

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00
Daily, Six Months, \$6.00
Daily, Three Months, \$3.50
Sunday Only, One Year, \$5.00
Weekly, One Year, \$2.00

OFFICES.
Omaha, The Bee Building,
Third Omaha, Corner N. and 20th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 South Main Street.
Chicago, 110 North Dearborn Street.
New York, 100 Broadway, 10th Floor.
Washington, 400 New York Building.

CORRESPONDENCE.
All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, The Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

ADVERTISING.
All business letters and advertisements should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb. For rates and conditions of advertising, see page 10 of this issue.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
THE BEE BUILDING.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
I, George H. Tschering, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending February 15, 1914, was as follows:

Sunday, February 15, 1914	25,450
Monday, February 16, 1914	25,450
Tuesday, February 17, 1914	25,450
Wednesday, February 18, 1914	25,450
Thursday, February 19, 1914	25,450
Friday, February 20, 1914	25,450
Saturday, February 21, 1914	25,450
Average	25,450

Sworn to before me and authorized in my presence this 21st day of February, A. D. 1914.
N. P. Pratt,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
I, George H. Tschering, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending February 15, 1914, was as follows:

Sunday, February 15, 1914	25,450
Monday, February 16, 1914	25,450
Tuesday, February 17, 1914	25,450
Wednesday, February 18, 1914	25,450
Thursday, February 19, 1914	25,450
Friday, February 20, 1914	25,450
Saturday, February 21, 1914	25,450
Average	25,450

Sworn to before me and authorized in my presence this 21st day of February, A. D. 1914.
N. P. Pratt,
Notary Public.

THE enthusiasm with which some of the hired men of the railroads support radical legislation at Lincoln should put honest men on their guard.

COIN will be king again in Nebraska next fall, but if the legislature does not pass wise laws the railroads will pluck all the jewels from their crown—as usual.

Not only in the legislature has yet moved to recommit the vote by which the state rejected the woman suffrage amendment in 1882, but the motion is expected at any moment.

It is doubtless merely a coincidence that Jerry Simpson did not favor the abolition of the United States senate until the legislature had abolished his hopes of succeeding Ingalls.

REPUBLICAN members of the legislature should read the platform of the Lincoln convention regularly each day before going to the capitol. That is the chart by which they promised to steer.

THERE are twenty counties in Kansas in which coal is successfully mined. There may be as many in Nebraska, when its natural resources have been fully investigated and thoroughly developed.

THE railroads are still fighting among themselves over the division of the spoils. In the meantime, the people are beginning to think seriously of cutting down the spoils and thus giving the railroads less cause for anxiety on that score.

THE resubmission issue is up in the Kansas legislature. It has little prospect of passing at this time. It is a cheerful reflection that Nebraska is free at last from the blighting agitation that make life in Kansas a perpetual nightmare.

IF THE proposed commercial congress of western states is held, it is to be hoped that it will send out a ringing note in favor of a sound and honest currency. The sentiment of the west on that subject has been misunderstood, if not misrepresented.

THE call for bids on seed to be furnished destitute farmers develops the fact that Nebraska has plenty for her own needs and some to sell to the rest of the world. Nebraska is a great state, and only a small part of it, comparatively, was scorched by the drought.

GENERAL BOOTH's plan is beginning to take shape in London. The second of the food and shelter depots provided with the "Darkest England" fund has been opened. The development of his project will be watched with great interest on this side of the sea, where his book aroused the same profound interest which it provoked in England.

THE farmers of Nuckolls county set an example which does credit to Nebraska and is worthy of general emulation. Many of them need assistance in getting seed, but instead of appealing to either the state or national governments they propose to sign a joint note and raise the amount needed upon their own credit. As the note will be endorsed by the business men of Nelson, the county seat, there will be no difficulty in discounting it. Thus Nuckolls county farmers will take care of themselves, which will be a proud thing to remember hereafter. The more generally their example is followed, the more creditable it will be to the state of Nebraska.

JOHN SHERMAN, it is announced, will retire from public life at the end of his present term. He will therefore pursue his presidential ambition no further. Mr. Sherman is a famous member of a famous family. As a member of the house, of the senate and of the cabinet he has won the highest distinction which service in those places has power to confer. For more than a quarter of a century he has been one of the great leaders of his party and one of the sound, reliable statesmen who commanded the confidence and respect of all parties. His retirement will be a loss to the public service, but he has richly earned the comfort and luxury of a peaceful old age.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

When the state university was established the people were assured that the institution would, in a few years, be self-sustaining. It was expected that the income from the sale and leasing of lands donated to the state for the agricultural college and university would be ample to cover all legitimate expenses of the two institutions. As the years rolled by every legislature has been impelled to make additional appropriations. More than half a million dollars have been appropriated for the erection of buildings and in addition to this enormous sum three-eighths of a mill of taxes are levied against all the property on the grand assessment roll of the state.

Now it strikes us that there is no justification for continuing this extraordinary tax, especially at this time, when the state is overburdened with taxes in the face of general business depression. What has this state to show for its money? Do the people at large derive sufficient advantages to justify the extravagant outlay?

The catalogue of the university and industrial college, which is the new name for the agricultural college, is certainly not a flattering exhibit. In 1899, 28 students graduated. Of that number only three were residents of the state of Nebraska outside of Lincoln; 19 were residents of Lincoln and four others were students coming from other states whose relatives reside in Lincoln.

In the senior class of the college of literature, science and the arts, there were 21 students in 1900; about only three are residents of the state outside of Lincoln; 16 are residents of Lincoln and two are from other states, living in Lincoln.

Now the same proportion can be noted in all the classes and branches. Out of a total of 541 students, only 217 belong to the state outside of Lincoln, while 284 are citizens of Lincoln and 40 are non-residents who temporarily have homes with relatives at Lincoln.

An matter of fact nearly one-half of all the students at the university and industrial college are not properly university students. The Latin school which really belongs to a high school course, has 150 students. The art and music students, who really should be under private instruction, number 50. All these students should either be educated at the respective high schools or take private instruction at some music or art school where painting and instruction in vocal and instrumental music are specialties.

With those preparatory and ornamental branches looped off the university proper could achieve greater results and stand higher abroad than it does now. It is deplorable, but nevertheless true, that several hundred Nebraska boys and girls are students in eastern colleges and universities because our university has degenerated into a mere high school for Lincoln. This is not due to popular prejudice. Every parent in Nebraska who desires to give his boys or girls a collegiate education would prefer to have them educated in Nebraska. If we had a university like Michigan or Virginia or South Carolina. But it may be said that we only give the regents all the money they ask for. The fact does not belie anything of the kind. The state has voted immense sums and we have nothing to show for it excepting three or four second rate buildings, a library and a laboratory. We have squandered thousands of dollars on teaching rudiments of education and on favorites who would scarcely be able to hold their own in an ordinary academy. There are three or four really capable professors at the university, but their task is uphill in view of the peculiar environment of mediocrity and commonplace.

One of two things must be done. The legislature must either appropriate a very large sum of money to carry out a radical plan of reorganization on the high plane of a real university or else compel the regents to lop off all sine shows and ornamental studies and confine within the means at the command of the regents from the steady sources now at its disposal.

In 1890 the income from lands sold and leased was \$51,941.51. This will of course be increased from year to year. The income from the experimental station is \$15,000 a year with a fair prospect that 10,000 a year will be added under the Hatch bill. If the university and industrial college cannot be maintained with that income, there should be no reasonable charge for tuition exacted from students. The state does enough for education when it educates every boy and girl from the primary grade up to the high school without charge. It certainly does seem very unreasonable for the state to pay \$2,500 a year for every graduate, including 19 students from Lincoln and four from other states. This is a luxury which the taxpayers would scarcely indulge in if they were given a chance to vote the appropriations directly.

FOR BUSINESS.

The legislature has passed the limit fixed by law for the introduction of bills. It now has before it the entire business of the session. Most of it is impracticable, some of it dangerous, and a small fraction of it useful and necessary. Without wasting another hour in fruitless debate, or farcical partisan maneuvers, it should press forward to the wise completion of the work it was chosen to perform.

The paramount issue at Lincoln is railroad regulation. All parties are pledged in their platform to give the people relief from the exactions of the corporations and from their pernicious use of power in politics. All parties, therefore, are equally responsible for the manner in which their representatives vote on the question. What the people want to see is the abolition of this prolific agent of corruption, the free pass, and the provision of reasonable maximum rates on the great staples which Nebraska buys and sells. It is not necessary for the legislature to discuss these questions at length. They are familiar to everybody and well understood. It is necessary only to act judiciously and submit the record to the people.

Ballot reform is now an assured fact.

Tax reform and text-book reform are likely to get through, at least in a diluted form, which will open the way to more sweeping changes hereafter. Opposition to the provision of public warehouses is not likely to develop. These are the several measures in which the people have a special interest at this time and which this legislature was instructed to enact. The time has come when it should get down to serious business, sweep aside the mass of impractical hobbies that have been offered, pass the needed legislation and adjourn promptly at the expiration of the legal limit of 60 days.

No legislature was ever chosen in Nebraska with greater hopes of usefulness than that which is now assembled in the Twenty-first session. It was the outcome of a genuine demand for needed reforms. If it fails to provide these it will be a source of deep disappointment to the people. Such a failure would inevitably be interpreted as another triumph for the corrupt influences which on many other occasions have defeated the popular will, and which are more than usually active at the capitol this winter.

But, whatever the results of the session, the time has come to write them in black and white into the history of the state. The legislature should immediately proceed to business.

A PERISHING INDUSTRY.

From the reports just submitted by the special treasury agents sent to investigate the present condition and prospects of the Alaska seal industry, it is apparent that unless something is speedily done to protect the seal from extermination there will in a short time be nothing to contend for so far as this industry is concerned. These reports show that the seals are rapidly diminishing in number and that their extermination will be complete in a few years unless radical steps are taken to protect it. A striking feature of the reports is that they prove that the threatened extermination of the seal is quite as much due to the legalized killing by the lessees on the islands as to pelagic killing by the poachers, and it appears that the company which has a legal monopoly of the seal fisheries does not want the killing stopped. When the treasury agent ordered the lessees to stop taking seal ten days in advance of the usual time he was answered with a vigorous protest and a threat to claim damages from the government. This is a dangerous situation for the industry in the greed of the monopoly having a contract from the government as well as from the reckless killing by the poachers, who slaughter indiscriminately.

The decline of this industry during the past 12 years has been marked. In the four years from 1879 to 1882, inclusive, the annual number of seals killed on which the government charge was paid was 100,000. During the years ensuing down to 1889 the number ranged from 94,000 to 65,000, while last year the number was but a little over 20,000. These figures promise the same experience for the United States that Russia had many years ago, when almost without warning the supply of killable seals was exhausted and the taking of seal had to be suspended for a number of years. The facts ascertained by the special treasury agents fully corroborate the report of Prof. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institution some time ago published and now in the hands of the secretary of state, and both refute the testimony upon which the British government has relied to support the claim that the seal are in no danger of extinction.

These facts will be important when the negotiations between the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain for the settlement of the Behring sea controversy and the protection of the seal under an international arrangement are resumed. These negotiations were interrupted by the proceedings in the supreme court on behalf of the British and Canadian governments, a decision upon which the court is expected to render in April. It cannot with any degree of certainty be predicted what the decision will be or how deeply the court will go into the general question in issue between the two governments, but in any event there will still be an opportunity for some international arrangement to prevent the destruction of an industry in which England has an interest second only to that of the United States.

THE necessity for expedition in preparing for public works becomes more apparent every day. There has been little work in the city during the winter. Hundreds of families are dependent on last summer's savings and in scores of instances on the generosity of butcher, grocer and landlord. To them the opening of public works is of the greatest importance. Much time will be consumed in complying with the requirements of the law, preparing plans, contracts and other necessities. The force of these facts ought to spur the council to action, to the end that grading, paving, curbing and sewer building may be put under way at the earliest practicable day. Such activity will not only benefit workmen, it will stimulate the retail trade, increase the circulating medium and set an example of municipal activity that can not fail to have a beneficial effect on individual enterprise.

CONGRESS insists upon cutting down the wages of the officers of the world's fair and assumes all the risks of having them go on a strike at a critical moment. Evidently congress does not realize what dangerous fellows Major Handy, Ben Butterworth and Director-General Davis might be if they got mad.

THE suggestion of Mayor Cushing to require policemen to report defective sidewalks in their respective beats should be carried into effect. The work will exercise their mental faculties, broaden their vision and improve their penmanship.

A TOUCHING feature of municipal reform in Omaha is the generosity of the city in educating officials in their respective callings at public expense.

AN adventurer who parts his name in the middle and calls himself S. Edwin

Thornton has ventured to keep the producers and workmen informed about the doings of the legislature through patent-inside letters which are duplicated to some 50 country weeklies. If the man had any decency and would adhere to the truth, nobody could object to his making a living out of the independents by pretending to be a "cantankerous" anti-monopolist. But the kid-gloved son of toil is an infernal liar and a fraud. In his letter of February 24 he says: "A powerful railroad lobby has just arrived from Omaha and taken up headquarters at the Lincoln. I am reliably informed that Rosewater is doing all in his power to assist them in defeating all good railroad legislation." Now there is nothing new or very startling in the statement that there is a powerful railroad lobby at Lincoln. It has been there all the time since the legislature convened and that fact has time and again pointed to that fact and even published the names of the leading capers. But where is the reliable informant who can stand up and face Rosewater with the charge that he is in collusion with the railroad lobby and doing everything in his power to defeat all good railroad legislation?

WE do not ordinarily look to Arkansas for a good example in legislation, but that state presents one in its law to prevent the granting of free passes by any railroad or transportation company to any officers of the state. This act provides that no such corporation shall give to any officer of the state, legislative, executive or judicial, transportation either free of charge or for a less compensation than that demanded or received from the general public, and prescribes for every violation of the act a penalty of not less than \$200 nor exceeding \$2,000. It also provides that any officer accepting transportation free or for less compensation than that received therefor from the general public shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$200 and shall be removed from office, and such officer may be prosecuted in any county where he resides or in which a free pass may have been in use by him. This law has been in force for four years, and the testimony is that it has been effective, and is generally considered a good law. If that is the experience of Arkansas, there is reason to believe that a similar statute would be equally effective and popular in Nebraska.

THIRTY officials have at last awakened to the necessity of reform in the law regulating the laying and repairing of sidewalks. Hundreds of dollars have been paid by the city in settlement of claims for damages inflicted on pedestrians, and a judgment for \$1,000 goes the list. There is probably no other law in force in the city so glaringly unjust and inconsistent. The city is held responsible for injuries inflicted by defective sidewalks, while at the same time the hands of the authorities are tied against prompt repairs. As long as the courts hold the city responsible, the city should devise means to protect itself, and that protection cannot be had while the city is obliged to notify the private owners to advertise the defects, and wait for six to ten weeks for an order to get through an absurd system of red tape.

THE mere intimation that Vandervoort had resigned a federal soft soap was sufficient to start a dozen men on the scent of the office. Nearly every candidate announced was a Twenty-Eighter before that organization lurked under. Any one of them is mentally capable of holding down the sit because there is absolutely nothing to do. But the delegation in Washington will hardly recommend a chronic ward striker for any position whatever it may be. The truth is, the place, title and emoluments should die with the exit of Vandervoort.

THE payment of justifying expenses of officials by the city should be promptly stopped. Why should the public treasury be taxed to pay the expenses of a pleasure trip for the chairman of the board of public works, the building inspector or any other official? Suppose the mayor or the president of the council or any of the members desired to examine the municipal machinery of other cities, must the tax-payers foot the bills? The precedent is bad, and if persisted in will lead to imposture and extravagance.

THE suffering of the people of Arizona in the presence of a large quantity of water is really pitiable.

FORWARDED, ETC.

Canada is practicing politics so as to be all ready when annexation comes.

Delayed Book Review.

"The Light of the World" is much better told by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John than by Sir Edwin Arnold.

Way It Runs.

The continuing "hot" in the next session will involve an officer; Editors; lawyers; 14 preachers; 14 farmers; 9.

May Go Off If Not Loaded.

Editor Gann says he will not leave the Liberal-Enterprise until he is carried to the poorhouse or the cemetery. Cheerful!

It seems to be Thankful.

The weekly editors remember the Sabbath day from afar off. On that day the book agent and the bill collector are prohibited by law.

Word For Farmers.

The farmers' alliance is evidently disposed to offer an amendment to the old "Jack" law. There seems to be small doubt that the answer of the majority of the people on either side of the line would be that the "old

Jack" should continue to wave upon the Canadian flag staffs. It is difficult to see how any honest Canadian newspaper can suggest to its readers that annexation is really an issue in the campaign which is now in progress.

Not Content with Fleecing.

Jay Gould caught a cold. The cold deserves public sympathy. If it comes out of the operation without being cured it will be particularly fortunate.

Only Mules Kick.

The Sun is of the opinion that if any man has been of word of mouth to Editor Watson such an insult as was contained in the letter to D. B. Hill, the offender would have been kicked out of the state of Kentucky. There is some evident misimpression in that idea. The blue grass region is famous for its Jersey cows and blooded horses, but not for mules.

Bills in Congress.

Mr. Tilden said in 1874: "A distinguished republican statesman—I mean Senator Conkling—told me lately that more than five thousand bills were before congress at its last session. In a little time as we are now going on, there will be twenty thousand. Nobody can know what is in them." Here is the record for the present congress up to the end of last week:

Senate bills	5,111
House bills	10,092
Total	15,203

Mr. Tilden's prophecy is almost fulfilled.

SOLE RHYMES.

Is shipped upon the steamer,
And my bones are racked with pain,
For I have reached the bottom
I rolled

and again.

She affected standing collars and all fads and fancies
Ugly dress reform clothes she always wore;
But she'd scorn and mount upon a chair
To show a minute's warning.

If a little mosquito ran across the floor,
The greatest bore that you chance to know,
Like Kinky's mother, will never go.

PASSING DAYS.

Boston Transcript: There is a good deal of the war about a dog.

Birmingham Republic: It is dangerous to let a horse rear; he is then on his last legs.

Boston Gazette: Berlin ought to be a good place for tapers, for it is a city always on the fire.

Yonkers Statesman: If a man wants compensation for a minute's waiting, there he has a grand chance to fall in with a friend.

Indianapolis Journal: Which is the better plan of conversation, the masculine style of each man talking about himself, or the feminine way of both women talking about some other woman?

Philadelphia Ledger: An infant private in a Delaware regiment has been "devoted" to his company and wants redress, but cannot find a method. An indictment for militia's mischief might lie.

Boston Courier: Office Boy—There was a man in to see you today, Newbury—Who was he? Office Boy—I don't know. Newbury—Well, say, do you think he was anybody I love? Office Boy—Oh, no, sir, he's never been here before.

Young George Myrick Convicted and Very leniently Dealt with by Justice.

MINISTER LUDDEN'S FINE REMITTED.

Supreme Court Decisions—He Kept the Farm Insurance Business—Got Her Divorce—Odds and Ends.

Lynchburg, Neb., Feb. 25.—Special to THE BEE: George Myrick, the sixteen-year-old boy who was charged with breaking into a room in the Zehring block, Twelfth and N streets, had his trial before Judge Houston last evening. He was defended by A. E. Howard and prosecuted by D. S. Smith, county attorney. Detectives Nemes and Savage and a pawnbroker from Omaha identified Myrick as the young fellow who sold some clothing, a part of the proceeds in the robbery, in that place. Myrick's mother was present and pleaded for her boy pathetically. The county attorney expressed a desire that the boy be bound over, as he was too young to go to the penitentiary. His record was in the hands of the county clerk, as the judge gave the young fellow a fine of only \$50 and costs, and sent him to the county jail.

THE MINISTER'S CONTENTMENT.

Rev. Luther P. Ludden is exultant over the decision of the supreme court in annulling the \$100 fine imposed on him for alleged violation of one of the original ordinances of the city of Omaha, which prohibited the removal of the cottage at Fourteenth and N streets for the purpose of erecting a Lutheran church there. There was some conversation in connection with the ownership of the property and pending that St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran church, secured from the city, and the general synod of the Lutheran church to prevent them from in any way removing of the cottage upon the ground that it was a public nuisance, and that the church had the right to use the property on the night of April 9 last, some persons moved the cottage into the street. It was alleged that Rev. Ludden was responsible for this act and he was arrested and fined \$100 for contempt of court.

THE FOLLOWING opinions were handed down from the supreme court.

Keller vs. Ames. Appeal from Gage county. Reversed and dismissed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Maxwell.

Linden vs. State. Error from Lancaster county. Reversed and dismissed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Maxwell.

Reeling vs. Hoyt. Lincoln Land company. Appeal from Richardson county. Judgment modified. Opinion by Mr. Justice Maxwell.

American water works company vs. state ex rel O'Connor. Error from Lincoln county. Reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Maxwell.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with, the court will grant the writ, unless the facts upon which the writ is based are shown to be untrue.

When a rule to show cause why a person's writ of mandamus should not issue is complied with,