NEWS SECTION
PAGES ONE TO EIGHT.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

WEATHER FORECAST.
For Nebraska—Local showers.
For Iowa—Showers.

VOL. XLI—NO. 7. OMAHA SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1911—FIVE SECTIONS—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Coming and Going in Omaha

ABOUT TIME! — POPULAR MISS OMAHA — GOOD ST. PLUVIUS

DES MOINES CAR MEN TIE UP CITY BY STRIKE RIOTS

Strikebreakers Routed Early in the Day by Strikers Backed by Great Crowds of Citizens.

THROW UP SPONGE AT THE START

Imported Nonunionists Quickly Tire of Conditions Presented.

NEXT PROBLEM IS TO ESCAPE

Agree to Get Out and Problem Then is to Leave.

MOBBED ON THEIR WAY TO DEPOT

Policemen Injure din Effort to Protect Them.

SYSTEM COMPLETELY TIED UP

Not a Car Runs During Day and Striking Carmen Hold Advantage of First Day's Contest. -No Appeal Made for Troops.

DES MOINES, Aug. 5.—Striking street car employes of the Des Moines City railway required just one day in which to rid the city of their ancient enemy, the strike-breakers. Tonight it was announced that every strike-breaker brought to this city from Chicago or Omaha, either had given up his job and had gone home or was in jail to protect himself from violence tonight, and would depart hence by the first train tomorrow morning.

Riots, which at times threatened to prove serious and to lead to the calling out the federal or state troops, wild hunts for strike-breakers, assaults and broken heads marked a day of intense excitement attendant on the strike.

Traffic in the city was completely paralyzed, not a single car having been moved since the men walked out at 1:15 o'clock this morning. The strike leaders predicted tonight that they would win. The company management which had promised that the "cars would be run," had no statement to give out.

System Easily Tied Up.

The tieup of the railway system was accomplished with ease. A single attempt to get a car into operation this morning was so quickly frustrated by union sympathizers that no further attempt was made. Tonight Des Moines walked, as it will do tomorrow and probably for several days, unless some settlement is reached.

In anticipation of further riots tonight, Mayor James R. Hanna this afternoon ordered every saloon in the city closed. They will remain closed during the strike, according to the order, whether this be for one week, one month or more.

The police, contrary to the usual custom in such controversies, today were almost a unit in sympathy with the element which led the demonstrations in favor of the strikers and against the strikebreakers. By 6 o'clock practically all of the strike-breakers had either left town, or were in jail for safe keeping until tomorrow.

Hundreds of coal miners, taking advantage of the weekly half holiday, joined the crowds of union sympathizers today.

Not a Car Moves.

During the day not a car had been moved by the company's strikebreakers.

Fifty strikebreakers who were besieged all day in a car barn without food or water, this afternoon offered to get out of town if allowed to leave the place.

The union sympathizers agreed to the proposition. Nearly seventy other strikebreakers from Omaha and Cleveland asked to be allowed to return to their homes and Louis J. Christiansen, their leader, agreed to pay their fares.

Mob Besieges Strikebreakers.

A mob surrounded the Iowa hotel, in which nearly a hundred strikebreakers under guard of four platoons of police and en route to the depot, were obliged to take refuge. The mob demanded that the strikebreakers be turned over to them and the police defended the hotel.

At 4:15 o'clock the strikebreakers made a second start from the Iowa hotel for the train, with the police guarding them. The crowd of union sympathizers was greatly augmented and has formed itself into an escort for the strikebreakers.

The second attempt to start the strikebreakers from the Iowa hotel to the depot failed when the mob surged forward, hooting and jeering the men, and threatening to break through the ranks of the police. The strikebreakers were returned to the hotel and the police strung ropes from the hotel to the depot, a block distant, to provide a passageway.

The fire department was called and the

(Continued on Second Page.)

The Weather

For Nebraska—Local showers.
For Iowa—Showers.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	68
6 a. m.	68
7 a. m.	70
8 a. m.	72
9 a. m.	76
10 a. m.	77
11 a. m.	79
12 m.	84
1 p. m.	86
2 p. m.	87
3 p. m.	88
4 p. m.	89
5 p. m.	89
6 p. m.	87
7 p. m.	85

Comparative Local Record.

	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Highest yesterday	89	80	87	94
Lowest yesterday	68	60	73	72
Mean temperature	78	70	80	84
Precipitation	.00	.00	.01	.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:
Normal temperature 76
Excess for the day 2
Total excess since March 1 320
Normal precipitation ..... .11 inch
Deficiency for the day ..... .11 inch
Precipitation since March 1 ..... 8.73 inches
Deficiency since March 1 ..... 10.16 inches
Deficiency for cor. period in 1910. 13.69 inches
Deficiency for cor. period in 1909. .39 inch

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

WOOL TARIFF IS STILL UNDECIDED

La Follette and Underwood Refer Whole Matter Back to Conference Committee.

MEMBERS TALK MATTER OVER

They Then Ask the Subcommittee to Consider the Measure Further and Try to Reach a Compromise.

SENATE:

Arizona-New Mexico statehood bill debate continued. Final vote Monday.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, referred to foreign relations committee.

Cross-examination of Charles White regarding his bribery confession continued in Lorimer election investigation

La Follette and Underwood confer in subcommittee on wool bill and reported failure to reach agreement. Full committee after unsuccessful attempt to adjust differences itself, again referred bill with farmers' free list bill, to La Follette and Underwood for further effort.

Finance committee postpones action on cotton bill until next Wednesday, and will grant hearings.

Senator Bourne spoke in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall provision of Arizona constitution.

HOUSE:

State department's report on Day portuis voucher case before House for discussion and action.

Remsen pure food board and Dr. Wiley case hearings continued before investigating committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Failure to reach an agreement was announced today by Senator La Follette and Representative Underwood of Alabama, the subcommittee which undertook to adjust in conference the difference between the senate and house on the wool tariff revision bill. The full conference committee has undertaken the task.

The wool tariff revision bill was a shuttle today between the full conference committee, representing the senate and house, and the subcommittee, Senator La Follette and Representative Underwood of Alabama, who were charged with the task of adjusting the differences between the two branches of congress.

The conference committee was called together today, and Messrs. La Follette and Underwood reported that they were unable to agree on a compromise and asked to be relieved of this responsibility. The full committee then made an effort to report an agreement, and it failed also. It was then decided to let Messrs. Underwood and La Follette try again, and the bill was again turned over to them, together with the farmers' free list bill, over which there are also serious differences between the senate and the house.

"It will be some days before we will be ready to report," said Mr. Underwood.

The full conference committee is expected to reconvene Monday or Tuesday. Meantime the subcommittee will confer over both the wool and free list bills, not only between themselves, but with their senatorial progressive republican colleagues and the democratic house colleagues, respectively, with a view to harmonious working of the alliance, which brought about the passage of the bill in the senate after an agreement is reached by the conference and reported to the two houses.

PREPARING FOR NATIONAL CONSERVATION CONGRESS

Committee Meets in Kansas City and Arranges for Meeting Next Month.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 5.—Officers of the National Conservation congress today established headquarters in this city and began the preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the congress here September 25, 26 and 27. Henry Wallace of Des Moines, Ia., president of the congress, said today that one of the principal subjects to be considered will be the conservation of the fertility of the soil.

NEW RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS

Number Have Been Appointed to Serve in This Capacity in Iowa and South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The following railway mail clerks have been appointed in Iowa: C. C. Wolfe of Council Bluffs, George C. Anderson, E. J. Schmidt and U. F. Dreyer of Burlington, Ford H. Steuber of Cedar Rapids, G. P. Donnelly of Ottumwa, W. J. Campbell of Preston, E. R. Bowman of Victor, Otto P. Arduser of Monticello.

In South Dakota: Gilbert J. Ruder, G. C. Roundy and Bennie A. Smith of Aberdeen, S. E. Sutherland of Flandreau, Dennis Turner of Madison, D. F. Shepherd of Meers, W. H. Porter of Carlstola, A. E. Cummings of Alexandria, H. A. Michaelson of Rockham, R. R. Park of White Lake.

SAMSON ISSUES AN INVITATION

Every Reputable Business Man in Omaha Can Join Ak-Sar-Ben.

DO NOT NEED TO BE ASKED

King's Chamberlain Fears that Some Think a Personal Request to Join Necessary.

"Every reputable business man in Omaha is invited to become a member of Ak-Sar-Ben," such is the invitation that has been issued by Samson in the belief that there are a number of business men, especially the late-comers, who think that they have to be asked by some one in authority before they can become knights.

"Ak-Sar-Ben has always been open," says Samson in explanation. "However, there are some who do not seem to be aware of the fact. A short time ago the owner of one of the largest department stores in Omaha was telling me of a case in point. Conferring with a number of his department managers he found a few of them who were not members of Ak-Sar-Ben. When asked the reason why they were not, they replied that no one had asked them and that they supposed that a personal invitation was necessary."

Although the paid membership for this year is already as high as 1,411, the addressograph in Samson's office carries the names of 1,360 men in the city who were members last year, but whose names do not appear in this year's roll. The directory also reveals many new business men, agents and managers of local branches of out-of-town enterprises, who are not knights.

The biggest group of candidates this season is counted upon for next Monday night, when the National and State Sheriffs' associations, the National Sheetmetal contractors, the out-of-town participants in the national clay court tennis tournament, and the trapshooters of the western handicap meet will all be entertained at the Den.

Several new features have been added to "The Gymkana" and the show, which has already proven itself a winner, is better than ever.

The names of fifty-three tennis players from outside points have already been received from those in charge of the tournament. It is expected that there will be at least 200 or 300 of the sheriffs, as both state and national conventions are assembled here Monday.

Little Girl's Pranks Annoying to Firemen

Sends In Two False Alarms, Causing Long Runs, and in the End She is Detected.

Sleuth work of a high order enabled the city electrician, Waldemar Michaelsen, and Fire Chief Salter Friday to locate the sender of two false fire alarms which caused extra work and danger to the firemen and equipment. The two alarms were sent in from a farm half a mile south of McArdle's store on West Dodge street, and from this remote country place a 14-year-old girl had called up "37" twice in one day, and sent the firemen on fruitless runs, once to Sixteenth and Howard and once to 2202 Sherman avenue. The calls were traced and when confronted by the chief and Mr. Michaelsen the little girl confessed to her mischief.

The telephone operators have been warned to guard against such practice and it will be possible to trace back any call that is sent in. The city and state both have laws against misusing the telephone and the penalties are heavy. The girl promised not to repeat her offense and was let off without prosecution.

BIG BATTLE IN COLOMBIA

Peruvian Force Said to Have Won Signal Victory in Province of Caqueta.

GUAYAQUIL, Aug. 5.—According to advices received here today a battle was fought between Colombian and Peruvian troops in Caqueta, a large unorganized territory in Colombia, and the Colombians were defeated with great losses.

Fifty-One Million Bushels of Wheat.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—Kansas raised 51,365,000 bushels of wheat this year and the corn crop condition is 84.8, according to a report issued today by F. D. Coburn, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The wheat crop is 9,000,000 bushels less than last year and one-third less than the average for the last ten years.

TAFT MAY TRAVEL TO PACIFIC COAST

President Probably Will Visit California and Mountain States if Extends Fall Tour.

TENTATIVE ITINERARY MADE

Executive Expects to Spend Some Time in Nebraska and South Dakota After His Speech at Hutchinson, Kan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The most important trip that President Taft has planned since he has been in the White House in the view of republican leaders, a trip during which he is expected to open the 1912 presidential campaign for his party, will begin September 16. It will last at least four, and should it later be decided to extend the outing to the Pacific coast, it will be stretched into six weeks, so that the president will not get back to Beverly or Washington until November.

According to the plan so far drawn up at the White House, the president will visit most of the states in the middle west, north of and including Missouri, and will make incursions into practically all of the states which have progressive congressional delegations. The president so far has given almost no consideration to speechmaking on this trip, but it has long been the idea of republican leaders that he would make as many political addresses as possible west of the Mississippi.

The president will open the Appalachian exposition at Knoxville, Tenn., September 18, and speak at the Kansas State fair at Hutchinson, Kan., September 26. He will speak at the National Grand Army of the Republic encampment on August 23.

Itinerary Includes Nebraska.

From Hutchinson, the president expects to travel in Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, where he may see Pauline Wayne, the White House cow, which is to be on exhibit at the International Dairymen's exposition at Milwaukee. From this point the party may turn again into Kansas and Iowa.

If the trip is to end in four weeks, Milwaukee probably will be the last stopping place. If it should be extended, the president will journey to Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake and the coast, taking in California, Oregon and Washington and returning east over a northern route.

"Brother Will" is Working Once More

Postmaster Thomas' Favorite is Reduced to His Former Job as Clerk on Milwaukee.

Around the postoffice it has become known that notwithstanding the supposed "pull" of Postmaster "Ben" Thomas, his brother, Will G. Thomas, has been put back into the ranks in the railway mail service from the soft job of traveling chief clerk. When "Brother Ben" got the postoffice he prevailed on Senators Burkett and Brown to lend their aid for a promotion for "Brother Will," who was then running as a clerk on the Milwaukee, and the position of traveling chief clerk, with a handsome raise of salary, was awarded him. Inspired by this success the Thomas' had been boosting for the appointment of "Brother Will" to be superintendent of the new railway mail service division whose headquarters has just been located at Omaha, but about July 1 came an order to resume sorting letters, and "Brother Will" started out last Sunday as a clerk in a crew on the Northwestern.

Traction Employes in Brooklyn Strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—There was a strike today of motormen and conductors on three trolley lines in Brooklyn operated by the Coney Island & Brooklyn Street Railway company. The men struck for an increase in wages, the trouble dating back for over a month. The company say it will hire strike breakers. Police are guarding the power houses.

On the three lines affected by the strike the employes are affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America. Employes of the Dekalb Avenue line, which is operated by the same company are affiliated with the Knights of Labor, and they are still at work.

Booklovers' Contest Awards

Details will be found on first page of woman's section.

MANY SEEKING JUDGESHIP

Fourteen Names Will Appear on the Official Primary Ballot.

INCUMBENTS ASK RE-ELECTION

For Information of Voters The Bee Presents Brief Accounts of Public Lives of Those Who Would Go to Supreme Bench.

Omaha has been more or less overrun, and probably will continue to be until the primary election next week, by candidates for nomination for supreme judge on the respective party tickets. These candidates are introduced around as a rule by local members of the bar, who find occasion to put in a good word for them.

Altogether fourteen names will appear on the official primary ballots for the republican and democratic nominations—eight republicans and six democrats or populists. As only three places on the supreme bench are to be filled, it goes without saying that eight of the candidates will have to be knocked out on the first round and the remainder contest it out at the election.

On the republican side the three judges now sitting, whose terms expire next January, all want to be re-elected. They are Charles B. Letton of Fairbury, William B. Rose of Lincoln and Jesse L. Root of Plattsmouth. The general opinion prevails that if any of these are retired the place will go to Judge Francis G. Hamer of Kearney, who came so close to nomination two years ago. The other republican aspirants are: Joseph E. Cobbey of Beatrice, John M. Macfarland, Omaha; Ambrose C. Epperson, Clay Center; Samuel P. Davidson, Tecumseh.

Democratic and populist candidates are: I. L. Albert, Columbus; James R. Dean, Broken Bow; Willis D. Oldham, Kearney; William L. Stark, Aurora; Joel F. West, Omaha; John Everson, Alma.

Who They All Are.

Because of the importance of the office of supreme judge and the inability of the candidates to become acquainted with more than a small percentage of the voters, The Bee herewith presents briefly some information telling who they are:

Judge Charles Blair Letton has been on the supreme bench since 1905, and for two years before that was a commissioner of the same court. Judge Letton was born at Edinburgh in October, 1853. He attended the public schools in his native city and in Glasgow before coming to the United States. In 1879 he was graduated at the Nebraska State Normal school, and two years later was admitted to practice law. He located at Fairbury and formed a partnership with former Congressman Hinshaw. From 1886 to 1890 he was county attorney and from 1895 to 1903 judge of the First judicial district. He has been president of the Nebraska Bar association, in 1904, a member of the American Bar association and a delegate to the lawyers' congress at St. Louis in 1904.

Judge William B. Rose went to the supreme bench by appointment of Governor Sheldon, December 1, 1905, when the membership was increased from three to seven. He is a Pennsylvanian, born in January, 1862; his father being a double cousin of William McKinley, sr., father of President McKinley. Educated in the public schools of Grove City, Pa., he afterward attended Grove City college. Admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1888, Judge Rose came to Nebraska the following year and soon became assistant state librarian, which position he held from 1889 to 1901. Then, for seven years, he was an assistant in the office of the attorney general. Always taking an active interest in politics, he was made chairman of the state republican committee in 1906, and managed the campaign that year, in recognition of which Senator Norris Brown tried to make him United States collector of internal revenue, in place of that, however, Governor Sheldon gave him a judicial appointment. This is his first campaign before the people for elective honors.

Judge Jesse L. Root is also an appointed member of the court, going to the supreme bench by commission of Governor Sheldon, at the same time as Judge Rose. He was born in Tazewell county, Ill., in November, 1860, and after going through the public schools took a course in business college. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1889 at Plattsmouth, where he practiced for ten years; in 1899 he was elected county attorney for Cass county, holding that office continuously until 1905. He was sent to the state senate for the session of 1907 and had an active part in the passage of the numerous reform laws passed at that session. He ran for district judge in 1907, but was defeated. For a year preceding his appointment as associate justice he served as a commissioner of the court.

Only Republican from West Section.

Judge Francis G. Hamer, of Kearney, came within reach of the coveted nomination two years ago. He is an Ohio man, born in Seneca county, in February, 1843. Ten years later the family moved to Indiana where by industrious hustling young Hamer had acquired education enough to entitle him to a teacher's first-class certificate. Two years later he took up the study of law in Indianapolis. After

(Continued on Second Page.)

BRYAN'S FRIENDS MUTE AS OYSTERS

No Voice Raised to Defend Peerless Leader When Underwood Denounces Him in Congress.

EVEN MAGUIRE HOLDS TONGUE

Member from First Nebraska Sits Silent While His Great Constituent is Flayed on Floor of the House.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Now that the smoke of battle has lifted from the field of carnage, and the sorely wounded William Jennings Bryan has been removed from the theater of war, growing out of the charges made by the peerless leader against Representative Oscar Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee, that he had sidetracked the steel and iron schedule for financial reasons, there comes a time for sober reflection.

Not in recent years have there been enacted more dramatic scenes than those surrounding Oscar Underwood's denunciation of the distinguished Nebraskan. So pronounced was the applause at the end of each sentence that the onlookers were nonplussed over the complete dethronement of the one "idol of the democracy." The demonstration which followed Underwood's scathing denunciation of Mr. Bryan, when he said that he was willing to leave to the country whether he was a better revisionist than Mr. Bryan, will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed a remarkable scene.

Has Underwood Won?

And yet, has Mr. Underwood the power to take from the once acknowledged "Tribune of the People" the laurels he has won in a quarter century's battling for his principles? The sober judgment of political observers is that the inevitable effect of the occurrences of Wednesday will be to give marked impetus to the Harmon presidential boom, thereby creating a chasm between the followers of Bryan and the followers of Harmon which must, in the very nature of things, prove irreconcilable. While the demonstration over the vitriolic speech of Mr. Underwood was remarkable, and undoubtedly showed the house in entire sympathy with the utterances of the chairman of the ways and means committee, it was even more remarkable that not one voice was raised in defense or even explanation of the position taken by Bryan. Even Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, the man mentioned in Bryan's interview, as able to substantiate his attack on Underwood, repudiated the interview entirely, and this, from one of Bryan's warmest admirers and a man who has followed him through thick and thin "without fear and without reproach." There may be excuse for Mr. Kitchin's failure to come to the rescue of his erstwhile chief, but can there be any excuse for the failure of Mr. Maguire of the First Nebraska district to come to the rescue of his distinguished constituent.

Maguire Missed a Chance.

Here was an opportunity which seldom comes to a legislator and had he taken advantage of the occasion even to the extent of asking for a suspension of judgment until all the facts were known he could have at least brought a pause to the proceedings, noisy and almost riotous as they were.

You undoubtedly recall those lines of Lowell from his poem, "A Glance Behind the Curtain":

The busy word shoves angrily aside
The man who stands with arms akimbo set
Until occasion tells him what to do;
And he who waits to have his task marked out,
Shall die and leave his errand unfulfilled.

Throughout the entire proceeding, unusual as it was, Maguire sat mute and more than ever meriting the title of "the silent one," for he has not raised his voice, except to vote with his party, for many months, in behalf of the "liberties of the dear people." And yet Bryan's strength in the First Nebraska district made it possible for Maguire to win over Pollard! Truly here is shown the ingratitude of which Dryden speaks:

Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed;
On the bare earth exposed he lies
With not a friend to close his eyes.

Taft's Growing Popularity.

President Taft's growing popularity throughout the country is the inspiring message which comes from members of congress who have been in their home districts and are returning to Washington to be present at the close of the first session of the Sixty-second congress. "Uncle George" Malby of the Ogdensburg, N. Y., district, who has been in public life for a third of a century, said today that Taft would carry New York by 100,000 plurality. This estimate of Taft's growing strength is corroborated by many of the old time New York politicians. Indiana, too, is showing signs of a growing Taft sentiment, according to ex-Congressman Charles B. Landis, one of the stars of the chautauqua circuit, since an unap-

(Continued on Second Page.)

ROOSEVELT GETS INTO STEEL CASE WITH HIS STORY

Former President Testifies Before Stanley Committee Regarding Transfer to Trust.

ACTED FOR GOOD OF PUBLIC

Transfer Had the Effect of Stopping Financial Panic.

QUICK DECISION NECESSARY

Deal Had to Be Accomplished Before Market Opened.

PRAISE FROM BIRMINGHAM

Community Most Effected by Change Heartily Approved It.

PEOPLE GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT

It Seemed that Putting Power of Big Corporation on Firing Line Was Necessary to Prevent Widespread Disaster.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Theodore Roosevelt took the stand today in the congressional inquiry into the steel corporation to tell what he knew regarding the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the steel corporation during the panic of 1907.

Mr. Roosevelt reached the city hall at 10:30. His intention to appear had been kept secret, but a few moments before his arrival police officers were stationed in the aldermainic chamber and its approaches.

The former president appeared in exceedingly good humor and greeted Chairman Stanley and other members of the committee with enthusiasm.

"I'm glad to see you all," he declared as he stood in the center of a group of committeemen.

"I'm very delighted to see you indeed, sir," he said to Representative Young of Michigan, a republican member of the committee.

Reads Written Statement.

"Mr. Roosevelt took the stand at once. He said:

"After you had courteously said I should come at 10 o'clock, Mr. Chairman, I wrote out the statement I should like to make," said the former president, after Mr. Stanley had asked him to explain what knowledge he had of the Tennessee Coal and Iron absorption by the United States Steel corporation.

Mr. Roosevelt than began reading, introducing his subject by a description of the financial panic conditions in the fall of 1907.

"It was the utmost duty of the administration," he read, "to prevent by all means the spread of the panic before it became a disaster.

The secretary of the treasury and himself, he said, were constantly in touch with the situation. During that time he learned that two members of the United States Steel corporation wished to see him one morning. At breakfast next day he was informed that Judge Gary and H. C. Frick were waiting to see him. Mr. Bonaparte, then attorney general, he continued, had not yet arrived from Baltimore.

Consults Root and Bonaparte.

"I sent a note to Secretary Root to come over," the former president read, "and he arrived at the White House."

The conference was brief, Mr. Roosevelt explained, and later he wrote a note to Mr. Bonaparte stating all the facts of the conference.

He then read to the committee the letter afterwards published in the senate records of the hearing on the Tennessee Coal and Iron case in 1909. The letter set forth how Mr. Frick and Mr. Gary had submitted the proposition for the sale of the Tennessee company and how he had expressed the opinion that he did not wish to stand in the way of saving a financial panic. The firm that was in trouble, Mr. Roosevelt said, had not been mentioned.

Mr. Roosevelt then went on to read his statement, going into details about the serious financial conditions in New York and told how he had taken the responsibility to permit the transfer of the steel company and did it on his own initiative.

"It was a matter of general knowledge," he said, referring to banks and trust companies in danger in New York, "that they held securities of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, which had no market value."

Prompt Action Necessary.

"The proposition of Messrs. Gary and Frick was," he continued, "that the United States Steel corporation should take over the Tennessee Coal and Iron company at once.

"It was necessary for me to act at once," said the former president, "to act at once,

It is all right to say that newspaper advertising is the best kind of advertising, but people want to know why.

An advertisement, to be effective MUST REACH THE SAME PEOPLE DAY AFTER DAY.

Stop and measure up any kind of advertising by this standard: "REACHES THE SAME PEOPLE DAY AFTER DAY." The billboard doesn't; the street car doesn't; the monthly magazine doesn't; the weekly magazine doesn't; the electric sign doesn't; the circular doesn't. THE NEWSPAPER IS THE ONLY MEDIUM TO REACH THE SAME PEOPLE DAY AFTER DAY.

Incidentally, The Bee is the only paper in Omaha with which you can reach four-fifths of the Omaha homes day after day.