

ROLLA WELLS WILL GATHER FUNDS FOR WILSON CAMPAIGN

Former Mayor of St. Louis Appointed Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee.

FRIEND OF THE CANDIDATE

Mr. Wells is a Graduate of Princeton University, Class of '76.

WILSON'S FIRST CAMPAIGN TALK

Governor Addresses Delegation of Two Hundred from Delaware.

SOUNDS ANOTHER SLOGAN

Would Transfer Government from Hands of Trustees to the Hands of Those We Can Trust.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 6.—Governor Wilson announced at 3.30 o'clock today the appointment of Rolla Wells, former mayor of St. Louis, Mo., to be treasurer of the national democratic committee and Charles R. Crane of Chicago, to be vice chairman of the finance committee of which Henry Morgenthau of New York has been chosen chairman.

Governor Wilson declared that Mr. Wells was a lifelong friend who had come into prominence in the west in connection with the lakes-to-gulf waterway project. Mr. Wells, he said, as president of the Business Men's league of St. Louis had won the confidence of business men generally.

Mr. Wells is a graduate of Princeton university of the class of 1876 and is at present spending the summer at Wequetonung, Mich. He is a retired business man.

First Campaign Utterance. "We want to take the government out of the hands of trustees and put it in the hands of those we can trust."

This was Governor Wilson's first campaign utterance as he addressed a delegation today of 300 democrats from Delaware, led by National Committeeman Willard Saulsbury.

Mr. Saulsbury had declared that Delaware hoped through his influence to be redeemed "from the dishonor that has been put upon it by the political supremacy of the trust millionaires and the public service corporations which it still endures with indignation, impatience and disgust."

"The government of New Jersey was very bad," said Governor Wilson in reply, "but the people were sound to the core, and all they were waiting for was some means through which they could express themselves. We had tied ourselves up by some very ingenious political arrangement which made it difficult for the people to choose their own candidate and have their own way. I am sure Delaware will act as New Jersey has."

"New Jersey people have always been as progressive as any people in the union, but there have been embarrases. They have been in the hands of a board of guardians, who used to sit in the state house and tell the legislature what it should do. It had not been required by the people to tell the legislature that authority. But we ought to speak tenderly of those who are on their death beds. These people are not in this state now and they will never camp in this building again."

"Yet I do not take to myself anything except good fortune as having been the spokesman of the people of New Jersey. What we are trying to do in the immediate future is to offer to the people of the United States the right to say what they want done with their own government and their own affairs. We want to take the government out of the hands of trustees and put it in the hands of those we can trust. Those for whom the government was held in voluntary trust are now grown up and ready to resume charge of their own business."

Governor O'Neil of Alabama, who called on Governor Wilson, announced that he would take the stump in northern states on behalf of Governor Wilson.

Jewelers Want Law to Protect Public Against Frauds

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—A plea for state and national legislation against fraudulent cheap jewelry advertisements, which lure with such offerings as "A gold watch, twenty-one jewels, for \$3.95" was made by Gustave Keller, of Appleton, Wis., at the opening of the seventh annual convention of the American Retail Jeweler's association here today.

Marines Ordered to Aid Blue Jackets on Duty at Managua

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Marines from Panama have been ordered to Nicaragua to supplement the force of bluejackets now in Managua guarding Americans and their property. The collier Justin, now steaming from San Juan del Sur, was ordered to Panama to embark 300 marines for Corinto.

Suspect Arrested in Villisca Murder Case

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 6.—A section hand employed at Clarinda, Ia., was arrested there last night as a suspect in the murder of the Joseph Moore family at Villisca, Ia., June 10.

Italians Occupy Zuara, Tripoli

ROME, Aug. 6.—The Italian naval and military forces today occupied Zuara, Tripoli, and the surrounding oasis. The Italian troops suffered a few casualties. The Turks, with their Arab allies, retired to the desert.

Taft Urges Action On Canal Tolls Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Taft today in a special message to congress urged immediate enactment of legislation to provide an operating office for the Panama canal, the government of the canal zone and the fixing of maximum tolls. The president indicated that the question of free passage to American ships might be determined later.

COMING BACK TO OMAHA FOR FATHER'S FUNERAL

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—(Special Telegram)—H. W. Driscoll, one of Senator Hitchcock's employes, and his brother, who is a clerk in the War department, left for Omaha tonight to attend the funeral of their father who died there yesterday.

HEAVY VOTE IS CAST IN KANSAS PRIMARY

Largest Number of Ballots Recorded in History of Similar Elections in State.

INTEREST IN ELECTORAL CASE

Roosevelt Men Are Allowed on the Republican Ticket.

STUBBS AFTER CURTIS' PLACE

Present United States Senator Favorable to Taft.

RAIN FALLS IN THE FORENOON

Majority of Voters in Rural Districts Go to Polls in Afternoon, When the Weather Clears.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—Scattering early returns from Wyandotte county in which is located Kansas City, Kan., the largest city in the state, indicate that the Roosevelt presidential electors have a lead of about two to one in the votes thus far counted in that county. Other progressives are leading on about the same basis.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—When the polls closed in today's statewide primary scattering reports from throughout the state indicated the heaviest vote ever cast in a primary election in Kansas. Owing to the large number of candidates it seemed probable that definite returns would be late.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—Unusual interest gave promise of a heavy vote in the Kansas state wide primary today. Both parties will name candidates for United States senator, for congress and a full state ticket. Presidential electors also will be chosen.

National interest attached to the contest for the selection of republican presidential electors because of the recent decision of the United States supreme court permitting the names of electors who have announced their preference for Theodore Roosevelt to be entered under the head of the republican party pending decision by a full court. The adherents of President Taft have conducted a strenuous campaign against the Roosevelt electors, urging the republicans of Kansas to defeat them in the primary and thus make a decision as to their legality unnecessary. The Roosevelt followers have fought equally hard for their selection.

Sharp lines have been drawn in the fight between United States Senator Charles Curtis and Governor W. R. Stubbs for the former's seat in the senate. Governor Stubbs is a staunch progressive, while Senator Curtis has been regarded as favorable to the Taft regime.

At noon an unusually large vote was reported from all the cities, but in the rural districts, where a soaking rain fell in the forenoon, the voting was delayed. It was expected a majority of the farmers would go to the polls in the afternoon, as the weather began clearing about midday.

The following were nominated for congress without opposition: First District—J. B. Egan (D), incumbent. Second District—Joseph T. Moore (D), incumbent. Fourth District—Fred S. Jackson (R), incumbent. Fifth District—Rollin R. Rees (R), incumbent. J. R. Connolly (D). Seventh District—George A. Neesley (D), incumbent. Eighth District—Victor Murdock (R), incumbent. John R. Saunders (D).

Sober Sentiment is Swinging to Taft

"The sentiment in favor of the re-election of President Taft is growing out in this state," said A. W. Jeffers yesterday. "I have talked with a great many men from out in the state where Colonel Roosevelt was supposed to be strong, and they say that the sentiment of many of the voters is switching back from Teddy to Taft."

Mr. Jeffers says he has found that as the campaign progresses and as the old time republicans think more soberly of the Roosevelt attitude, great numbers of them begin to see that the third party movement is simply following a wild hurrab, and they come back to what they believe to be more permanent and better founded policies. He says that many men from out in the state discussing the matter admit that President Taft is not quite so well schooled in the arts of political tricks as Roosevelt is, and that in consequence he does not get the advertising out of calling someone a liar, or refusing to eat at someone's table, etc., but that when these things are laid aside and held at just what they are worth, President Taft is the man that gets the credit for being the sober minded statesman.

Party of Eight Lost in the Mountains

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 6.—Fear is expressed here for the safety of four women and four men, socially prominent in Steamboat Springs, who started for the summit of Ethel mountain Friday night to view the sunrise Saturday morning. No word has been received from the party, and it is feared they may have been attacked by wild animals in Buffalo Park, or may have lost their way and perished from the cold. Each member of the party rode a horse and carried provisions for only two days.

COMING BACK TO OMAHA FOR FATHER'S FUNERAL

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The Wild East



Easterner—Is it customary to go armed out here in these days? Westerner—No, sir—e, stranger, I'm goin' to Noo York. From the Indianapolis News.

TEDDY'S SPEECH IS RADICAL

He Says It Will Be Called Socialism or Anarchism. HE WOULD RECALL DECISIONS

Favors Minimum Wage Law, Old Age Pensions, National Primary Law and Elimination of the Middleman.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Theodore Roosevelt made his "confession of faith" today, to the national progressive convention. The former president struck out boldly into new ground, advocating measures which he said frankly would be denounced as either socialism or anarchism. The delegates listened in his speech with the understanding that they must either adopt a platform substantially in consonance with his views or look elsewhere for a nominee for the presidency.

These are the conspicuous points in the Roosevelt program: Recall of judicial decisions, as first advocated by Colonel Roosevelt in the spring campaign, and for which he was subjected to wide criticism. Colonel Roosevelt now advocates its extension to apply to federal as well as state courts. He favors the establishment of machinery to make easier of amendment both the national and state constitutions, especially with the view of prompt action on certain judicial decisions.

Use of the government to assist workers to become part owners of the business in which they are employed. The government system should be shaped so that "the public servant when he cannot conscientiously carry out the wishes of the people shall at their desire leave his office and not misrepresent them in office." Colonel Roosevelt did not suggest the method by which he would bring this about, and there was much speculation as to whether he had in mind a fundamental change in the American system of government in some quarters it was interpreted as a declaration in favor of extension of the recall to include legislative, executive and judicial officers of the national government, from the president down.

Control of Trusts. Control of the trusts through retention of the Sherman anti-trust law and establishment of an interstate industrial commission to regulate industrial corporations as the Interstate Commerce commission regulates railroads. Corporations which come voluntarily under this commission and obey its orders to be immune from prosecution under the Sherman law. Those which fail to do so to be subject to prosecution, and if the prosecution is successful, thorough dismemberment, the constituent parts not to be allowed to do business save under conditions laid down by the industrial commission.

Conditions determining monopoly prices to be controlled where these concerns deal with the necessities of life. Adoption of a number of measures to secure "social and industrial justice to the wage workers. Included in the list are establishments by law immediately of minimum wage scales for women, minimum wage commissions to fix standards of wages for all workers, old age pension and a living wage, which Colonel Roosevelt defines as an amount sufficient to provide for education, recreation, care for immature members of the family, maintenance of the family during sickness and accumulation of reasonable savings for old age; prohibition of night labor for women and children, twenty-four hours a day, national and state working men's compensation laws, guarantee by law of one day's rest in every seven, old age insurance and involuntary employment, the cost of such insurance to be distributed among employer, employe and perhaps the people at large.

Knights of Pythias Gather in Denver

DENVER, Aug. 6.—The twenty-seventh biennial convention of the Knights of Pythias which opened here today is said to be the most extensively attended convention in the history of the organization. About 10,000 members of the order, many accompanied by their families, are attending.

The program of the opening session included addresses by Governor Shafroth and Mayor Arnold, and Judge George M. Hanson, of Calais, Maine. After the speaking, representative past grand chancellors from various cities, were scheduled to receive supreme lodge rank.

Several Hurt by Windstorm Near Concordia, Kan.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Aug. 6.—A severe windstorm, the worst that ever visited this vicinity, struck here last night, injuring several persons slightly and causing much damage to property. Many buildings, including the Presbyterian church, a jewelry store and a hotel, were unroofed.

The large tent at the chautauqua grounds in which W. J. Bryan had finished a speech but a few hours before was demolished. Here several people were hurt, but none seriously. The main part of the storm was narrow, but a high wind covered a large territory. The government weather station was demolished and corn near here was laid flat.

Supreme Court Calls For Papers in Kansas Electoral Dispute

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The formal writ directing the supreme court of Kansas to forward to the supreme court of the United States for review the legal contest over the republican electors in Kansas was issued today. This is the writ which was allowed by Justice Van Devanter and Justice Pitney at New York last Thursday. Since the allowance of the writ Thursday the defendants have acknowledged the right of the supreme court of the United States to review the case. This acknowledgment was made for the eight Roosevelt candidates for electors on the republican ticket and the county clerks in Kansas by Attorney Frank S. Jackson.

Indians Torture Mexican Soldiers

MEXICO, Aug. 6.—Revolting Sierra Juarez Indians in northern Oaxaca have surrounded a federal detachment near Ixtlan, according to reports reaching here this morning. Unless the troops can cut their way out they probably will fall victims of torture, because, it is reported, the Indians have suspended personal guarantees. Every federal soldier captured is executed unless he happens to be of high rank. Then he is tortured before being put to death.

Two soldiers who were caught near Ixtape were stretched on a rack and the bottoms of their feet pared off with sharp knives. After this the soldiers were forced to walk long distances. One died under the torture. The other reached the goal set by the rebels, but immediately he was hanged.

President and Mrs. Taft in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—President and Mrs. Taft arrived in Cincinnati at 10:23 this morning to attend the funeral of Mrs. Taft's father, John W. Herron, who died here yesterday. The funeral services will be held this afternoon.

SCENES IN THE COLISEUM

Roosevelt's Appearance Signal for Great Demonstration. CHEER FOR NEARLY AN HOUR

Delegates Are Slow in Reaching the Hall and It is Nearly Two O'clock Before Colonel Begins Speech.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—When Colonel Theodore Roosevelt appeared on the stage of the national progressive convention to make his "confession of faith" address, he faced one of the greatest audiences ever gathered in the big coliseum building. The demonstration of delegates and spectators which greeted him lasted nearly an hour.

The colonel held an impromptu reception during the enthusiastic note making and was still broadly smiling his appreciation when he began to speak. Despite the fact that Colonel Roosevelt was expected to reach the convention hall soon after noon today delegates to the national progressive gathering again were slow in reaching their seats. At 11:50 there were not more than 300 delegates on the floor.

A great crowd of spectators and delegates had remained at the headquarters hotel, either to see the colonel start for the convention or to accompany him. The New York delegation marched in at 11:35 a. m. with a brass band in the lead playing the inevitable convention tune, "Everybody Doing It."

Nearly Greeting Prepared. It was apparent that when Colonel Roosevelt arrived to deliver his "confession of faith" he would get a noisy greeting. The delegates were prepared with flags and bandanas to make the demonstration a colorful one as well as noisy.

As 12 o'clock approached the delegates began to pour into the hall. Delegates formed an impromptu parade downtown and marched to the convention. Four or five bands came with them and for a time the air was fairly blue with confilting tunes.

Women delegates again were a center of interest today. Many of their sisters in the suffrage movement gathered outside the Coliseum distributing tracts and emblems to the suffragette cause.

Temporary Chairman Beveridge reached the stage shortly after 12 o'clock. Ten minutes late the delegates' sections were filled. As on yesterday the period of waiting was filled in with songs and party yells. Occasionally there came the long, low "moor" of the bull moose. The Colorado delegation appeared today with a blue banner reading "Colorado is for Roosevelt."

The women delegates in various state organizations stood up on the chairs with the men and joined in the cheers and songs that kept things in an uproar until the gavel fell.

CONVENTION GIVES T. R. HIS OWN WAY UPON EVERY POINT

Barring of Negroes Approved Without Discussion on Floor of Gathering.

CHEER FOR MORE THAN HOUR

Flashlight Explosion Causes Blaze and Some Excitement.

COLONEL FIRM IN HIS STAND

Flatly Resolved Not to Admit the Southern Negro.

FRIENDS AGAIN TURNED DOWN

Negroes Who Stood by Teddy When He First Landed at Armageddon Are Now Shoved Into Discard.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The second day's session of the national progressive convention was given over almost entirely to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who in addition to delivering his long waited confession of faith answered at some length and with a great deal of earnestness a question as to his attitude on the negro question.

The delegates cheered Colonel Roosevelt for more than an hour when he appeared suddenly and rather dramatically upon the platform of the Coliseum. The rafters fairly rang with the noise of the demonstration.

While awaiting the colonel's arrival most of the delegates had joined in an impromptu song that they would follow him wherever he should choose to lead. This was the spirit of the reception accorded the former president when he reached the convention hall and it was the spirit with which his advanced ideas of progressiveness were received as fast as they were uttered.

The session, however, was not without its thrills. A photographic flashlight explosion set fire to one of the smoke-retaining bags hung among the decorations above the crowded balcony and for a time there was nervousness which it was feared might lead to a panic.

Temporary Chairman Beveridge and Colonel Roosevelt called to everybody to remain quiet and the band started to play as two firemen climbed up into the steel girders of the roof, snatched the burning bag from its place before the flames reached the inflammable decorations running along the entire gallery and extinguished the fire.

This act was followed by a distinct sigh of relief and a round of cheers. The doors of the convention hall had been thrown open to the public after Colonel Roosevelt reached the Coliseum and the big Auditorium held one of its greatest crowds. The rush for places was so great that the fire marshal soon ordered the doors closed again.

There were thrills, too, when Colonel Roosevelt was interrupted several times in the galleries who yesterday fired the query at former Senator Beveridge demanded to know of the colonel "what about the liquor traffic?" The query came at the close of the lengthy explanation of the speaker's attitude on the negro question and Mr. Roosevelt received it with distinct impatience.

As the delegates were yelling "shut up" and "put him out," Colonel Roosevelt waved his hand toward the man and said: "Oh, go to a primary school, or something."

Then he added: "Let me get along with my speech." "There were cheers and cries of "you're all right." "And please," added the colonel, "let this now be as much of a monologue as possible."

When the colonel had concluded the convention proceeded at once to adopt the report of the committee on credentials, and also a rule requiring that all resolutions submitted from the floor be sent up to the resolutions committee without debate. Permanent organization was postponed until tomorrow when the platform also is to be adopted and Colonel Roosevelt and a running mate nominated for president and vice president on the new third party ticket.

Fight Begins Early in Day. The second day of the convention opened with a well defined fight over the negro question, which for first interest with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's delivery of his "confession of faith" to his followers in the progressive cause.

Some of the delegates declared that the elimination of the southern negro from participation in the formation of the new party had become the paramount issue of the convention. Eastern negroes joined with their brothers from the south in denunciation of certain things that

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