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The Nebraska State Journal.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR. LINCOLN, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1912—TWELVE PAGES. TWO CENTS.

HIGH TIME TO HALT

"BIG BUSINESS" REACHING OUT FOR WATER POWER.

ALREADY HAS STRONG GRASP

DANGER OF MONOPOLY IF PERMITTED TO GO UNCHECKED.

Title in the Government the Recommendation of Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Concentration of control over water powers by large interests in important localities is increasing so rapidly that Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, has reported to President Taft that the government should preserve title to the remaining power sites and develop them to prevent a possible monopolization of public utility companies. A full report of the commissioner's investigation of water power development was presented to the president today.

Commissioner Smith directs particular attention to the increasing affiliation of water power concerns and public service agencies, such as street railway and lighting corporations, and oftentimes banks as well. The connection between such concerns he regards of serious public significance. The concentration of control over water powers, the commissioner declares, is exercised partly by direct ownership of stock, but mainly through interlocking directorates.

Man Mean Double Monopoly.

The rapidly increasing concentration of water power control about which the commissioner sounds a warning may become, he says, the nucleus for a monopoly of both water and steam power. If the water power cannot meet the entire demand of a given locality, he points out that the owners can acquire auxiliary fuel plants and handle water and fuel power over the same distributing lines and thus a complete commercial power monopoly might gradually be built up; in fact, already exists in a number of communities.

"Yet great groups of interests, with the General Electric company as the most powerful, are declared by Commissioner Smith to control or strongly influence about 40 per cent of the developed commercial water power of the United States. These ten groups themselves are more or less interrelated, with resultant growing community interests. In this connection the commissioner's report says:

"In this maze of inter-relationship, ranging from practically joint control down to personal association in common directorates, is clearly revealed the drift of water power and public utility corporations under the control of a few very powerful interests. These connections, some stronger and some weaker, suggest a favorable condition for a very small number of men to consolidate very large interests whenever they may decide it to their advantage to do so. This interlocking of interests through directors, while not necessarily indicating a purpose of monopoly certainly affords an incentive and a means to combination."

Ultimate Government Control.

Mr. Smith, urging the immediate formulation of a definite policy of developing the remaining water power sites on the public domain, recommends, generally speaking, that the government retain the ultimate control of these sites. They should be developed at once, he declares, not only to conserve the fuel supply of the country, but because they are fast passing into private control. It is estimated that the water power now in use saves 25,000,000 tons of coal annually and, Mr. Smith adds, the water power resource is not expended in its using.

The problem of development, the commissioner continues, cannot be solved by fixing by law the selling price of water power by itself, which, in any event, will be controlled by the cost of fuel power.

Recognizing that the most efficient use of water power requires a considerable degree of unified control, the commissioner makes this recommendations for the development of public water powers:

"The public can either develop and operate the sites, selling the energy at market rates, or the public may lease the sites at a rental fairly representing its natural value." The commissioner favors the rental system.

The water power of the country, developed and practically capable of development at this time, probably does not exceed 25,000,000 horse power, Mr. Smith says. The total developed water power today is about 6,000,000 horse power. The total stationary power used in the United States—steam, water and gas—is probably over 20,000,000 horse power.

Three Distinct Phases.

The bureau of corporations, in its investigations, found concentration of water powers, according to the report, in three distinct phases. First, there was a centralization of control in each important locality; secondly, large interests influenced a number of these local concerns, and finally there was found a growing relationship among the big interests.

"In California six great power corporations, of which the most important is the Pacific Gas and Electric company (with 118,247 horse power) together control 375,000 horsepower—over 80 per cent of all the developed water power in the state," Mr. Smith says in discussing local concentration.

"In Washington two companies control 210,000 horse power, or about 70 per cent of all developed water power.

"In South Carolina the Southern Power company owns about 181,000 horse power or about 75 per cent of the state.

"In the southern peninsula of Michigan the Commonwealth Power, Railway and Light company control 52,000 horse power, or 75 per cent of the commercially developed, together with probably 75,000 horsepower more undeveloped.

"Practically similar conditions exist in Montana, Colorado, Georgia and at Niagara Falls."

More important than this local centralization, the commissioner declares, are the operations of ten large groups of interests which possess control or influence over 1,521,000 developed horse power, about 60 per cent of the commercial water power in the United States together with 1,445,000 horse power undeveloped.

The General Electric interests, the report declares, control or influence 939,000 horse power of developed water power in eighteen different states and 440,000 horse power of undeveloped resources, a grand total of over a million and a half horse power. "Next are the Stone and Webster interests," the report continues, "which either own or strongly influence 278,000 horse power chiefly in connection with public service concerns. They exercise control, largely through management rather than ownership, over fifty-five or sixty companies. Eight have water power, the largest being on the Mississippi river and in the Puget sound region.

Other Groups Concerned.

"The other groups are the Hydraulic Power company, of Niagara Falls, 144,000 horse power; the Pacific Gas and Electric company, with over 118,000 horse power developed and the dominating factor in a large portion of California the group known as the Clark-Foote-Hodenpyl-Walbridge interests, 104,000 horse power, largely dominating the water power situation in Michigan and also active in Maine and Oregon; the Southern Power company, 101,000 horse power which owns the great bulk of the commercially developed power in South Carolina; the S. Morgan Smith interests (Georgia), 76,000 horse power; the Brady interests (Tennessee), 70,000 horse power; the United Missouri River Power company, 41,000 horse power, which with the Butte Electric Power company (General Electric group) practically dominates the power situation in Montana, and the Tufferide Power company (Colorado, Idaho and Utah), 56,000 horse power. The last named nine interests also include under their influence 857,000 horse power undeveloped.

"Carrying the community of interests to a wider range the report continues, these great groups show more or less relationship with each other. The two greatest, the General Electric and the Stone and Webster groups, have directors in a number of the same corporations," it is added, "and the S. Morgan Smith, Westinghouse and Brady interests are similarly connected."

Regarding interlocking directorates, Mr Smith says:

"A more general relationship, of a sort not peculiar to water power, but nevertheless of broad public significance is best illustrated in the General Electric company. Men who are officers or directors in that company, or of its three wholly controlled subsidiaries, are officers and directors in many other corporations. These other companies, with their subsidiaries and with the General Electric and its subsidiaries, make a far-reaching group thus interconnected by active personal and financial relationship.

"This one 'cup of interrelationships controls or influences twenty-four corporations that operate hydro-electric plants over fifty public service corporations, not counting as many minor subsidiaries; more than a dozen railroads; numerous industrial corporations; and, finally over fifty banks and financial houses, many of them in the first rank of importance. About twenty 'General Electric' men in all constitute most of this chain of connection, three of them being members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., which is generally regarded as the dominant interest in the General Electric company. These connections in no sense always mean control by the General Electric company, or even identity of policy. They do, however, mean a stifling degree of community of interest."

STRIKE OFF AT SIX MILLS

Lawrence, Mass., Sees Ushering in of Beginning of Industrial Peace.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 14.—Strikes at six of the textile mills in this city are ended. Other mills in effect at seven mills here and one in North Andover. The Everett mill, which has kept its employes locked out since the strike started, is understood to be contemplating reopening soon at an increased wage scale.

At a mass meeting this afternoon the strikers voted to declare off the strike at the Washington, Wood, Ayer and Prospect mills of the American Woolen company, the Atlantic cotton mills and the Kunhardt mill. Operations will probably 1,000 operatives will return to work at these plants Monday. The mass meeting also accepted the recommendation of the strike committee that the strike should be continued against several mills which have announced a wage increase, but not had a sufficiently clear details of the advance to satisfy the strike leaders.

ROOSEVELT MEN IN CONTROL

Dominate Oklahoma Convention in Proportion of Two to One.

GUTHRIE, Okl., March 14.—Roosevelt supporters took the upper hand in the convention of Oklahoma republicans still in session here this morning. Soon after noon the Delegates assembled for the night session, the Roosevelt forces unseated contesting Taft delegates and substituted Roosevelt men in their places. Then the Roosevelt adherents elected George C. Priestly, national committeeman, James H. Harris, chairman of the state executive committee, was the opponent of Mr. Priestly and received only 147 1-2 of the 549 votes. This came after an effort to reorganize the state central committee failed. At 1 o'clock this morning the convention still was in session.

Encouraged by the seating of their delegates from thirteen counties where contests were made, the Taft forces, under the leadership of State Chairman James A. Harris, candidate for national committeeman, became their fight when an effort was made to organize the convention temporarily. A Taft man was on his feet first and nominated Frank P. Temporary chairman, Parmenter was nominated by the Roosevelt spokesman. Next came a dispute as to whether the contesting Taft delegations should be permitted to vote. After an hour of turmoil it was decided that the roll as prepared should stand and the vote was taken showing the Roosevelt contingent to be in a practical two to one majority.

TULSA, Okl., March 14.—Contesting delegations were elected today from the Third congressional district of Oklahoma to the national republican convention. Roosevelt members noted the congressional committee meeting two hours before the time set for the convention, when the Taft committeemen made an effort to unseat the chairman, who was a Roosevelt supporter. The Roosevelt faction held their convention in the opera house and elected A. A. Small and Joseph A. Gill delegates to the national convention. The Taft forces met in the federal court room and elected Joseph A. Gill and John Hillian as delegates.

FOUR KILLED IN SNOWSLIDE

Number of Men Also Missing Near Telluride, Col.

TELLURIDE, Col., March 14.—Four men are dead, several are missing and one man was seriously injured as the result of a snow slide that swept down at noon today on the Black Bear mine near here. The slide carried away the mine buildings and four miners were caught in the ruins.

LINED UP FOR CLARK

KANSAS DEMOCRATS LOYAL TO A SEXY DOOR NEIGHBOR.

HOUSE SPEAKER GETS BOOST

FOLLOWERS WIN OVER THOSE OF GOVERNOR WILSON.

Jersey Executive, However, Proclaimed as Second Choice—District Delegates Bound by State Convention Rule.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., March 14.—Kansas democrats joined hands with her sister state, Missouri, today in support of the candidacy of Champ Clark for the democratic nomination for president. The democratic state convention, after respecting by a vote of 210 to 283 a plank submitted by the supporters of Governor Woodrow Wilson declaring for an uninstructed delegation unanimously adopted a resolution intructing the Kansas delegation to the national convention at Baltimore to cast the twenty votes of this state for Clark. If it becomes evident that Mr. Clark cannot be nominated the delegates will cast their votes for Governor Wilson as second choice.

Binds District Delegates.

The action of the convention binds the delegates selected today at the district meetings, regardless of previous instructions given them by the various committees. The resolution, after instructing the delegates to vote as a unit for Mr. Clark, continues:

"We instruct our delegates further that if it becomes evident that Mr. Clark cannot be nominated, our twenty delegates shall vote for Woodrow Wilson as long as in the judgment of two-thirds of the delegation he has a chance for the nomination."

Although the Clark men had a safe majority at all times on the floor of the convention, they met a stubborn opposition in the committee on resolutions, where a motion to put there a Clark plank, later adopted by the convention, failed of passage by a tie vote. The same tie in committee prevented the Wilson men from getting through their resolution for an uninstructed delegation. Thus the fight was thrown onto the convention floor. As chairman of the resolutions committee B. J. Sheridan of Paola, Clark's manager in Kansas, reported the disagreement to the convention. Mr. Sheridan moved that the convention adopt the Clark plank, which had failed of adoption in committee.

F. M. Pearl of Hiawatha, a Wilson man, presented a substitute for Mr. Sheridan's motion in the form of a Wilson plank for an uninstructed delegation, which also had failed of adoption in the resolutions committee. With the convention in an uproar over the parliamentary tangle involved, Judge W. S. Glass of Marysville, also a Wilson supporter, moved to table both resolutions. If Judge Glass' motion had prevailed it would have meant a Kansas delegation with no instructions, just what the Wilson men wanted.

Glass' motion then was the first test and it was defeated by the Clark men, 311 to 275.

Mr. Pearl's substitute was also rejected, 210 to 283. Realizing that the convention had thus put itself on record in favor of a Clark instructed delegation, Mr. Pearl moved that Mr. Sheridan's motion, instructing for Clark be unanimously adopted. The motion went through with a whoop.

Bow to Majority.

"We've been beaten," said Mr. Pearl, addressing the democratic party, and instructed the delegation to vote for his re-election at Baltimore. William F. Sapp of Galena was unanimously re-elected national committeeman from Kansas.

The following delegates at large were named: E. S. Stephens, Paola; A. M. Jackson, Winfield; B. S. Gaitskill, Glasco; H. L. Martin, Marion. The convention then adjourned.

The Clark resolution declares:

"Recognizing in the present speaker of the national house of representatives the ideal legislative and executive ability which helped the country to secure a democratic majority in congress, we declare that the Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri is our choice for president, and we hereby instruct the twenty delegates from Kansas to the Baltimore convention to vote for him as long as three-fifths of the delegation believe his nomination to be possible. And the twenty delegates are further instructed that in all matters coming before the national democratic convention of 1912, they shall vote as a unit as the three-fifths majority of the said delegates may direct."

"We are opposed to the Aldrich currency plan and demand in its stead an enactment that will leave the power of regulating the volume of currency with the senate and the house of representatives, instead of with the money trust."

Congressional district conventions today selected delegates to the national convention as follows:

First district—J. W. Orr, Atchison; W. D. Kuhn, Holton.

Second—C. C. Greene, Wyandott; John Caldwell, Ft. Scott.

Third—Jacob Conklin, Pittsburg; Isaac Hoover, Miami county.

Fourth—J. S. Carpenter, Marion; M. A. Lindhacker, Burlington.

Fifth—Jacob Hostetler, Belleville; Michael Fry, Junction City.

Sixth—Charles Sawyer, Horton; Edward Tyn, Logan.

FIREMAN SERIOUSLY HURT

Snow Plow Struck a Freight Train Near Putnam, Neb.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 14.—A Burlington snow plow, trying to clear the line south of here today, struck a freight train at Putnam, a station south of Beatrice. Fireman Mahanna was seriously hurt, and may die. He was taken to Wymore. He was on the snow plow. Engineer McNown was the reporter, moved to table both resolutions. If Judge Glass' motion had prevailed it would have

"The Grand Canyon" This Afternoon
"Passion Play" Tonight at 7:30
"Imperial India" Tonight at 9
A Snappy Travel Trio

The "Grand Canyon" will be held at. 4:15—and will last just one hour. Admission ten cents—a few reserved seats.

The renowned "Passion Play" at 7:30 tonight—admission ten cents and coupon.

The "Imperial India," will follow the Passion Play tonight—another admission required for this. Two admissions for the two shows—one will be taken at the first show—and the other collected just before the second show.

First one at 7:30—next one at 9 o'clock. Each lasts just an hour.

THE COUPONS

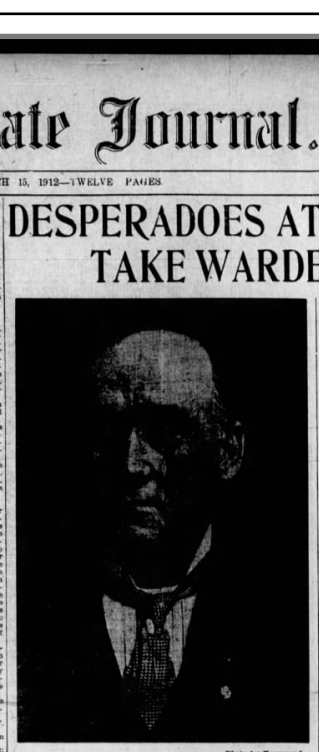
Coupon No. 11
Journal-News-Roberson Travelogs
at the AUDITORIUM
FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 15, at 7:30
"PASSION PLAY"
This Coupon, accompanied by Ten Cents, will admit the bearer to Travelog No. 11

Coupon No. 12
Journal-News-Roberson Travelogs
at the AUDITORIUM
FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 15, at 9:00
"IMPERIAL INDIA"
This Coupon, accompanied by Ten Cents, will admit the bearer to Travelog No. 12

Coupon No. 13
Journal-News-Roberson Travelogs
at the AUDITORIUM
SATURDAY, NIGHT, MARCH 16, at 7:45
"SWEDEN"
This Coupon, accompanied by Ten Cents, will admit the bearer to Travelog No. 13

Coupon No. 4
Journal-News-Roberson Travelogs
at the AUDITORIUM
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 16, at 9:00
"SOUTH AMERICA"
This Coupon, accompanied by Ten Cents, will admit the bearer to Travelog No. 14

DESPERADOES AT PEN TAKE WARDEN'S LIFE



THE DEAD WARDEN.

—Photo by Townsend.

James Delahunty, shot and killed yesterday during a mutiny of Nebraska penitentiary prisoners.

DEPUTY WAGNER AND GUIDE HEILMAN SHOT DEAD EARLY IN THE FIGHT.

WARDEN KILLED IN BATTLE

SHOT DOWN WHILE TRYING TO KILL MUTINEERS.

ONE GUARD FOUGHT IN OPEN

DOODY, DESPERATELY WOUNDED, RELOADS AND FIRES.

THREE CONVICTS GET AWAY

PRISON OFFICES TRANSFORMED INTO SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

BLASTED WAY TO LIBERTY

EXPLOSIVES USED TO OPEN THE PENITENTIARY GATES.

TRAIL LOST IN THE SNOW

POSSE IN PURSUIT HALTED BY DRIFTS AND STORM.

Trail of Mad Killers Lost East of College View During Early Evening—General Mutiny Is Prevented.

The dead:
WARDEN JAMES DELAHUNTY.
DEPUTY WARDEN HENRY WAGNER.
USHER E. G. HEILMAN.
The wounded:
Thomas J. Doody.

Warden James Delahunty, Deputy Warden Henry Wagner and Usher E. G. Heilman are dead, and Thomas J. Doody, west cellhouse guard, is badly wounded as the result of a battle with three convicts at the state penitentiary at 2:15 yesterday afternoon, when the three convicts who committed the murders, blew the lock off of one door and made their escape, are now at large and armed.

All of the men killed died at their posts of duty and fought to the end in an attempt to prevent the escape of the convicts. Deputy Warden Wagner was the first killed, being shot as he stood in his office. Mr. Heilman, the second man killed, was hit as he rushed out of the warden's office at the first report of the shots. Warden Delahunty was killed in the door of his office after firing three shots at the on-rushing mutineers. He was struck first in the right hip, but continued to fight until a second shot struck him in the right breast, when he sank to the floor and soon expired.

Doody Will Recover.

Thomas J. Doody, the wounded man, has good chances of recovery, though it is possible that he may lose his leg. He was shot twice, in the left arm and right leg during the first part of the attack, when the three men concentrated their shots on him while in the chapel room of the prison.

The men who escaped are Charles Taylor, alias Shorty Gray, alias Murray, alias Rogers, who is a three-termer, leader of a gang of bank-robbers and was sentenced from Aurora to twenty-eight years imprisonment for robbing a bank at Giltner; John Dowd, recently sentenced from Cass county to twenty years for burglary with high explosives, having robbed a jewelry store at Louisville, Neb.; and Charles Morley, sentenced from Omaha to fifteen years for highway robbery.

It is believed that none of the three convicts was injured.

Not a General Mutiny.

Although the temper of the prisoners as a whole was ugly, the battle and escape of the three men was not part of a general mutiny. While the prisoners in the shops knew that there had been trouble, having heard the twenty-five or thirty shots fired and the explosion, they did not know until later the seriousness of the conflict, and continued at their work in the shops.

Immediately after the escape of the prisoners the governor's office was notified and Sheriff Hyers with a posse and most of the Lincoln police force, rushed to the scene. Later Company A, the state militia, and the national guard arrived.

Sheriff Hyers took charge of the prison upon his arrival and after swearing in deputies and arming them, stationed armed men at the doors to guard while the prisoners were marched to their cells. The sheriff, accompanied by one deputy and one guard, all unarmed for fear of being overpowered and losing their weapons, then entered the prison yard and one by one the shops were emptied and the prisoners marched to the cell house and locked in their cells.

As the line of men, in single file, walked through the prison yard most of them shouted and yelled and gave

BUSY IN EACH CAMP

ACTIVE DAY FOR BOOMERS OF TAFT AND ROOSEVELT.

SHADE OF BITTER FEELING

CHARGES OF UNDUE PRESSURE MADE AND NET.

Growing Taft Sentiment Claimed by Director McKinley and Rising of Rank and File for Colonel Re-Echoed.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Unusual activity was evident at both the Taft and Roosevelt campaign headquarters here today. As the result of general inquiries by Director McKinley, the Taft headquarters gave out nearly a score of reports to show growing Taft sentiment throughout hotly contested states. Senator Dixon, manager of the Roosevelt campaign, engineered for the newspaper men a personal interview with Governor Glasscock of Virginia. Governor Glasscock gave out a statement which Mr. Dixon had written, conveying Governor Glasscock's opinion that in "the political experience he never has yet seen a more determined uprising of the rank and file of the republican party than in the present situation for Roosevelt."

Gifford Pinchot, Representative Wilson of Illinois, Governor Glasscock and O. K. Davis, the new assistant manager of the Roosevelt campaign, made emphatic expressions of their confidence in the increasing tide of Roosevelt sentiment.

The telegram of Governor Stubbs to President Taft, charged by Taft office holders in Kansas with political activity, was reproduced for general circulation by the Roosevelt mimeographs while Representative Anthony, a telegram, making a counter charge against the activities of Governor Stubbs' state officeholders, was circulated by the Taft headquarters and was made public at the white house.

A telegram from Harry S. New of Indianapolis, chairman of the republican national committee, made public by the Taft campaign committee said that the "Roosevelt sentiment is palpably on the wane in Indiana, and that President Taft would probably secure the four delegates-at-large there as well as most of the district delegates.

A counter statement from the Roosevelt managers charged that the "Taft machine" in Indiana, "based on new ex-Senator Hemenway," was trying by early conventions to "thwart any expression of sentiment by republican voters of Indiana and to thwart their desire to participate in the selection of their presidential candidate."

NEW YORK, March 14.—Local headquarters for President Taft were opened today in the Cumberland building on Fifth avenue. John W. Hutchinson, Jr., the chairman of the speakers' bureau of the republican state committee, is in charge.

REBELS OCCUPY THE TOWN

Town of Jimilnez, in Mexico, Falls to General Salazar.

EL PASO, Tex., March 14.—A special to the Herald from Chihuahua says Jimilnez was taken at noon today by an advance guard of Salazar's army, consisting of three hundred rebels. The federal garrison abandoned without offering serious resistance. Salazar's forces are now occupying the town. The city is an important point and has a population of 25,000.

BISBEE, Ariz., March 14.—C. N. d'Autrement, son of C. d'Autrement, a wealthy mining man of Duluth, Minn., arrived in Bisbee today from the Yaqui river country 400 miles north of Guaymas. The state department at Washington had been trying to locate him at the request of his father. He said there was no revolutionary trouble in the Yaqui country.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Taft tonight signed the joint congressional resolution making it unlawful to export arms or munitions of war to any American country where domestic violence exists and immediately afterward issued a proclamation declaring that since such domestic violence has been found to exist in Mexico, all federal law officers are enjoined to prevent violations of the resolutions.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Forecast for Nebraska: Nebraska: Fair Friday and Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

Iowa: Local snows Friday, except in northwest; colder in east; Saturday fair; warmer.

Minnesota: Fair Friday; warmer in northwest; Saturday fair; warmer.

IN THIS PAPER.

PAGE ONE.
Concentration of control of water power is indicated in a report of Commissioner of Corporations Smith.
Kansas democrats in state convention instructed for Champ Clark.
It was a busy day in the Taft and Roosevelt camps at Washington.
Warden Delahunty, Deputy Wagner and Guide Heilman killed and Guard Doody wounded by three convicts at penitentiary. Murderers escaped.

PAGE TWO.
Story of the fight with the three convicts at the penitentiary, with illustrations and diagram.

PAGE THREE.
A judge, prosecutor and sheriff were shot dead by Virginia moonshiners last year, it is now learned.
An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.
Anthracite coal miners declare they will not budge from their position.

PAGE FOUR.
Mrs. W. J. Bryan and others snow bound on train near Eagle. The storm over the state.
Bohemian travelogs held in spite of the storm with 500 in attendance.

PAGE FIVE.
Two former attempts to mutiny at penitentiary were quickly quelled.
Promotion to be presented at democratic banquet calls for withdrawal of Clark with the understanding that the delegation be divided between Clark and Wilson.

PAGE SIX.
Fortunately for the peace of mind of the people of the state, the tragedy at the penitentiary yesterday was apparently no part of a general conspiracy.
The success of the Roberson travelogs is due to careful planning and team work.
Progressive republicans present flats with more than 1,000 signers for delegates at large.

PAGE SEVEN.
Arthur G. Hertz of Omaha disappears from home.
The majority report on the proposed excise tax was submitted to the house.
Special bids were made for leadership in the bowling tournament.

PAGE EIGHT.
Mere Mention.
Indications point to Bryan banquet as big affair with seven prominent democrats on toast list.

PAGE NINE.
Today's Events—Church Organizations, Fraternal Societies, Clubs, Social Calendar.
Joseph Paner says he didn't mean to steal but that drink caused his downfall.
Douglas grand jury again in session and will begin to probe Omaha city council matters.

PAGE TEN.
Wheat closes firm after sensaw day of trading. The live stock markets. The weather map.

PAGE ELEVEN.
Secretary Fisher of the governor's office said yesterday that there was little talk of an extra session of legislature to consider water power matters.

PAGE TWELVE.
Show storm puts many lines out of business, lines of the railroads. The state university.

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