends the Statement Made by Governor Aldrich.

Eccentricities in the vote of three precincts of the Third ward, particularly with reference to the last election, are shown by a comparison of annual figures. The three precincts concerned, First, Second and Fifth, are those which have been questioned the most seriously before the legislative investigation committee.

The total vote of each of these precincts in the last election was remarkably greater than the highest vote at any previous election, including even the presidential election, in the last five years.

The vote for these precincts follows.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Vote. Rows for First Precinct (1906-1910), Second Precinct (1906-1910), and Fifth Precinct (1906-1910).

"It must be admitted," said John O. Yeiser, attorney for the governor at the legislative hearing, "that the vote, to say the least, is peculiar in these precincts. There seems to have been a striking increase of interest in the election among the voters in these precincts at the last election."

"Attack has been made on the investigation in general because the census figures on the number of voters in the Third ward do not bear out the letter to the statement made in the message of the governor—that apparently three times as many votes had been cast as there were voters in the ward."

"To condemn the investigation and seek to refute the charges made on this score is as futile as the plea of a certain defendant emblesher, who declared he did not take all the money he was charged with having stolen, and therefore maintained he was not guilty."

"The statement of the indications of fraud in the Omaha elections is to be taken as an indictment. It is contumacious to make the allegations break through to cover the case. That one count is not proven does not argue the innocence of the defendant."

Lists of witnesses who will appear before the committee at the resumption of the hearing Monday have been given to the bailiff for service of subpoenas.

Preparing to Resume.

Preparations for the resumption of the hearing indicate the probable introduction of evidence bearing on the use of blank affidavits and a series of remarkable and peculiar facts bearing on the vote. Yeiser declines to make public at this time the result of his investigation of the poll lists and affidavits on file in the office of D. M. Heaverty, county clerk, and Dan Butler, city clerk.

The senate committee is to sit in session jointly with the house committee when the hearing is resumed in parlor B of the Paxton hotel on Monday afternoon.

JUDGE SEARS BEMOANS LOSS OF AN OVERCOAT

Some One Invades the Sacred Precincts of the Douglas County Court House.

He stood shivering in the morning air. His clothes were good and in the absence of an overcoat he wore a judicial air. He asked no aims. But had one drawn near enough, it would have become apparent that his mutterings were directed toward the unhung wreath who Thursday entered the private office of district court room No. 3 and stole a valuable fur overcoat belonging to Judge W. G. Sears. For it was Judge Sears who stood shivering in the morning air.

J. H. Hulbert, bailiff of court room No. 1, came to the rescue at noon Friday. He went to his room and brought Judge Sears one of his overcoats to be worn until his Honor can secure another garment.

Woe betide the culprit if he is arrested and brought before Judge Sears for sentence. It is promised that the terms of the sentence will be couched in plain and unmistakable language.

COOLEY LIKES COUNTY ROADS

Says Douglas County Has Some of the Best Roads that He Has Ever Seen.

When George W. Cooley, state engineer of the state of Minnesota, was here at the land show, at the invitation of Mr. Pickard, chairman of the bridge and road committee, and George McBride, county surveyor, he was taken over the paved and dirt roads of the county and asked to give his opinion of them. He was taken over Dodge street and over several dirt roads, returning over Leavenworth and Center streets.

He praised the work very highly and said it was the best work of that class he had ever seen. He said the county roads could not have been finer. He inspected a new steel and concrete bridge under process of construction and said this was exactly in line with what he was ordering all over Minnesota. So impressed was he that he asked for and was given the bridge plans of several new Douglas county bridges.

BUTLER TO CUT OFFICE FORCE

Will Do with Two Less Clerks This Summer Than He Has Been Using.

In order to cut expenses, City Clerk Dan Butler plans to diminish his force by two in the immediate future. With two less than his present clerical help Butler says he can do the work of the office, as the business will not be as heavy through the summer months as at present.

By the time Butler will have made his reduction he expects to have the affairs of the office in such shape that the work will be reduced to a minimum.

Within a month the greater part of the licenses for various purposes will have been issued, which will relieve the routine markedly.

Mr. Butler has not decided as yet who will get the axe. However, it is known that George Clark, one of the members of the force, will surely be in the Western league again this season and his resignation will leave but one man to be laid off.

Army Notes

Major H. M. Lord, chief quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, is to have a three months' leave of absence, beginning May 24. He will spend the time with his family at his old home in Thomaston, Me., where they usually take a cottage for the summer.

TAFT SPEAKS ON RECIPROCITY

(Continued from First Page.)

also predicted a great increase in American milling as a result of the agreement. "It is a mere truism," said the president, "to say that the farmer of a country cultivates the greatest wealth producing class of the country that it is of the greatest importance to conserve their welfare. When we have had good crops the wheels of all industries have moved and wealth has been stored. Anyone, therefore, who would institute a policy to injure the farmer has much to answer for at the bar of public opinion."

"The greatest reason for adopting this agreement is that it is going to unite two countries with kindred people and bring together across a wide continent in a commercial and social union to the great advantage of both. Such an agreement does not have to be brought about by an adjusting of unequal pecuniary profit to each case those who are responsible for it. It benefits all mutual."

"The undoubted general benefit will indicate this in order to answer the arguments directed against the detailed agreement affecting different classes. I may not be thought to be abandoning the broad ground upon which the opportunity to confirm this agreement ought to be seized."

Taking up first the effects of the agreement on corn, he said: "The total production of corn in the United States in 1910 was 2,125,712,900 bushels, of which we exported 4,072,200 bushels, and used the rest in domestic consumption, chiefly in raising cattle and hogs, of which in live cattle and packing house products, we exported in value \$35,385,212. The Canadian product of corn was 18,720,000 bushels, or six-tenths of 1 per cent of the total production of the United States. We exported 8,600,000 bushels to Canada."

"Certainly in respect of corn the American farmer is king and will remain so, reciprocity or no reciprocity. Indeed, the change will greatly help him by increasing his supply of young and fat cattle, now very scarce, for feeding with his corn and making good beef."

"But it is said that the farm land of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and other states is much more valuable than the land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Assinaboina and Alberta, the four great northern provinces of Canada, and that to give Canadian farmers free entry of products raised on cheaper lands will be certain to lower farm lands in value in this country. Nothing could be further from the fact. The Canadian lands are farther removed from the Chicago and Minneapolis markets than are the lands of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois, and produce a most important element in the value of farm lands."

"Then the natural change in farming in this country is from the raising of grain for export to the raising of grain for farming consumption and development of the secondary products in the form of cattle and hogs. The live cattle are bought and fattened. The hogs are raised and fed. It is farming of this kind that explains the high value of farm lands in Illinois and Iowa."

Lead Higher in Older States. "If the argument as to the disastrous effect of admitting the crops of the Canadian northwest to our markets upon the value of our farm land is correct then the opening of lands in Kansas, Nebraska and the two Dakotas in the two decades from 1890 to 1910 should have had a similar effect upon the land of the older states. Now, what was the fact? What was the effect upon the farm lands of the older states of the competition of these newer states? The land in the older states became more devoted to corn and cattle and hogs, while the wheat and other cereals were left to the new lands. The effect was that the values of the land of the older farming states were in most cases more than doubled."

"The difference in the value of the acre between Manitoba and Minnesota is but little more than 10, while the difference between Minnesota and Wisconsin is 25, between Wisconsin and Illinois is 82, between Michigan and Indiana is 151. These figures are undoubtedly the fact that a reduction in farm land values of this country by letting in Canada's products is wholly unfounded."

"The price of wheat, less transportation and charges for warehouse and delivery, is fixed by what all the wheat exporting countries, including the United States and Canada, can get for their surplus in Liverpool. Hence, the sending of any part of Canada's surplus through our country instead of through Canada to be milled or to be exported without milling, will not perceptibly or materially affect the price of wheat for our farmers."

Will Not Affect Price of Wheat. "Open up the markets of Minneapolis and Chicago, give the transportation facilities of the facilities of our northwest and the Canadian farmer will get for his wheat practically what the American farmer gets, less the higher freight charges due to greater distance from market."

"In other words, the advantage we give the Canadian farmer will not hurt our farmer, for the price will remain the same, but by patronizing our elevators, our flour mills, our railroads, he will secure admission to the world's market at a less cost to himself, while we will secure the advantage of increased trade for our elevators, our mills, our railroads and our commission men."

The United States secured for the farmer the free listing of such important agricultural products as cottonseed oil, all kinds of fruits and vegetables, timothy and clover seeds, eggs and numerous other products in which the movement to Canada from the United States is much greater than from Canada to the United States.

"The admission of \$1,500,000 in duties on rough lumber imported into the United States by free listing it, along with pickets and palings, and the heavy reductions on dressed lumber, faths and shingles, are all in the interest of the farmer."

"Let the agreement be adopted and go in operation and in six months the farmers on the border who now have fears will realize in this great step toward closer business and social relations with our neighbors. The whole country—farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouse man—all will be the gainer."

A Guarantee of Business Prosperity—The Parliament and Wise Patronage of The Bee Advertising Columns.

LAND FRAUD GOES TO JURY.

Deuel County Case is Submitted to Men on Panel.

ONE WHOLE DAY OF ARGUMENT

Lawyers Occupy Friday with Presentation of Their Views, Mostly Based on Letters Between the Defendants.

The Deuel county land fraud case is now in the hands of the jury, having been given over to that body of deliberators at 5:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. The jury were informed by Judge Munger that if they reached a verdict by 10 o'clock he would be within call, but after that hour they were to be escorted to a hotel by Bailiff H. O. Baird, to lodge for the night.

All of Friday was consumed by the lawyers in making up the case for the jury. W. F. Gurley, E. C. Hodder and R. C. Olmstead pleaded for the defendants, Benjamin Fox, George E. Townsend and William P. Miles, while the prosecution was pursued by Sylvester R. Rush and Arthur W. Lane. The arguments almost in their entirety were based on the letters just passed between Fox and Miles and Townsend. These letters indicated that there was an understanding between the defendants as to a course to be pursued in keeping the Fox ranch intact, and the prosecution indicated that this understanding amounted to a conspiracy. A directly opposite construction of the meaning of the letters was exploited by the counsel for the defense.

Arguments to the jury were begun Friday morning, Assistant District Attorney Arthur W. Lane opening. He explained that the indictment accuses the defendants with overt acts of conspiracy, the time of one must be construed to be the acts of all three. By referring to the letters, which show that there was an understanding between the defendants as to the homestead lands in question, he pointed out that the letters indicate what was in the minds of the defendants at the time they were written, and that the acts resulting showed the conspiracy to exist. He said that it is hard to prove conspiracy because conspirators work in secret, and that the only way in which it can be known whether conspiracy existed is by reviewing the acts of the defendants. He turned to a letter written by Fox to Townsend in which the writer said, "We must make a winning in this important deal." This, the attorney argued, showed that there was an agreement between the defendants. In another letter Fox wrote, "We have won out on all the land we went after, and the other side are sure sick of it." This, urged Mr. Lane, shows conclusively that there was a scheme to keep certain undesirable homesteaders out of the Fox pasture.

Asserts No Conspiracy. Assistant Attorney General Lane was followed by E. C. Hodder, counsel for Fox, and he put an entirely different construction on the letters, explaining that the alleged conspiracy was nothing more than an effort on the part of the defendants to protect their interests. At that time he said a number of cattlemen were fighting among themselves, and that it was the desire of the defendants to have settlers come in who would act in harmony with them, and not keep up a continual hubbub. He insisted that not one bit of evidence had been introduced to show that a conspiracy existed.

Attorney Olmstead spoke briefly for his client, Townsend, after which William F. Gurley was given the opportunity to make the last remarks for his client, Miles, and all of the defendants in general. He declared that Miles did not and does not know now that the Spicka contract which he drew up and which was a bone of contention throughout the trial, was the legal to the extent of violating any of the laws of the United States. He also argued that this contract could have no weight because it was made after the time at which the conspiracy was alleged to have existed. Attorney Gurley took oratorical flight throughout his entire argument. In sharp contrast with the closing argument made by Special Attorney Sylvester R. Rush, who at no time raised his voice above the ordinary conversational pitch. He declared that it has not been many years since defendants were not permitted to appear as witnesses in the United States courts, that for ages it has been held that a man who will enter into a conspiracy will take extraordinary means on the stand to throw off the charge. Such is human nature, said he. He went into all phases of the controversy.

The case has been on trial in Judge Munger's court since last Monday.

POOR BOY LEARNS WHY HE COULD NOT STAY IN SCHOOL

Had Serious Eye Trouble and Did Not Know It—Others the Same Way.

"Poor children are often misunderstood and blamed for misconduct when their trouble is a physical ailment and they need the services of a physician or surgeon," said Judge Howard Kennedy Friday. "The judge had before him, as he spoke, a report from one of the busiest eye specialists of the city. The report said that a certain boy, for a long time considered incorrigible, was suffering from an aggravated eye trouble which made it physically impossible for him to study. Also before him the judge had a note from a school teacher saying the boy in question had not brought the proper report to her and that he could not come to school until he had. What was the boy to do?"

He did not know what was the matter with him. He only knew that he could not stay in school. He knew better than any one else that it hurt his eyes to try to study. True he promised the judge to go to school, but he could not keep his promise. Now he is glad to learn what is wrong with him. He knew, with Judge Kennedy, that he was not inherently bad, he was not a mischief maker, but he could not stay in school."

EVIDENCE OF CUTTING EXPENSES IN THE ARMY

Officers Are Asked for Estimates on Holding Tournament at Leavenworth.

Further evidence of the determination of the War department to retrench as it never has before came to the attention of the officers at the Department of the Missouri Friday, when they were asked to map out plans and estimate the expenses of a military tournament at Leavenworth next fall. It is judged from the communication received from Washington that a tournament may not be held unless it can be conducted at comparatively small expense.

"The Department of the Missouri covers a wide territory, and it costs lots of money to centralize 5,000 soldiers at a tournament," declared Major W. P. Burnham, chief of staff. "It may be possible to arrange a tournament for Leavenworth next fall, but I cannot give anything definite at this time."

A Crucial Mistake is to neglect a cold or cough. Dr. King's New Discovery cures them and prevents consumption. 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Beaton Drug Co.

Secret of the Home Beautiful. Far back in the gallant days of romantic-loving people the idea of making home beautiful through gracing it with fine, substantial furniture had its inception. Since those spacious days lovers of the home beautiful have been seeking furniture with an air of elegance. So at this very day we are showing just the fine grade about which the admirers of distinctive character are talking. The articles we offer not only enhance home with an historical atmosphere—for many of them are replicas of pieces used in ancient days—but they also give an immediate impression of taste—mark the owner as possessing that rare quality of knowing what is most refined, most handsome, most graceful. Our furniture is expressive of comfort, solidity and beauty. It combines grace with utility. The tag policy tag—insuring quality, durability and price—is on every piece.

Eventually WASHBURN-CROSBY CO. GOLD MEDAL FLOUR. Why Not Now? DRINK Liquid Sunshine Luxur.

Suits and Overcoats. We are making some very interesting price reductions on all our winter weight clothing for men, boys and children. Suits and Overcoats that were \$15 are now \$12.50. Suits and Overcoats that were \$20 are now \$16.50. Suits and Overcoats that were \$25 are now \$20.00. Suits and Overcoats that were \$30 are now \$25.00. Suits and Overcoats that were \$40 are now \$32.50. Trousers that were \$4.00 are now \$3.00. Trousers that were \$5.00 are now \$4.00. Trousers that were \$6.50 are now \$5.00. Trousers that were \$7.50 are now \$6.00. SHIRT SPECIAL. Broken lines of Shirts that sold up to \$2.00; your choice—75c. Browning, King & Co. CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS, FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STREETS, OMAHA. E. S. WILCOX, Manager. The Store of the Town.

Look Upon Our Company as a Source of Sound Advice. A modern utility organization insists upon knowing that its service is satisfactory. Service cannot be satisfactory if a patron uses more electricity than he needs. Therefore we encourage the intelligent and economical use of our service so that the consumer will get FULL VALUE FOR HIS EXPENDITURE. We have no control over the wires, fixtures, lamps, motors and other electrical appliances on your premises. But we can advise you as to the best methods of installation and can give you the benefit of the most scientific thought on all electrical questions. Our experts can tell you how to get the most and the best light and power for the least money; what appliances are the most economical and efficient and can otherwise assist you in many ways. It costs you nothing to consult our Contract Department. Omaha Electric Light & Power Co. The Bee Prints the News