

RELIES ON ITS OWN EFFORTS

Railway Commissions' Reasons for Not Delaying Phone Hearing.

LINCOLN RATES ARE IN ISSUE

Members Say They Have Had Their Own Men Working on Books of Company and Will Accept Their Reports.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The railway commission denies the appeal of the telephone users of Lincoln, Haverlock, College View and one other local public organizations to a continuance of the hearing...

The rate of rates has been fought very bitterly by the public service leagues of Lincoln and those connected with it and at the hearing which started Friday last, they appeared before the commission and demanded a continuance that they might have time to employ an expert to go through the books of the company and make a report.

The railway commission, after taking the matter under consideration during any further delay in the matter in a unanimous decision handed out Saturday evening.

The petition of the company filed with the commission set forth that the Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph company, which includes exchanges at Lincoln, Haverlock, University Place, College View, Raymond, Davenport, Malcom and Waverly, cost \$2,262,771, and that said value is the value carried on the books of the company at the present time. The replacement value as shown by itemized inventories on file with the commission is in the sum of \$2,255,614.

The petition further sets out that since the first day of February last the company has been preparing for the consolidation of its dual exchanges in the said cities and towns and that the total cost of such consolidation, as nearly as it can be estimated, will be \$344,412, and that the salvage value of property which will be discontinued is \$128,731, making the net cost of consolidation \$215,681. The replacement value after consolidation is completed will be \$2,431,256. The average monthly revenue from the exchanges for the nine months since February 1 was the sum of \$23,248.32. The cost of operating the exchanges is placed at \$21,148.75 per month for the same time, aside from any depreciation and other causes. The amount necessary to cover expense of replacements, depreciation, etc., is placed at 6 per cent of the replacement value, or \$145,877 per annum, or \$12,156 per month. The interest on the investment of the company at 8 per cent is \$187,832.14, or \$15,652.68 per month.

The petition sets forth that on account of consolidation and the cutting out of the double telephone system and with the telephones already taken out the company loss will be \$3,000 per month. The benefits to be derived to subscribers is set out and shows that the general efficiency of the service will be greater, that parties who formerly used two telephones will be given greater service, and that the Bell subscribers will have added to their service 50 per cent of its former value, while the automatic subscribers will have over 500 per cent increase in service. The petition closes by calling to the attention of the commission that the public is demanding an immediate consolidation of the lines, and asking that the company be permitted to put in effect a trial rate subject to a further hearing before the commission before permanent rates are put in force.

In denying the application of the people of the different towns where exchanges are in use for a further delay in the hearing in order that they may employ experts to go through the books of the company and furnish figures of the valuation, the commission says in part that through its engineering department for the last two years it has been actively engaged in making a physical valuation (replacement, new and present or depreciated value) of all telephone companies effect of the figures of those engineers regarding the valuation of the Lincoln company are now in the hands of the commission. That the investigation of the valuation of the Lincoln company has covered the business of the two companies for a period of thirteen years and is at the disposal of the commission and the public.

The commission calls attention to the fact that its engineers have shown such a degree of efficiency and knowledge of their work that their advice and services have been in demand by several different states and that the state commissions of four different states have requested a loan of their time and services, and therefore this commission feels that their investigations are worthy to be given consideration by the commission.

Chamberlain's Tablets for Constipation.

For constipation Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Easy to take, mild and gentle in effect. Give them a trial. For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

BABY A SIGHT WITH ECZEMA

Mother Thought He Couldn't be Worse. Resolin Acted Like a Charm. Newark, N. J., Sept. 6, 1912.—"I wish you could have seen my baby before I started to use Resolin Soap and Resolin Ointment, and see him now. He is now one year old, and the eczema started when he was about a month old. I was ashamed to let anyone see him, his little head was a sight. I thought he would never have any hair on his head at all. I used Resolin Soap and Resolin Ointment for about two months. I saw a change from the first application. Now he is as pretty as a picture, and his hair has come in beautifully and curly." (Signed) Mrs. M. Whiteley, 797 Hunterdon Street.

Can You Draw a Mouth?



Competitor's Name. Address. PRIZES FOR THE BEST MOUTHS—\$3.00 first prize; \$1.00 second prize; \$1.00 third prize and five prizes valued at \$1.00 each. RULES—Competitors must be amateurs. All drawings must be on the face cut out of The Bee. Competitors may submit more than one drawing if they desire. Contest closes Wednesday night, January 15, 1913. Address Contest Editor, Omaha Bee.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS OF PARTY'S FORTUNE; APPEALS FOR UNITY

(Continued from Page One.)

means of elections and governmental reformation. "Owing to the large amount of wealth devoted now to education and philanthropy, there has been aroused a most commendable interest in the poor and the suffering. So intensely enthusiastic social workers become, that they lose their sense of proportion and forget the interest of those who are not dependents and yet who make up the great majority of the common people.

"To these enthusiasts, however, the necessity for turning all the activities of the government into plans for the amelioration of the particular dependents whom they have under their observation becomes exigent, and they look to the government as an instrument for immediate relief. I am sorry to say that I have had so much to do with actual government in the Philippines and in Washington that I cannot join in the glowing promises that government action can remedy all of the evils of poverty, sin, disease and ignorance as set forth in the prospectuses of an ambitious political party. I cannot help asking by what means these reforms are to be accomplished, except by more uniform enforcement of the laws and by making the government more economical and efficient.

"Is there any better way of helping the people than to have the tax money spent economically to accomplish the purpose directed by law? Is this not greatly more to their interest than the eloquent exploitation of impracticable theories of reform that can never be carried out by governmental machinery, but must depend for their realization upon the improvement and strengthening of individual character?"

Why He Is Out of Tune. "And thus I find myself out of tune because I cannot resist the desire to ask for plans and specifications, for actual statutes to do the things which are promised. Yet these mere queries, the mere attempts of inquiry puts me at once in the ranks of the doubters, dub one at once as a reactionary, places him at once among the aristocrats and prevents his being treated or regarded as a friend of the people.

"Another feature of this period has been the reckless misuse of the press and the magazines for the misrepresentations of the motives of men engaged in public life. The issues arising as to the tariff upon printed paper and also upon the increase of postage for second-class matter put those who owned and controlled such agencies in the attitude of partisans and many of them improved their opportunity to assault those who opposed their particular interests.

"The public has not been content to estimate and weigh the things done at their face value, but have accepted hostile statements that good things were done either with an improper motive, or because I could not help it, or more really done by somebody else, and that on the whole I was unfriendly to the people. I am not complaining of this situation, I am hopeful that as time rolls by the facts may disclose themselves and may

lead people to believe that more real reform has been accomplished in my administration that will ever flow from an attempt to put into practical operation the promises which have been made in recent party platforms to make the rich moderately poor, and the poor moderately rich, and to eliminate by statute all sin, injustice, poverty and suffering.

Tatphobia to be Cured. "It gratifies me to feel that my going out of office will remove this cause, will end the 'tatphobia' that has governed the action of some of the influential positions, and will tend to end these divisions that have been caused by personal reasons rather than on principle. There is much of the personal about what is called 'insurgency.' If one man advocated a principle it has been all right because he has shown himself an insurgent. On the other hand, if another advocated exactly the same thing it had to be condemned because of the source from which it came. Now, of course, this is unreasonable, but it is a real feature of the situation.

"I go out of office with deep appreciation of the honors I have enjoyed, with profound gratitude to the American people and without any feeling of bitterness against anyone. I shall retain a very earnest desire as a private citizen to help my country and my fellow men in the struggle for continuance of free effective government.

"We were beaten in the last election. We ran third in the race. Why is it that we gather here with so much spirit, and with so little disappointment and humiliation? Is it not that in spite of the defeat recorded at the election in November, we were still victorious in saving our country from an administration whose policy involved the sapping of the foundation of democratic, constitutional, representative government, whose appeals were calculated to arouse class hatred that has heretofore been the ruin of popular government and whose contempt for the limitations of constitutional law and the guaranty of civil liberty promised chaos and anarchy?"

Victory for Law and Order.

"The result of the Chicago convention was a triumph for the permanence of republican institutions, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. We meet in no spirit of despair, but rather to rejoice in a victory for law and order. It is true that we were defeated at the polls by our old time opponent, the now democratic party. It is true that we are going to work out again the problem of eating our cake and having it, too, by showing how it is possible to change from a system of protection for manufactured industries to one of a tariff for revenue only, without affecting the industries to their detriment and without halting production or lowering wages. It is true that we are to witness an attempt to satisfy the crying need for a new banking and currency system by a plan which is to embody as many as possible of the features of the Aldrich monetary commission plan disguised as much as may be so as to permit denial of any semblance. It is true that we are to witness a change of office holders from republicans to democrats and we are to see how economical the new administration is to be as compared with the old. We have been through this before. It may be that this time they can do what they have not succeeded in doing heretofore, and, if so, and they can maintain the prosperity of the coun-

try at its present record level, then we shall rejoice at their success.

"What is there in the present condition that the progressive party party represents which can lead us to suppose that human nature has so changed that no restraint is necessary in all society to prevent one man from oppressing another or to prevent a majority of men from oppressing an individual or a minority? What is it that constitutional limitations are for in a popular government? A popular government is a government by the people—the people, who under the law are given the right to exercise the electoral franchise, and constitutional limitations are imposed to prevent the misuse of the power of the majority, so that the individual or the minority may not suffer injustice through the action of the majority. Where is the security in present society that the majority will not from time to time do injustice to the minority and to the individual?"

Majority Not Always Right.

"It is said that we distrust the people if we assume that the majority will ever do injustice. In other words, the contention is that the vote of the majority is always right. Well, as the majority is passing upon a given question determines sometimes one way, and sometimes another, in which case is it right? If the wisdom of our forefathers and of the long line of able men who have fought for popular government has led to the introduction into every scheme of government of restraints to prevent injustice by the majority to the minority and the individual, what is there that has happened in recent years to make us feel that a change has come over the character of majorities so that they may not exercise the tyranny that they have exercised in the past, and in respect to which they have been restrained by constitutional limitation?"

"There are the inequalities in society to be wiped out. How is government to assure happiness to the individual? Is it by an equal distribution of property? Is it by taking from one man that which is his and giving it to another who has not earned it? I submit that this is the ultimate result of a thorough analysis of all the theories advanced by the progressive party. It is easily seen that under the progressive program the whole machinery that has been so carefully built up by the older statesmen of this country and of England to save to the individual and the minority, freedom, equality before the law, the right of property and the right to pursue happiness, is to be taken apart and thrown into a junk heap and the preservation of such rights or privileges, if you choose to call them such, is to be left to the charitable impulse of a benevolent administration. No one at all familiar with the principles of free government and the tendency of erring and power-loving human nature would be content to have his liberty or his right of property or his right to pursue happiness dependent upon the benevolence of any one.

Principles Alone Count.

"Now it has been suggested that the republican party can unite again with many of the progressive party if only a different rule can be put in force through the convention or the national committee by which the reduction of southern representation would be secured and a fair method of selecting the candidates for

president by the republican party could be devised. I haven't any objection to any method which shall be fair. It is the principle that the party advocates that should control one in its support. It is not that the republican party is desirous of holding office or power, though neither is to be despised, but it is in this crisis we feel that we have the means of preventing the country from taking a step which, if taken, will precipitate us into governmental chaos, will set the community on a chimerical chase for an ideal that is impossible to realize, and that in that chase the community will lose the inestimable benefit of a permanent, popular government that we have developed after 1300 years of struggle and have created, maintained and preserved inviolate for 125 years of national liberty.

"We are not bitter; we are not cast down; we are not vengeful. If the people of the United States can stand a democratic administration for one or two or even more terms, we shall certainly not object to their capacity for endurance in this regard, what we wish to assure ourselves of is that neither through democratic radicalism nor through progressive radicalism shall the pillars of our noble state be pulled down and the real cause of the people be sacrificed to dreams and theories of demagogues."

LEADER IS LACKING FOR THE DEMOCRATS IN NEBRASKA HOUSE

(Continued on Page Two.)

valent. He talked in his delirium of scenes and persons in the legislative grind, and it can truly be said that he died in the legislative harness. "This was Mr. Taylor's fifth term in the Nebraska legislature. He was a native Kentuckian, as fine an old gentleman as ever lived. He was a hard-working legislator, kind and considerate with everyone. For three sessions he was the head of the committee on enrolling and engrossing and was an expert on the work. He was naturally friendly and liked everybody. His sympathies were mostly along altruistic lines, and the bills he fathered and worked for were usually designed for the relief or comfort of humankind. I cannot express the regret of those who will miss him, but he will not be with us during the session to come. Let us be thankful that he has found rest from his labors in a better world."

Most of the Douglas county delegation arrived this evening and have been hobnobbing with the members who have already arrived. Like everybody else they seem to be up in the air as regards the origin of the legislature. Senator Saunders claims not to be an active candidate for president of the senate, but will turn down the job if it is given him. However, he seems to be pretty popular with the members present and may land, although Senator Kemp of Nance and Hoagland of North Platte are active in the fight and Senator Cordell is said to loom with longing eyes at the big chair to be occupied by Lieutenant-Governor McKelvey, whom rumor has it is already grooming himself to make a try for governor.

Representative J. J. McAllister of Dakota is opposed to caucus rules and says that he has some prominent men in the house who will help him make the fight. "I do not believe in the idea of having the people elect us to come to Lincoln and make laws and then stop part way and hold a caucus which may result in such action as will put us in bad before the session is over."

Mr. McAllister will not stay out of the caucus, but will be in the room for the fight for an open election in the house. He will not say whether he will walk out of the caucus if voted or not. "I don't just now tell what I will do," said he, "but I believe I am right and that there are enough of us who feel the same way to put up a good fight."

NOTES FROM BEATRICE AND GAGE COUNTY

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Edward Buckley of Liberty, this county, who was recently indicted by the federal grand jury on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mails, was adjudged insane by the insanity commissioners yesterday afternoon and ordered committed to the asylum. Buckley is about 40 years of age.

Charles C. Cole of Liberty yesterday instituted suit for divorce from his wife, Margaret H. Cole, who is now a resident of Sumnerfield, Kan. He charges her with deserting him and asks for the custody of their two children.

A barn belonging to George Wilcox in the south part of the city was destroyed by fire yesterday together with a considerable amount of hay and grain. The loss amounted to about \$600, with \$100 insurance.

Sheldon Blaine Coon, aged 23, of Lincoln, and Helen Grace Day, aged 26, of Beatrice were granted a marriage license here yesterday.

The residence of Judge John Hurst at Wynmore was practically destroyed by fire Thursday from an unknown cause. The loss is estimated at \$1,500, practically covered by insurance.

There is Only One "Bromo Quinine" That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY. Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c. E. W. Grove

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. NEBRASKA MILITARY ACADEMY. Do you know that the best investment you have is your boy? If he is not bringing satisfactory returns, it may be because he is not properly equipped. THE NEBRASKA MILITARY ACADEMY makes a business of bringing out the best in boys; it has helped others, it will help yours if you will let it. The winter term opens January 7th, 1913. For catalogue and information address, B. D. HAYWARD, Superintendent, Lincoln, Nebraska.

BAIL TO BE READY MONDAY

Convicted Dynamite Plotters Will Be Released in Few Days.

FUNDS RAPIDLY INCREASING

Second Threat Against Life of Foreman of Federal Jury Causes Dare to Go to Florida for His Health.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Bail for the labor union officials in Leavenworth federal prison will be ready Monday, it was asserted by the men's counsel here today. The men may be released within four days it was said after a conference between Patrick H. O'Donnell and E. M. Zollne, attorneys for the convicted labor men, and J. E. McClary, acting president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Telegraphic assurances have been received, it was said, from officials of the iron workers' union in every city where the convicted men lived that they were prepared to furnish bail for their members.

Bail for Frank M. Ryan, president of the International union will be ready obtained in Chicago, according to Mr. Zollne. "We have found a number of men in Chicago who are friendly to union labor and who have promised to go on the bonds," he said. "Red tape will be the only delay in getting the prisoners out."

Will Not Return East.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—Although the thirty-two convicted labor leaders, now confined in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., are able to furnish bond to gain their freedom pending an appeal of their cases, it may not be necessary for the men to be returned to Indianapolis. This was the opinion expressed tonight by District Attorney Charles W. Miller, who said he believed the papers could be signed at the penitentiary.

Developments today leave the question of freedom for the labor leaders in the hands of their friends to whom they have appealed for funds. Reports from different sections of the country tell of amounts being raised toward this end and J. E. McClary, acting secretary and Edward Lewis, the only executive board member out of prison, express the opinion that they will be able to secure the release of all within ten days or two weeks.

Although reports from Leavenworth have said that no attempt would be made to free Herbert S. Hoekin, former secretary of the union, his wife here says she has been assured by attorneys for the union that he will receive the same consideration as the other men. Hoekin was referred to in the trial as a "double-crosser." Mrs. Hoekin, who has been his steadfast champion throughout the trial, said tonight that she never had been "double-crossed" and would sacrifice her home in an attempt to obtain bonds in case the union fails to look after the interests of her husband.

Proceeds Against \$75,000.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., Jan. 5.—A second threat against the life of Frank Dare, foreman of the federal jury which convicted the ironworkers in the dynamite conspiracy trial at Indianapolis, was received today. The letter, which was mailed in Chicago and signed "State Street," is in the same handwriting as the one of a few days ago, which said he would be under the gas within three months.

The letter received today reads: "Keep out of the newspapers with letters you receive or else every friend of union labor in the country will know your address, and don't forget the sense of my last letter to you."

Both letters have been placed in the hands of federal authorities, which said the receipt of the threatening letters and the long confinement while serving on the jury have impaired Mr. Dare's health and next week he will depart for Florida.

McManigal in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 5.—Ortie E. McManigal, confessed dynamiter and principal witness against the men recently convicted at Indianapolis of having engaged in a conspiracy to transport explosives, illegally, arrived in Los Angeles tonight from the Indiana city.

It was said by officials that McManigal would be the principal witness at the trial in this city of Anton Johannsen, a union labor official of San Francisco who, with Olaf A. Tveitmo and E. A. Clancy of San Francisco and J. E. Murphy of Salt Lake City, was charged in three federal grand jury indictments returned here a year ago with having been a party to the dynamite conspiracy.

It is said that McManigal hopes to be freed after he has testified in the Johannsen case and that his plans for the future include the possibility of a position as a detective with a well known detective agency.

America Resumes Voyage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Hamburg-American liner America was drawn into deep water today from the mud bank off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where it was aground Saturday. Three large loads of the America's heaviest freight were removed before several powerful tugs succeeded in dragging it free. After the cargo had been returned to the hold the big steamship at 11:45 o'clock this morning, resumed the voyage to Hamburg.

DENISON NORMAL SCHOOL CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

DENISON, Ia., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Denison Normal and Business college, was celebrated at the college chapel Friday evening. Ex-Congressman Judge Conner, president of the board of trustees of the college, presided. The institution was founded largely through the enthusiastic work of Hon. Leslie Shaw, who was a resident of this city, and his large portrait had prominent place on the platform. Addresses were made by Hon. Charles Hunt, member of the Iowa legislature from Harrison county. Hon. C. F. Kuehnle, one of the original large contributors for the college; editor G. L. Caswell and Prof. W. C. Ness, who has been at the head of the institution for fifteen years.

BELLE OF THE BLUFFS COMES FOR FORTUNE

(Continued from Page One.)

her brother at the local railway station. Two years ago they made application for a decree declaring the Sanfords to be dead and claiming their property as the only surviving heirs. Their contention was established by the court and in a few weeks hence the property would have all been turned over to them, aggregating about \$10,000.

On December 10 last John M. Galvin, at the request of Administrator Tinley, undertook to establish the fact of their death or to find them if they were alive. He went to El Paso and made diligent inquiries there and at other places, finally securing information that led him to write to Olympia, Wash. The inquiry located Julia, her husband and her son there. Mr. Galvin immediately wrote from El Paso a full statement of the situation in Council Bluffs and received a prompt reply from Mrs. Sanford with detailed accounts of her life since leaving Council Bluffs a quarter of a century ago.

In Prosperous Circumstances.

They have been living at Olympia for several years and are in prosperous circumstances. The son is a successful business man. Mrs. Sanford has also written to her aunt, Miss Naomi Dewey, who was one of the executors of her mother's will. The death of her mother was first told to her in the letter received from Mr. Galvin.

There is no doubt whatever concerning Mrs. Sanford and her family. Within the next few days Warner Galvin will file an application in the district court here to have the order set aside declaring the three people to be dead. Mr. Galvin's work on the case has been done quietly, but with care and consummate skill. Mrs. Sanford will soon visit her former home and again meet the relatives who are still living.

COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL BOSTON. One block from Back Bay Station convenient to shopping, theatre and residential districts. Boston's newest hotel. Under same management as Hotel Plaza, New York. Prices for rooms and restaurant most reasonable considering excellence of appointments and service. Single Rooms with Bath, \$3.50 to \$5.00. Double Rooms with Bath (two persons), \$5.00 to \$8.00. Special prices quoted for prolonged stay. J. FRED STERRY, Managing Director. C. G. LAVIN, Manager.

Marquette Hotel. 18th and Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO. 400 Rooms. \$1.00 and \$1.50, with bath \$2.00 to \$3.50. A hotel for your Mother, Wife and Sister. T. H. Clancy, Pres.

DON'T KNOW THEY HAVE APPENDICITIS. Many Omaha people who have chronic appendicitis, which is not very painful, have doctored for years for gas on the stomach, sour stomach or constipation. The Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., Cor. 16th and Dodge, and the Owl Drug Co., 15th and Harney, states if these people will try simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-Lax, the German appendicitis remedy they will

Styer's Triumph BEER. IT REFRESHES AND CHEERS.

COUGHING. Keep coughing; that's one way. Stop coughing; that's another. To keep the cough; do nothing. To stop the cough; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Sold for 70 years. Ask Your Doctor. (C. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.)

AMUSEMENTS. Phone—Wopphum. 409. Mattine Every Day 9:15—Dressy Night 8:15—Advanced Vandeville. This Week—BLANCHIE WALSH—Jack Wilson & Co. Leo Barry—Harbert's Loop-the-Loop and Leap-Cathleen—Crawford—Emanuel—Clay—Clark—Sidney Baxter. From: Mattine, Gallery, 10c; Seat, 25c; Dressy Saturday and Sunday, 8:15; 25c, 50c, 75c.