

GOEBEN'S GUNS ON SULTAN'S PALACE

Warship Threatens Royal Edifice as Pacificists Are Holding Conference.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR YET

Turkish Envoy at Petrograd Believes Bombardment of Russian Towns Due to Misunderstanding.

Copyright, 1914, by Press Publishing Co. PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—At a late hour this afternoon Russia has not yet declared war on Turkey nor received any declaration of war from Constantinople. The Turkish diplomatic representative here is also without instructions of any kind from his government.

He maintains the belief that the bombardment of Odessa and Novorossiisk must have been due to a lamentable misunderstanding and thinks it possible that the deplorable dispute over control of the Turkish navy may have led to some irresponsible action on the part of naval commanders without orders from the government.

Can't Last Another Day. The view of the Russian government is that the present situation cannot last another twenty-four hours. The cable between Copenhagen and Odessa has been interrupted since Wednesday and passenger service to and from Odessa has ceased.

According to the statements of the latest arrivals at Odessa, there have been angry scenes between the rival factions at Constantinople fighting for control of the Turkish policy.

The Goeben had its guns trained on the sultan's palace when the pacifist party was holding a conference. Enver Pasha was always attended by six adjutants carrying revolvers.

Russia Not Alarmed. Russian opinion continues to regard the new enemy with the utmost equanimity. Hetch Oberaves says that Germany has already lost most of its colonies and will also lose its Turkish colony for which the present war is really being waged. Germany was determined to seize Asia Minor and Bagdad and materialize its whole Golden dream of militant Pan-Germanism. Instead, this dream will fall to pieces with the final partition of Turkey.

Mexico Must Agree to Protect Men Who Assisted Funston

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Carranza's reported willingness to discuss conditions of the evacuation of Vera Cruz provided the United States sets a date for withdrawing General Funston's forces, caused officials to indicate plainly today that the forces will be withdrawn only after Carranza gives the required assurances for protection of those who have served General Funston and comply with other conditions which have been the subject of negotiation.

River Scheldt is Neutral Territory

PARIS, Oct. 30.—(3:30 a. m.)—Edouard Cluett, an authority of international law, in reviewing in the *Picaro* the history of the treaties concerning the river Scheldt, concludes that Holland cannot allow the vessels of war of a belligerent power to pass through that part of the river which is in its territory, and that Germany therefore could not use the stream for the passage of its warships without violating treaties bearing its seal. He declares that if Germany ignores treaty rights it is the duty of Holland to resist, and the duty of other nations which signed the treaties, including Great Britain, Belgium, France, Russia and Japan to aid Holland.

See readers are too intelligent to over look the opportunities in the "want ad" columns. They're worth while reading.

Hindu Convicted of Murder. VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 30.—Mewa Singh, a Hindu, was found guilty by a jury today of the murder of William Hopkinson, Canadian immigration inspector, and sentenced to be hanged January 11 next. The Hindu shot Hopkinson in the corridor of the Vancouver court house nine days ago.

IS INDICTED AS A KIDNAPER

Wegener Named in Bill Charging Abduction of Farmer.

NOT CAPTURED YET, HOWEVER

Deputies Come Very Near to Taking Valley Junction Saloon Man Wanted for Daring Offense.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Ed Wegener, the Valley Junction saloon man, has been indicted on the charge of kidnaping Charles Ashworth for ransom, the penalty for which may be life imprisonment.

Deputies have come near to capturing Wegener the last few days, having on one occasion found the house where he had been staying for some time, but he had just gone away, and later finding a woman who had been secreting him. It is expected he will be captured and convicted.

Straightened Out on Judicial Ballot. The excitement aroused in Des Moines with regard to the matter of arranging names on the judicial ballot has been straightened out by the action of the judges concerned. Some of them have denied emphatically that they desired to avoid the rotation of names by precincts. The county auditor is also given the blame for having defied the orders of

the state officials. The judges who heard the case tried here involving the right of the auditor to arrange the ballot, has declared that he did not undertake to say that the rotation should not be followed, as he says that question was not before him for decision, but he decided that the case was not one wherein the court could order the auditor to take action.

Thorne's Strong Card on Rates. Copies of the brief Chairman Thorne filed with the Interstate Commerce commission in the advanced rate case, as a part of his argument before that body this week at Washington, have been received here. This shows that he bore down with special stress on the fact that the railroads in eastern territory have accumulated a large surplus to be used in an emergency like the present, and he suggested that this surplus should be so used rather than that the railroads ask for higher rates. He declared the surplus last June in the hands of these eastern roads was \$28,000,000. He also showed that by a reduction of the dividend rate by 1 1/2 per cent on the dividend paying stocks the carriers would raise a sum more than twice as great as the added interest charges complained of on money to be borrowed to refund debts. Mr. Thorne has remained in Washington to argue the rate case and other matters.

No Way to Nominate a Judge. The fact has been brought out that the present law as to election of judges on a nonpartisan ballot is very faulty in that it provides no way for filling a vacancy on the ticket. In the Eleventh judicial

district there was a failure to nominate at the primary any candidate for judge to fill out the portion of the term of Judge Lee between election day and the first of the following year. Persons interested wrote to the attorney general to find out what could be done and they were informed that there is no provision for filling a vacancy on a judicial ticket. The result will be that the appointee of the governor for this place, Judge Kamrar, will fill out the rest of the year.

Sunday Tabernacle Dedicated. Billy Sunday's workhouse has been dedicated. Everything is now in readiness for the coming of the famous evangelist Saturday evening. Des Moines obtained first glimpses of the interior of the Sunday tabernacle when thousands of church workers attended the formal dedication of the immense wooden structure in which the evangelist will work for six weeks in his campaign to clean Des Moines. The meetings commence next Sunday.

Bryan Coaxes Iowa Voters. Secretary Bryan took through Iowa a party of the state candidates and introduced them and commended them to Iowa

people. He had a fine crowd at the Coliseum here and made a strong plea for votes for Hamilton, Connolly, Mulvaney, Carr and others on the score that their election would please the administration at Washington. The crowd here was smaller and less enthusiastic than has usually been the case with Bryan meetings. The party went on southward today and a number of meetings were held. The chief purpose of the tour was to nationalize the campaign so far as the democrats can do so, and make it appear that it is entirely a fight between republicans and democrats on national issues.

The campaign speakers are all out in the state this week and doing a lot of talking on both sides.

Prosperity on the Cotton Bill. Judge S. F. Prouty, congressman from this district, states that the fight in congress in the closing days to head off the bonus to the cotton people was one of the prettiest fights he ever saw in congress. He remained in Washington to participate and help in the defeat of the proposals of the southern congress- \$1,000,000 a year.

men, instead of coming home to look after his campaign for judge. It was only by a determined filibuster by a small group of republicans that the bill to give millions to the cotton and tobacco growers was held up until such a number of northern members arrived that it could be defeated. The bill if passed would have made a big hole in the empty treasury. Some recent estimates have been compiled showing the actual value of the physical property of the state of Iowa, and the aggregate is surprising. The state owns and utilizes in its business over 10,000 acres of land. The value of the land with buildings and equipment is about \$24,000,000.

This has mainly been the investment of the last dozen years. The value of the property used for the state colleges is about \$124,000, and for the state institutions it is valued at \$1,832,000. The number of inmates at these institutions being cared for has doubled within a few years, and the number of students at the colleges is increasing rapidly. The state is now adding to its investment over \$1,000,000 a year.

The Board of Control has just completed the purchase of lubricating oil for the use of the state institutions, and finds that this is one item that is cheaper than in other years. The price for the oil on contract is about a half a cent a gallon less than last year.

D. S. Chamberlain, who has extensively traveled in Europe, on his return from London this week started a movement for a corn train to be sent from Iowa to London for the benefit of the Belgian refugees. He says that millions of them are on the verge of starvation. He advocates sending shipments of cornmeal to the people and is willing to start it by contributing several carloads.

Branch offices of the organization will be established within the next two weeks in the following cities: Des Moines, Davenport, Creston, Burlington, Ottumwa, Sioux City, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Council Bluffs and Cedar Rapids. Meetings will be immediately called at each of these towns, to which all insurance men within the surrounding district will be invited.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

ATTACK ON THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW

VOTERS—Be sure to scan your ballot carefully on November 3 for that proposed constitutional amendment falsely entitled: "An amendment providing for uniform and progressive taxation."

It is without doubt the most dangerous attempt ever made to overthrow the organic law of this state and set up in its place the most radical statute ever submitted to the voters of Nebraska.

It is simply a proposition to turn over to the legislature the right to say what property shall be taxed and what property shall not be taxed. More than that, it gives the legislature full and final power to select one class or kind of property to bear all the state's taxation, while exempting every other class and kind.

Your attention as voters, wage-earners, mechanics, artisans, or what not; as business men, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, traders, farmers, is called to this proposed constitutional amendment at this time because of its far-reaching and perilous possibilities, so that you will not let it escape your negative vote when you go into the polling place on election day.

Interest in persons and other questions on the ballot must not be permitted to obscure this proposition. Look for it. Get a sample ballot before entering your voting booth. Locate the thing, and then go in and kill it. Remember it reads:

"For amendment to the constitution providing for uniform and progressive taxation;" and

"Against said amendment to the constitution providing for uniform and progressive taxation."

These terms, "uniform" and "progressive," are mere catch phrases. They are words to confuse with. They say one thing and mean another. The only uniformity in such a proposition would be that every class of property, except the one selected to be taxed for the whole state, would uniformly enjoy the privilege of seeing this one property gradually put out of business.

But even if such a system of taxation be made to work—even if any one class of property could sustain such a burden as this—where would be the reason or the justice or the right of such a thing?

Get your single-taxer friend to tell you that. He is behind this cunning scheme. It is not the farmer, not the merchant, not the manufacturer, not the mechanic, not the small home-owner; but the socialist.

But, they say, "No legislature would impose such a burden on this class." Well, as a principle of right or reason or justice, why impose it on any other class?

In a word, what is the matter with the present law, that makes every person and corporation bear his and its just share of the burden of taxation?

By The League of Taxpayers

POLITICAL ADVERTISING. POLITICAL ADVERTISING. POLITICAL ADVERTISING. POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

Wilson and Roosevelt Agree

on the principle of the Nebraska Workmen's Compensation Law



Father of New Jersey's compensation law—the first and most successful in the United States—on which this Nebraska law is patterned.



Champion, as President of the United States and in the "Outlook," of Workmen's Compensation laws for every state in the Union.

Endorsed also by La Follette, Bryan, Taft, Gompers, Mitchell and every "Big Man" of the day; Pledged by all National Party Platforms

"Workmen's compensation is a measure of humanity, right and justice. I hope to see the principle established in every state."—Woodrow Wilson.

"No injured man should be obliged to sue his employer for damages. The employer should be his best friend in time of disability—and workmen's compensation brings this about by providing automatic relief for every injury."—Theodore Roosevelt.

As showing that both organized labor and the owners of our mills and factories (the only ones affected) wish to accord the new system a fair trial, read these resolutions:

RESOLVED—That this convention urge the members of Trades Unions and friends of the wage earners to vote for the Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913 to the end that Nebraska may enact into law the principle of compensation, and be in the van of progressive states in eliminating a vast economic waste which falls wholly under the present system on the wage earner, the one who can least afford to carry the burden. Adopted at Lincoln, Neb., September 18th, 1914, at the Annual Convention of the NEBRASKA FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Recognizing the unfairness of the present Employer's Liability Law and the necessity for a system which will award fixed and prompt payments for all injuries to employes, without litigation or deduction of attorney's fees or court expenses, and believing further that such a system will tend to reduce the number of accidents in our mills and factories, be it RESOLVED, That this Association urges the voters of Nebraska to vote "YES" on the Workmen's Compensation Law at the General Election to be held November 3d. NEBRASKA MANUFACTURER'S ASS'N.

The Compensation Law does not apply to employers having less than five employes to householders, to farmers—nor to the employes of any of them.

Every voter--whether affected by the law or not--is urged to Vote "YES" on the Workmen's Compensation Law at the General Election, November 3d

One X Will Do the Business

REPUBLICAN. X

- T. W. BLACKBURN, Congress.
- HARRY C. BROME, County Attorney.
- JOHN BRIGGS, Sheriff.
- WM. G. URE, Treasurer.
- FRANK DEWEY, County Clerk.
- HARRY PEARCE, Register of Deeds.
- LOUIS ADAMS, Surveyor.
- WILLIS C. CROSBY, Coroner.
- W. A. YODER, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- County Commissioners: JOHN C. LYNCH, HENRY S. McDONALD, P. J. TRAINOR, CHAS. E. FOSTER, Police Judge.



John C. Lynch And All Republican Candidates

- For State Senators: N. P. DODGE, JR., C. J. KARBACH, FRANK A. KENNEDY, CHARLES L. SAUNDERS, FRANK C. YATES
- For Representatives: J. F. BURGESS, WM. N. CHAMBERS, ROBT. C. DRUESDOW, HARRY A. FOSTER, JOHN LARSEN, J. W. LONG, MICHAEL LEE, NELS A. LUNDGREN, BERT C. MINER, J. P. PALMER, EDWARD A. SMITH, WILLIAM E. STOCKHAM