

CENTRAL WEST IS UP CLOSE TO THE BUMPER CROP MARK

General Manager Sifer of Great Western Makes Tour of Inspection Along Lines.

VISIT PAID TO SEVERAL STATES

Goes Out and Gets in Touch with the Actual Conditions in Country.

YIELD OF WHEAT BEST IN YEARS

Quality is Better Than in Former Years.

CAR SHORTAGE ALMOST CERTAIN

If Grain is Rushed Off to Market There is Not Enough Equipment in Country to Handle the Millions of Bushels.

"If grain men and farmers attempt to rush the wheat crop to market there will be the greatest freighter shortage the country has ever experienced, but if they use good judgment and let it move along moderately fast, the railroads will be able to handle the grain in reasonably good shape."

"There is no question but the central west has raised the greatest small grain crop in its history. Nebraska is talking 55,000,000 bushels; Kansas, 100,000,000, and North Dakota, 125,000,000, and from what I have seen, I do not think these figures are so very far out of the way."

Has Seen the Grain. Mr. Sifer's estimate of the crop is made after a visit to the fields and granaries of the farmers. Through the states that he has visited on his tour, he has had his car stopped at stations and then in an automobile has ridden out from ten to twenty miles into the country on either side of the line. In this way he has come in touch with the exact condition. Everywhere that he has been he has found the yield very heavy, with much of the wheat testing sixty-one to sixty-three pounds to the bushel with considerable running as high as sixty-five.

Through Minnesota and Iowa, Mr. Sifer found the corn well advanced and with the abundant moisture in most localities, he unhesitatingly predicts at least an average and perhaps a crop much better than this.

Speaking of the car shortage, Mr. Sifer says that it is on right at this time, but not to such an extent as a cause alarm. The Great Western, he says, with the cars previously on hand and the large number of new ones purchased this year, is prepared to handle everything coming unless there is an attempt made to move the crop within a short time and get the bulk onto the market for August and September delivery.

CABINET AND CHAMBER IN TURKEY WONT CHANGE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The cabinet and senate held a prolonged secret joint meeting today and voted for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies on the ground that the present extraordinary session of the chamber, being a continuation of the previous session and having completed its term, now lapses. It is expected that the dissolution and elections within three months will be ordered tomorrow.

The Weather

Table with weather forecast for Omaha, including temperature, precipitation, and wind speed for the next few days.

Prosecution Trying to Get Dictagraph Record Into Case

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5.—Judge Hutton ruled today in the bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow that the defendant under cross-examination could be asked an impeaching question based on the stenographic report of a conversation between Darrow and John R. Harrington, his former chief investigator. The ruling opens the way for an attempt by the prosecution to introduce in rebuttal the transcript report of the conversations as heard by stenographers through a telephone device. Such an effort will be strenuously opposed by the defense chiefly on the ground that the transcript contains only fragmentary portions of the conversations.

Judge Hutton announced that his ruling could not be construed as having any bearing on the introduction of the transcript. Mr. Darrow resumed the witness stand and was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Ford as to the circumstances surrounding his meeting with Harrington.

Darrow admitted that he had asked Harrington to refuse to testify before the grand jury. He said he told Harrington he did not think he could be compelled to testify and he could find out by refusing.

Jenkins Asks for New Trial, Stay Will Be Granted

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—With a steady hand and clear eye, J. Warren Jenkins, condemned to die, was hanged on October 11 for the murder of his wife, last evening signed an application for a new trial. Jenkins will be taken to the state penitentiary at Rawlins tomorrow, there to await the action of the courts, and as several months will probably be consumed in the consideration of his case, a stay of execution will be granted. Jenkins will not hang on the date set, and as he has plenty of funds, he will fight to the last ditch to save his neck. Jenkins has about recovered from wounds inflicted when he jumped to the stone floor of the corridor at the county jail Thursday in an attempt to end his life, and is now anxious to live.

Resignation of Judge Hanford Accepted by Taft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Taft today accepted the resignation of Federal Judge Hanford of Seattle, tendered while Judge Hanford's conduct on the bench was being investigated by a congressional committee. The committee advised acceptance of the resignation and the dropping of impeachment proceedings.

Watchman Murdered in Cheyenne Yards

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—E. J. Sparr, employed by the Union Pacific as a special watchman, was assassinated in the local railroad yard at 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning. The shot which ended his life was heard by a number of persons, but the body was not found until two hours later. It having been assumed that the noise made by the shot was that from a torpedo. The identity of the assassin is unknown. Sparr, who was 35 years of age and unmarried, was shot from behind, a bullet entering the back of his skull and lodging in the brain. His body was found by watchmen at 3:45 o'clock, lying between two tracks. It was not disturbed until Sheriff Roach and Coroner Beard arrived on the scene and made an examination. They decided that the body had not been touched after death, except to take from a hip holster the .45 caliber six-shooter with which the watchman was armed. This weapon was missing, but is not believed to have been used in firing the fatal shot, the wound in Sparr's head apparently having been made by a small caliber ball.

NEW PLAN TO AMEND CONSTITUTION PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Senator La Follette today, by a resolution, proposed a radical change in the method of amending the constitution of the United States. By the terms of a majority of the two houses of congress would have authority to propose a constitutional amendment, or it might be proposed on the petition of ten states acting through their legislatures or through popular vote. At present the ratification of an amendment is required by three-fourths of the states, acting through their legislatures. The La Follette plan would require approval by a majority of the electors in a majority of the states, but would require also the approval of a majority of all electors' voting upon the question.

COTTON TARIFF BILL ADVERSELY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The cotton tariff bill was reported to the senate adversely today by Chairman Duesenberg of the Finance committee. Senator Stephen Democratic tariff leader, asked what the bill will be set for a vote next Friday, August 8.

CLAIM BIG TRUST IS BENEFIT TO PUBLIC

Answer of International Harvester Company to Federal Suit Filed in District Court.

WASTEFUL METHODS ABOLISHED

Assert New Company Formed is Not Unlawful Combination.

CONSUMERS SHARE ADVANTAGE

Basic Patents on Binders and Mowers Not in Force.

DOES NOT STIFLE COMPETITION

Merely Affects Economics in Cost of Production, Lowers Selling Prices and Raises Wages of Employees.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 5.—The answer of the International Harvester company to the bill filed by the United States under the Sherman anti-trust law was filed in the United States district court at St. Paul today.

The answer denies specifically all charges of restraint of trade, monopoly and unfair business practices. It alleges that prior to the formation of the company in 1902, the harvester business had been conducted in a wasteful manner, detrimental alike to manufacturers, retail dealers and consumers; that only the two largest manufacturers had profitable businesses, while the business of others was decreasing and becoming hazardous and unprofitable. The International Harvester company, it is stated, was not an unlawful combination, but a new company formed, with ample capital, in order to secure large economies in the agricultural implement business, by producing more cheaply the raw materials, by enlarging facilities, and correcting wasteful methods of distribution, by expanding the foreign trade and by better organized experimental and inspection departments.

The company's commercial power has been not only for the benefits of its stockholders, but also for the benefit of the farmers and dealers and of its employees; and the taking on of new lines of manufacture, such as gasoline engines, tractors, auto wagons, farm wagons, cream separators and manure spreaders, has resulted in the business as a whole being conducted more economically and in fostering instead of restraining trade, it is asserted.

Earnings and Profits. The detailed statement of earnings and profits contained in the answer shows that during the first eight years, the dividends paid averaged only 5.82 per cent on the fully paid capital stock and the total earnings only 7.15 per cent and that the main expansion in the company's business has been gained in the new lines of implements and foreign trade, which has increased from about \$100,000 in 1908 to over \$42,000,000 in 1911.

It is held that the company has active competitors in binders being eight, with an aggregate capital of over \$100,000,000, and in other lines the competitors numbering from fourteen in mowers to 151 in gasoline engines. The answer declares that the prices of harvesting machinery have increased about 3 per cent over 1902, while the machines have been improved in quality, and the materials and labor entering into their manufacture have increased on an average of 25 per cent.

As to binder twine, the answer asserts that since the company was formed, the wholesale price of sisal twine has fallen from 11 cents to 6 1/2 cents a pound, and of manila twine, from 12 1/2 cents to 7 1/2 cents a pound; further, that the company has expended more than a million dollars in the effort to produce binder twine from American-grown flax, which, if successful, would have kept within the United States \$20,000,000 now expended annually for imported sisal and manila fibres. The wages and conditions of its employees, the answer says, have been improved by the Harvester company to an extent impossible under trade conditions existing prior to 1902; wages have been increased fully 27 per cent; profit-sharing systems have been established; sanitary and safety appliances installed; a liberal plan of workmen's compensation put into effect, with a benefit department providing sick and death benefits for employees and a generous pension system.

COMMITTEE IN DEADLOCK OVER PENSION BILL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A failure to bring about an agreement between the house and senate on the pension appropriation bill was reported by Chairman McCumber of the senate conference committee. The two houses remain deadlocked over the eighteen district pension agencies which the house insists must be discontinued.

Notice was served on the senate today that under no circumstances would the house agree to a continuation of the tariff board. Provision for such continuation had been placed by the senate in a number of appropriation and tariff measures. Today senate leaders were notified that their insistence on that provision would delay adjournment. House conferees on all the bills circulating the senate amendment procedure for tariff board have been instructed not to yield.

COLONELS STEEVER AND ANDREWS PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The nomination of Colonel E. Z. Steever, United States army, now in command of the troops along the Mexican border, to be a brigadier general of the line and that of Colonel George Andrews, attached to the Department of the East at New York, to be adjutant general of the army were sent to the senate today by President Taft.

Preserving Time



From the Philadelphia Star.

COLONEL REACHES CHICAGO

Big Bull Moose is Met by G. W. Perkins and Governor Johnson.

MAKES AN ADDRESS FROM AUTO

Says This Visit Makes Birth of New Party Instead of Death of One as Did His Former Trip.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt arrived at 8:55 a. m. He was given an enthusiastic welcome and hurried to headquarters in the Congress hotel. The crowd cheered as the colonel stepped from the train. He was received by a delegation of progressives headed by George W. Perkins and Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California.

The crowd massed in front of the station waved bannanna handkerchiefs as the party entered automobiles, and a chorus of cheers merged in the blare of a brass band when the trip across the city was begun. The streets along the route were lined with crowds and, as the colonel swept past, cheer after cheer was raised.

The delegations formed in processions and followed their chief to the national headquarters. In front of the hotel another crowd was encountered and for a time the street was blocked. Colonel Roosevelt stood up in the automobile and spoke briefly. Then a path through the crowd having been made, he hurried to headquarters and was soon in the thick of conferences with his aides.

Speech from Automobile.

Standing in his automobile in front of the hotel Colonel Roosevelt said: "I am very pleased to be with you in Chicago again, and this time at the birth of a party, not at the death of one. I am convinced the people will not stand for the convention of seven weeks ago, especially as it was against the interests of the people. By November the men nominated at that convention will not be a factor in the race.

"The days of the corrupt political boss and the crooked financier who stands behind the boss, and the newspaper owned by the boss and financier, are over. "The channels of information have been choked by the opponents of popular government in the effort to prevent the people from finding out what we stand for. I intend to see that the facts are known and that the people will find out what this movement really is and decide for themselves what their government shall be."

Colonel Roosevelt said he did not intend to go to the Coliseum today.

Father of Mrs. Taft Dies in Cincinnati

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Taft and Mrs. Taft will leave Washington tonight for Cincinnati to attend the funeral of John W. Herron, Mrs. Taft's father, who died there early today. The death of Mr. Herron was not unexpected by the president and Mrs. Taft, but the news was a shock to both. The president will return to Washington Thursday morning.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 5.—John W. Herron, father of Mrs. William H. Taft, wife of the president, died at his home here today after a long illness, aged 55 years. Mr. Herron was for many years one of Cincinnati's most prominent attorneys and was United States district attorney under President Harrison.

Orozco Prepares to Evacuate Juarez

JUAREZ, Aug. 5.—General Pascual Orozco served notice today on the residents of Juarez that after tonight he would not be responsible for the safety of the city and that all who did not go with him had better cross the border to El Paso. This is the first definite move in the long delayed evacuation of the Mexican border city by rebel troops.

HACHITA, N. M., Aug. 5.—Five hundred Mesquitos feeding from Colonia Diaz, Mexico, have arrived there without food. Supplies and tents have been sent here from El Paso.

Refuses Guffey's Money—Accepts It After the Election

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Norman E. Mack, chairman of the democratic national committee in 1908, today told the senate committee investigating campaign funds of that year and also those of 1904, that the only contribution he could remember having rejected was one by Colonel J. M. Guffey of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Mack added that after Mr. Bryan had defeated the campaign committee was several thousand dollars in debt and Colonel Guffey's contribution was accepted. Mr. Mack said the largest contributor to the 1908 campaign was Mr. Murphy. "He contributed \$10,000," said Mr. Mack.

The books before the senate committee show that such a sum was contributed in the name of Tammany Hall. "Senator Clark of Montana contributed \$2,000 to the Chicago headquarters and I think about \$2,000 to the New York headquarters," Mr. Mack added. "Several people offered funds, but they were refused."

"Why were they refused?" asked Senator Jones. "I was at Denver at the convention and on the way home stopped at Lincoln to talk with Mr. Bryan. He then and later said he did not want contributions from corporations."

"Colonel Guffey offered to give \$5,000, I told him I would like to accept it, but could not."

"Whether he represented a corporation or not, it was reported he represented the Standard Oil company."

Mr. Mack added that after Mr. Bryan had been defeated, he as chairman, accepted the Guffey contribution.

Mr. Mack told the committee he wanted to correct an impression that only \$5,000 persons contributed to the campaign fund of \$25,000. He placed the number of contributors at about 10,000.

He mentioned the contributions by his own newspaper, the Buffalo Times, of the \$5,000 given by that paper. Mr. Mack said he gave \$1,000, while the balance was given by 1,200 or 1,500 persons in western New York.

Roosevelt Electors in Missouri Refuse to Declare Attitude

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—Efforts of Taft adherents to get the Missouri Roosevelt electors to go on record for President Taft failed today at a meeting here called by the chairman of the republican state committee. A resolution that provided that electors should vote for Taft but in event it became apparent that he could not be elected then they were at liberty to vote for some other republican was ready for introduction at the meeting, but no action was taken.

The meeting developed according to one of the electors, that twelve of the eighteen Missouri electors are not Taft men and that they would not go on record as promising to vote for him even if he should carry the state.

NEGRO CONTESTANTS BARRED

Delegates from Three States Refused Seats by Bull Moosers.

COMPROMISE IS ATTEMPTED

Florida Negroes Are Offered Seats as Supplemental Delegates—This Is Rejected and Both Delegations Excluded.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Contesting negro delegations from Florida and Mississippi were barred from the progressive convention by the national committee. The contest was decided at a stormy executive session of the committee today. Negroes gathered in the corridors outside the committee room and raised their voices in indignant protest. When the decisions were made known the negro leaders declared that they would continue their fight for seats before the credentials committee of the convention.

A tentative arrangement was made by the committee as a means of compromise which, it was thought, would settle the negro dispute. The committee decided to allow the negro contestants from Florida to sit in the convention as "supplemental delegates" without a vote. This was considered settled, but Florida negroes, headed by C. H. Alston, protested so vigorously that the committee finally decided to throw out both Florida delegations, the negroes and the white delegation headed by H. L. Anderson.

In Mississippi where the progressive state convention had been called as a "billy white" meeting the white delegates elected were given their seats. On Saturday the committee had thrown out twelve negroes, who contested seats in the Alabama delegation. With today's decision this barred all of the contesting delegates. Four contestants for seats in the Ohio delegation were barred.

After the national committee had disposed of the negro contestants the storm center was transferred to Colonel Roosevelt's quarters. The colonel refused, however, to take a hand in the dispute, although a large number of excited followers appealed to him. He referred them all to his recent letter to Julian Harris of Atlanta, on the negro question. "Read my letter," he said. "It contains a full statement of my views."

He declined to comment on the action of the national committee and said he had never talked with any of the negro contestants. "Give them my letter as a tract," he said.

As soon as he was installed in his headquarters Colonel Roosevelt began a series of conferences with his leaders. Governor Hiram Johnson of California, James R. Garfield, George L. Record of New Jersey and Medill McCormick, all saw him before they went to the convention hall.

Eagles Are Flocking Into Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 5.—Delegates continued to flock into Cleveland today to attend the national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles which will be opened tonight with Governor Harmon delivering the welcoming address. The convention will last five days, the big day being Thursday, when the delegates will parade. Judge William J. Beaman of Pittsburgh is the chief candidate for worthy grand president this year.

PROPOSED INCREASE ON LUMBER IS SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Proposed increases in freight rates on lumber from southern producing points to destinations in the middle west and beyond on the St. Louis Southwestern railway were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission today until November 2.

BEVERIDGE SOUNDS KEYNOTE FOR BULL MOOSE CONVENTION

National Progressive Party Meets in Chicago to Endorse Roosevelt Slate and Platform.

SENATOR DIXON CALLS TO ORDER

Galleries Are Nearly Full When Business Opens.

BEVERIDGE TAKES THE CHAIR

He Says Party Has Been Forming for Years.

PRaises THE NEW ORGANIZATION

Says It is Founded on Live Issues and Will Solve Present Day Problems—Roosevelt is to Speak on Tuesday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The national progressive party took its place in the arena of the American politics today when its first national convention assembled in the Coliseum where the republican national convention was held seven weeks ago. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, sponsor of the new party, arrived in Chicago this morning, but did not attend the first session of the convention. He will deliver his "confession of faith" tomorrow. Former Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana was elected temporary chairman of the convention after Senator Dixon had called the assemblage to order and prayer had been ordered.

Senator Beveridge, greeted with prolonged cheers, delivered his keynote speech, bristling with the most advanced ideas of progressivism. The floor of the big convention hall was crowded, and the galleries, slow to fill at first, held but comparatively few empty seats when the convention got under way shortly before 1 o'clock. The delegates were most enthusiastically cheered.

Dixon Calls for Order. When the convention was called to order by Senator Dixon at 12:43 delegates occupied all the space used at the republican convention with its total of nearly 1,100 delegates.

Senator Dixon briefly reviewed the signing of the call for the convention. "In the last four weeks a nation has seen a new alignment of American politics."

"Within four weeks, responding to our call, are assembled here today more delegate representatives to a national convention than ever before assembled on American soil. "This afternoon a new milestone will be erected in American politics. A new political party, knowing no north and no south, founded on the live issues of today, will take its place with those parties which live on the dead issues of the past."

Senator Dixon was interrupted by a cry "Hooray for Teddy." The delegates cheered for a half minute. Senator Dixon then called on Secretary O. K. Davis to read the progressive call for the convention. The slogan, "Thou shalt not steal," appeared on the call and was greeted with cheers.

Cheers for Leaders. The names of those signing the call were read and cheers greeted each name. When Senator Dixon's name was called a wild demonstration started. J. R. Garfield got a cheer when Ohio was reached and Pennsylvania cheered A. E. Van Vleetburg and Gifford Pinchot. Cecil Lyon was accorded a round of cheers.

When the reading of the call ended Senator Dixon called on Rev. T. F. Donblazer, who pronounced the prayer. When the minister had been praying for more than fifteen minutes the delegates interrupted with applause. Shouts of "Amen."

In conclusion he led the entire assemblage in the Lord's prayer. The band struck up "America" and the assemblage sang the anthem. Speech of Beveridge. A round of cheers greeted Senator Dixon's announcement that former Senator Beveridge of Indiana had been selected as temporary chairman. Senator Dixon introduced him in a flattering eulogy and he began the keynote speech. We stand for a nobler America. We stand for an undivided nation. We stand for a broader liberty, a fuller justice. We stand for social brotherhood as against savage individualism. We stand for an intelligent co-operation instead of a reckless competition. We stand for mutual helpfulness instead of mutual hatred. We stand for equal rights as a fact of life instead of a catch-word of politics. We stand for the rule of the people as a practical truth instead of a meaningless pretense. We stand for a representative government that represents the people. We battle for the actual rights of man. To carry out our principles we have a plain program of constructive reform. We mean to tear down only that which is wrong and out of date; and where we tear down we mean to build what is right and fitted to the times. We harken to the call of the present. We mean to make laws fit conditions as they are and meet the needs of the people who are on earth today. That we may do this we

(Continued on Second Page.)

Advertisement for Bee brand counter, stating 'Bee brand ads are Omaha's greatest bargain counter. Read them now. Tyler 1000.'