

W. W. SANDERS, PROP.

NEMAHA, - - NEBR.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

All negro troops in the U. S. army have been ordered to the Philippines between now and July. Senator Tillman finds fault with this policy.

The opponents of the President's policies in the Senate are preparing to attack him for establishing a centralized government, in violation of the rights of Congress and the states.

Premier Clemenceau, of France, has authorized Baron de Zuylen, president of the Automobile club, to organize a long distance motor car speed contest in 1907 on condition that the race be held over a properly guarded course.

The South Carolina senate adopted a resolution endorsing the action of President Roosevelt in the Brownsville matter and requesting the South Carolina delegation in congress to support this course.

The control of the New Orleans Item, an afternoon daily, has passed to the hands of J. M. Thomson, former publisher of the Norfolk, Va., Dispatch, who has been elected president and treasurer of the company.

A resolution providing for an investigation of the conduct of Senator J. W. Bailey has been introduced in the Texas house of representatives. It is signed by twenty-eight members of the legislature. Senator Bailey's term will expire March 4.

Judge Landis in the United States court at Chicago overruled the demurrer of the Standard Oil company to eight indictments pending against that corporation, but sustained the demurrer to two other indictments because of technical defects.

The will of the last Bishop C. C. McCabe, of the Methodist Episcopal church, provides annuities for the widow, the proceeds from the sale of his real estate eventually to be applied to the endowment fund of the American university, at Washington.

News from Orizaba confirms the report that the fatalities resulting from the Mexican strike riots at Rio Blanco and Santa Rosa mills were not less than thirty. Practically all the killed were strikers shot by soldiers. The property loss was not less than \$1,000,000.

The steamer Dunblane, from Rio Janeiro, is held at Mississippi river quarantine, New Orleans, awaiting the result of a blood test of one of her crew, who is ill, as the Dunblane lay twenty-five days at dock in Rio de Janeiro, which is a bubonic plague infected port.

A statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor announces that this country ranks third in the value of manufactures entering the world's international commerce. The amount of its exports for the last year aggregated more than 700 million dollars. The exports have never been approximated those figures before and the value of American trade in the foreign markets, the report adds, is twice as great now as eight years ago.

The Sherman bill for universal interchangeable railway mileage books at the rate of two cents a mile was the subject of a hearing before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce. H. L. Bond, second vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio railway; T. B. Harrison, representing the Louisville & Nashville, and a score of other railway men attended the hearing. George T. Nicholson, third vice president of the Santa Fe, was the chief speaker. He said the bill was so broad that it practically amounted to the fixing of two cents a mile as the maximum rate for all railroads in the United States on all passenger business and urged that it would work great hardship on many of the railways to make such a reduction in their earnings. Mr. Nicholson discussed railway passes at length and urged that the new anti-pass law should not be given as a reason for the reduction of railway fares. He said his railway found that 12 1/2 per cent. of its passenger traffic in June of last year was on passes to railway employees, but that of its passenger business only 3 per cent was on passes.



TROUBLE AHEAD FOR THE KAISER.

The Kaiser—if the new election for the Reichstag does not get you off of that box there's trouble coming. It is stated that a serious crisis is threatened in Germany in case the new election for the Reichstag should prove adverse to the Kaiser.—News Item.

Senator Foraker's resolution providing for an inquiry into the discharge of the negro troops of the Twenty-fifth infantry was called up when Senator Culberson, in an address on the subject, said great injustice had been done the people of Brownsville. The conduct of the negro soldiers had been irritating. He related that August 4, the day before the "shooting up" of the town, a criminal assault had been committed by one of the soldiers on the wife of a reputable citizen and no arrests had been made for this crime. Mr. Culberson defended Captain McDonald of the Texas Rangers, to whom Mr. Foraker had referred, because of Major Blockson's reference to him as a man who was "so brave that he would not hesitate to charge hell with a bucket of water." Mr. Culberson also said that he knew Major Blockson to be a gentleman. In defending President Roosevelt, Mr. Culberson said the fact that the troops were negroes had had nothing to do with their discharge. Confusion as to the legal questions involved was, he said, responsible for the statement that the President had no authority to make the discharge. The President's constitutional authority and the authority given him by the articles of war clearly covered the case and made his action legal, he declared. Mr. Culberson said there was a distinction between a "discharge without honor," and "a dishonorable discharge." In the former case the President could exercise his discretion as he had done in this instance, while a dishonorable discharge could only be made as the result of a court-martial. Mr. Culberson read resolutions recently adopted by negro citizens of Boston which admitted that the soldiers "shot up the town," and said they "were determined to do for themselves what the uniforms of their country would not do—protect them from insults and punish at the same time the authors of their

misery." Mr. Culberson created merriment by saying: "I have nothing to do with the President in this matter; I care nothing about him. My personal relations with him are about as cordial as those of the senator from Ohio (Foraker)." In all fairness, Mr. Culberson said, the country ought to know that the report made to the President was reliable. He read much of the evidence in this report to sustain his contention that the soldiers and not civilians had been responsible for the shooting. Mr. Culberson declared in closing that the people of Texas would defend the honor of their women with their lives and advised strongly against any action that would lead to a conflict between the races. He was followed by Senator Foraker.

A bomb of giant powder and shot was dropped from an elevated railway station into a crowd of people at Second avenue and Forty-second street, New York. In the explosion three persons were injured seriously, and of those two probably will die. The outrage was directed against the proprietor of a fruit store on the corner. This man, Salvatore Cinluca, aged 39 years, was one of the two dangerously injured. The other was Mary Bailey 40 years old, who was making a purchase the 15-year-old son of Cinluca was less dangerously injured. Many persons were passing at the time and a dozen were thrown to the ground. The crowd fled in a panic, leaving the injured senseless in the midst of mashed fruit, broken glass and splintered wood. Italians living in the section say Cinluca had been summoned by the district attorney as an important witness in a recent Mulberry Bend murder.

Major General Von der Launitz, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, was shot and killed by a young man at the Institute of Experimental Medicine.



Fake Mine Promoter (to investor)—You keep the beautiful rain bow guarantee of my good faith—and I assure you, as long as you put coin in the 2x1 numagin mine there'll be money in it.

THE BROWNSVILLE AFFRAY.

Senator Lodge seeks to eliminate Review of President's Action A Compromise. Preliminary to his discussion of the Brownsville incident in the Senate, Senator Lodge presented a substitute resolution prepared by Senator Knox confining the proposed Senate inquiry to the "affray" in Brownsville and eliminating any review of the President's action. He accepted Senator Culberson's amendment authorizing the committee to visit Brownsville if it desired.

Mr. Lodge followed Senator Gearin, who had concluded a speech on the Japanese question. He said:

"Two questions are here involved, a question of fact and a question of law. They are entirely distinct, they are to be settled separately and neither should be permitted to cloud or obstruct the other in the public mind. The question of fact may be stated in this way. The President, the Secretary of War and the officers of the army detailed to inquire into the Brownsville affair have decided that the shooting was done by the soldiers and furnish testimony to sustain their opinion.

The Constitution league, representing the soldiers, deny that the shooting was done by them and assert that it was done by citizens of Brownsville, disguised in uniforms of the troops and provided with exploded shells from the government ranges, who committed this outrage for the purpose of casting odium on the troops of Fort Brown. One of these two propositions must be proved.

"The question of law is whether the President in dismissing these companies without honor exceeded his powers under the law and the constitution. The constitution makes the President commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and Congress is given authority to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

"The commander-in-chief has as such the right inherent in his office to punish or discharge except so far as it is limited or regulated by the law-making power which has enacted the articles of war. The dishonorable discharge can be given only by sentence of court-martial, the honorable discharge can, of course, be given by the commanding officer, but there is another discharge now described as 'the discharged without honor' which is not limited to the action of court-martial and which comes within the discretion of the President, the Secretary of War and the commanding officer.

"There can be no doubt whatever that the power of summary dismissal was inherent in the office of commander-in-chief when the President was invested by the constitution with that office and there has never been any attempt on the part of Congress to prevent or interfere with the exercise of this authority.

"If the commander-in-chief is unable to dismiss from the army the soldiers whom he regards as dangerous to the service and to military discipline without furnishing proof which would convict to a jury, military discipline would be at an end and the army of the United States would be a menace to the people of the country. The law, the constitution, the statutes and the practice are so clear as to the right of the President to terminate the contract of enlistment and discharge soldiers at pleasure, that it seems a waste of words to any one who has read the statutes to argue it at all."

A Compromise.

Through the agency of Senator Aldrich and other senate leaders a compromise is to be effected in the fight over the President's right to dismiss the negro troops accused of participation in the Brownsville riot. A resolution will be agreed upon which will give the military committee of the Senate full right to investigate not only the Brownsville riot, but the right of the President to dismiss a battalion of soldiers without trial by court-martial.

They will give Senator Foraker all he has asked for and at the same time save the friends of the President from the defeat confronting them had they persisted in trying to obtain a declaration from the Senate that the President had acted within his constitutional and legal authority.

The effect of this program will be to avert the necessity of voting upon this latter proposition and yet to give to the anti-administration men the full fruits of any possible victory that might have been won.

The wily Senator Aldrich, who has

no greater love for Mr. Roosevelt than has Senator Foraker, has planned that without the use of any more harsh words the country shall be given to understand that a committee of the Senate is investigating the President of the United States and trying to ascertain if he ignored the laws and usurped power not properly his, in order to enforce his own ideas of military discipline. Senator Lodge will be forced to accept the Aldrich proposition. In addition to this Lodge has suddenly discovered that his colleague, W. Murray Crane, is not only in the anti-administration camp, but is active in the support of Foraker.

HEARING ABOUT STOCK RATES.

Harriman Line Affairs Delayed Before the Commerce Commission.

At the first session of the interstate commerce commission at Chicago cattle rates and the terminal charges at Chicago on shipments of stock occupied the opening session.

Chester M. Dawes of the Burlington asserted that it was not possible for him to furnish certain statistics regarding shipments which had been requested by Attorney Cowan, representing the Texas Cattle Growers' Association. Mr. Cowan declared that other roads had furnished these figures and it should be possible for the Burlington road to do the same. The matter was dropped after some debate.

Mr. Dawes contended that the advance in cattle rates was justified by excessive amounts of damages paid to cattle shippers. Mr. Cowan asked for the amount of damages paid by the Burlington. Mr. Dawes said he did not have it and that the Burlington road had not kept its books in such a manner as to render the figures available.

"You come here and justify advanced rates," said Commissioner Prouty, "by damage and decline to say what these damages are. That is hardly fair. If you have not kept your books as you should that does not alter the facts in this case."

"Perhaps not," said Mr. Dawes, "but we have not so kept our books."

The matter was finally settled by the statement of Mr. Dawes that the damages on the Burlington line did not exceed those on the Santa Fe road and he would accept the authoritative figures given by that line as being representative of conditions on the Burlington.

J. W. Kendrick, vice president of the Santa Fe road, was the next witness. He declared that he considered the present rates on cattle from Texas to be unreasonably low.

The evidence of Vice President Kendrick did not develop anything material and he was followed by General Manager Turner of the Pecos Valley division of the Santa Fe road. He declared that the road handled no class of dead freight that did not pay better than the handling of live stock at present rates.

Corporal Knowles, a negro, of Company A, Twenty-fifth infantry, has been arrested at Fort Reno, charged with the shooting of Captain Macklin the night of December 21. The evidence against him is a blood stained khaki blouse found hidden on the target range near the post. The coat has Knowles' initials in it and there is a bullet hole in the left arm. The coat was found by hunters about 6 o'clock Sunday evening. They reported to Sergeant Needham, who took the coat and confronted Knowles with it. Knowles acknowledged it as his coat. It was tried on him and a bullet wound was found on Knowles' left forearm corresponding to the bullet hole in the sleeve. When accused of shooting Captain Macklin Knowles said he could prove an alibi by sixteen witnesses and when asked to account for the wound on his arm he said he had injured it on a nail. The negro who shot Captain Macklin wore a khaki coat.

Thomas H Paynter

Hon. Thomas H. Paynter, senator from Kentucky, was born December 9, 1851, on a farm in the mountainous regions of Lewis county, Kentucky. He graduated from Center College, Danville, Ky. He studied law under Judge Garland at Vanceburg, Ky., and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He married Miss Elizabeth K. Pollock, of Greenup, Ky., in 1878. He was county attorney of Greenup county from 1876 to 1882. He went to Congress from the Ninth Kentuckian district in 1888 and was twice re-elected. He then became chief justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. He is a close friend of Beckham, the big political leader in Kentucky, who backed him strongly for the United States Senate.