What Interested All the World When Lincoln Became President

Age of Reform In Many Ways Had Begun In Germany, Italy, Russia and England, Already Threatening Napoleon III.

Great Eastern, White Elephant of the Seas, Soon to Be Doomed, Had Made Its Initial Trip From England to America.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON. presidents since and not a Lincoln in sed off the rivers. The telegraph was in

much happening as now, or at least quent industrial development of the there was not the same revealing light land was in its raw beginning. of publicity on it, which made it seem less. The cable did not then suck Europe dry of the previous day's news and leave it on our front parches the next morning. Instead we had to wait two weeks or longer to find out what it was practically out of the reckoning, while Australia did not count at all, and Africa was known only as a big and vague darkness out of which alayes had originally come.

On March 3, 1861, the very day before Lincoln began his term, the czar of Russia, Alexander II., emancipated the serfs throughout his empire. The event, which would almost seem prophetic of what was to happen so soon in our own land, was not known in America until weeks later.

On Feb. 26, or six days before Lincoln's inauguration, Victor Emmanuel was crowned king of united Italy, succeeding a long struggle by Garibaldi and others to that end. The new Italtan parliament, with Causur as its dominant spirit, was then but getting under way, practically its first act being the elevation of the king.

Many Reform Struggles Then.

It is somewhat significant that the struggie for union, reform and constitutional government in several European countries was practically contemporaneous with our own civil war.

Two months before Lincoln went into office William I., who was afterward to become the first emperor of united Germany, was crowned king of Prussia. Bismarck was then minister to Russia, and it was not till nearly two years later that he was placed at the head of Prussian affairs and began his "blood and iron" policy of forming the north German confedera tion and whipping Austria.

As for the remainder of Europe, it was for the most part quiet. France was in the middle of the second empire under Napoleon the Little, and England was talking about reforms, but not working at them very much. The sunrise over the new Italy was still clouded by threats of interference from Austria and by the fact that Napoleon's soldiers were stationed in Rome and kept the Italian king and parliament out of the capital.

Now note how poetle justice some times works out in history. King William and Bismarck were seeking the same sort of union in Germany as had already been achieved among the Italian states. A working alliance between the two was made. By a smashing victory over the Austrians the Germans not only put that country out of their own way, but made her impotent to hurt Italy. Then Germany pricked the inflated bubble of Napoleon the Little and by winning the Franco-Prussian war accomplished three triemphs for progress and liberty.

First.-She completed her own work of uniting Germany. Second. -She forced Napoleon to with-

draw his soldiers from Rome and thus made it possible for Victor Emmanus and the Italian parliament to carry out their cherished purpose of moving into the Eternal City.

Third.-She ended the Napoleonic fetish in France, with the immediate result that the empire was overthrown and the third and final French republic was established.

Culmination Was Slower.

All of this culminated after our own civil war, however, and is mentioned here only because the beginnings of this European transformation coincided in a general way with the start of wur own great struggle for liberty and union. Reform also marched forward in England. It was in 1867 that the second reform bill was adopted.

In America on March 4, 1861, the impending conflict overshadowed all else. Six states had already left the Union and others were on the eve of doing so. Jefferson Davis had been elected president of the Confederate States of America and had been inaugurated at Montgomery on Feb. 18. People in box* sections, while not yet expecting actual war or at least war of such magnitude as afterward occurred, were profoundly disquieted. Small wonder that the newspapers of that day contained little news except such as related to the coming strug-

The population of 1860 was a trifle more than \$1,000,000 and was mostly on the farms. The movement cityward had scarcely yet started. New York, the largest city, was under 1,000,000, as Brooklyn was then a separate municipality. Chicago was far down the list. Kansas and Nebraska were on the frontier, and even Illinois was far west. The Pacific coast had begun to develop, but was connected with the remainder of the nation by overland stage and pony express. Unilroads went only to the Mississippi

or, at farthest, to the Missouri river. HE first inauguration of Abra. Compared with the great trunk lines. ham Lincoln as president oc. and network of feeders today these curred fifty years ago the 4th railroads were few, with rough roadof March. We have had ten beds and slow trained and crowdits infancy, although it played an im-Fifty years ago there was not as portant part in the war. The subse-

Period of Progress.

Viewed from this aspect, no other fifty year period in the world's history and no other nation has seen a degree of progress approaching that witnessed here since the inauguration of France, Germany or England was do- Abraham Lincoln. To this result the ing or thinking about. As for Asia, civil war and its outcome contributed In no small degree. Industrially as well as politically the induction of Mr. Lincoln into office marked the beginning of a new era in the nation's life. From a fluancial and military standpoint the new president faced a desperate situation. The treasury had

announced the beginning of a new acministration, one that was to prove the most momentum in the nation's

Address Generally Approved.

*The inaugural address was received with varying comments. Despite its appeals for peace, the south accepted it as a challenge to war. The north and especially the west generally approved it. Greeley's Tribune said, "It is marked by no useless words and no feeble expression," and added. "To twenty millions of people it will carry the tidings, glad or not, as the case may be, that the federal government of the United States is still in existence, with a man at the head of it."

While thousands are yet living who remember the inauguration of Lincoln, it is well nigh impossible for the younger generation to form a mental concept of the nation at that time. There were thirty-six states, but our population was only one-third that of today. The telephone, electric light. trolley car, automobile, skyscraper, ocean cable, wireless, aeroplane, steel clad battleship and innumerable other devices and inventions were yet to come into being.

One comparison may serve to illusera and ours. The Great Eastern had been launched a few years before, but various accidents delayed her first actual trip to New York till June, 1860. She came across in eleven days. Other trips followed, and in the winter of 1861 the British government employed the then giant of the deep to transport troops to Canada for possible use in our unpleasantness. The Great Eastern was then the wonder of the world and, in fact, was so big that she never paid and became a white elephant in her owners' hands, so that the other shipbuilders dropped

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. NAPOLEON III



AMERICA'S FIRST MARTYR PRESIDENT, THE LAST OF FRANCES EMPER RS. AND AN OCEAN MARVEL LINCOLN'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION.

little money and no apparent means | back to the old scheme for raising the immense revenues soon to be needed. The ridiculously small army and navy had been still further depleted by desertions to the south and by the turning over of vessels, forts and military stores to the Confederate government. Taken all in all few new rulers ever faced a darker prospect. The country was divided and surely drifting into war with no means at hand or in sight with which to conduct the struggle. The very seat of government itself was on the edge of the disaffected area.

European sentiment was for the most part against us. The north itself was paralyzed by division and doubt, one faction being openly for secretly hostile and a large section of Lin coln's own supporters crying for compromise or blindly asserting that there would be no war. It is now plain that Mr. Lincoln himself held no pleasant delusions of this sort. There were several gloomy notes in his speeches delivered on his way to Washington, and while his inaugural address appealed for peace, there was a minor chord running through it prophetic of conflict. He was taking a solemn oath to preserve the Union, yet division had already appeared.

Lincoln Anticipated War.

The only thing left was an appeal to force. He knew this and yet in the troubled and harassed Lincoln of that precarious situation in which he found | day has become "the gentlest memory himself went about his work with a of our world," precious to north and diplomacy and caution that have elic- south atike. The world has moved ited the warm admiration of historians. Out of all the chaos he had the supreme task of organizing order and victory. The manner in which he succeeded is one of the triumphs of patient and farseeing statesmanship.

The first Lincoln inauguration took the largest crowd to Washington that had yet been seen at a like occasion, likewise the largest number of soldiers. Nor were the troops used for dress parade. They patrolled Pennsylvania avenue and other streets. were stationed about and in the capitol, and a squad was concealed under the temporary wooden platform from which the new president delivered his inaugural address. There were pickets guarding the wooden tunnel that led to the capitol, sharpshooters on the roofs of the houses and a squad of flying artillery with General Scott in a side street. There had been numerous threats that Lincoln would never be

inaugurated. The military preparation seemed an owen of that which was to

The address began at about 1:30 in the afternoon. The day had cleared. and at the time the sun was shining brightly. Mr. Lincoln's voice carried well over the great assemblage. His references to maintaining the Union elicited cheers, which were redoubled at the close and again when he took the outh of office and the booming guns

C it Lactern Surpassed. Yet she is now surpassed by other essels. The Mannetania has a length of 790 feet as against the Great Eastern's 692, a width of 88 feet to the Great Eastern's 83 and a tonnage of 32,500 to the Great Eastern's 22,727. Better still, the modern vessel comes across in four days as compared with eleven for the Great Eastern. Vessels still larger than the Mauretania are now building

There was general peace in the western hemisphere when Lincoln was inaugurated, except in Mexico. There Juarez was winning victories, overturning the old order and causing a crists with Europe that speedily resulted in intervention, which in turn led to the ill starred reign of Maxi-

milian. Washington in Lincoln's day was not a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The buildings were low and interspersed with vacant lots. Pennsylvania avenue was paved with cobble stones and most of the other streets with Potomac mud. The capitol was unfinished, with a great crane over the uncompleted dome. The natives for the most part were southern sympathizers.

Time is the great healer and adjust er. The old wounds are gone. The onward toward democracy, enlighten ment and peace. Our own land bagone fast and far. Perhaps all the "dvance has not been good-it hardly ever is-yet in the main it has been upward and certainly onward.

Fifty years bence will our children look back on an equal or greater progress? Will our day seem as strange to them as Lincoln's does to us? Are we about to go through a new crisis which will bring forth another like him to pilot the old ship through the storm to a yet fairer harbor? How ever these things may be, we can be certain of one thing-that Abraham Lincoln's memory will grow yet more precious with the passing of the years.

Friday Men Win Caucuses. Democratic councilmanic nominees: First ward, Dr. C. J. Verges.

Second ward, J. E. Haase. Third ward, August Fischer. Fourth ward, R. J. Eccles (repubican nominee) endorsed.

"Machine" politics was resorted to by the Friday wing of the democratic party in Norfolk last night to elect del would vote to renominate the mayor companion, who escaped from the pen- The Commercial club has taken a for a fourth term. Typewritten lists of Friday men were circulated about some of the canonses the lists having

delegates were chosen, it was be-Wednesday night. Mayor Friday alias. CRUCUSES.

city convention:

Fird Ward-John Schelly, Herman Herman Winter was chosen commit-lity. teeman.

Second Ward-C. H. Krahn, Carl Wilde, Henry Haase, Charles Beiersdorf, Paul Luebcke, C. F. Haase, E. B. Kauffmann, James Dignan, William Berner, Ed Benning, Otto Selling, Carl Zuelow, John Weidenfeller, E. P. Weatherby. Carl Wilde was made committeeman.

Third Ward-P. J. Stafford, sr., L. Bokamper, Anton Buchholz, August Buss, Albert Wilde, V. A. Nenow, Albert Degner, F. C. Asmus, Fred Krantz, John McCarrigan, Adam Schaffer, Fred Hellerman, P. J. Stafford, committeeman.

Fourth Ward-John Koerber, Matt Shaffer, jr., Jake Christensen, Ed trate the contrast between Lincoln's Lamb, James Johnson, E. R. Kampman, F. W. Koerber, James Brennan, John Zook, B. J. Brown, M. J. Kennedy, Albert Viergutz, Klaus Brandt F. W. Koerber, committeeman.

> In the First ward caucus, H. W. Winter was elected chairman and John Flynn secretary. In the Second ward, Carl Wilde was chairman, E. P. Weatherby secretary; Third ward, P. . Stafford chairman, F. C. Asmus secretary; Fourth ward, F. W. Koerber chairman, Matt Shaffer, jr., secretary, The caucuses were unusually well attended. Open opposition to the mayor's candidacy for a fourth term

developed among a number of the prominent democrats. "Friday has made a good mayor in some respects," one democrat said, "but he has held the office three terms and it's time for a change. On general principles, three terms is enough for any man. I can't understand just why Mr. Friday is so intensely eager for another term. I'd like to know his real motive for clinging to the office with such persistence."

Boston Plans Municipal A. A. U. Boston plans to organize a municipal amateur athletic union to draw the boys, especially the working boys, into the gymnasiums to help in building up their bodies and to have competitions from time to time, with some prize as the inducement.

NEWEST "HOPE" IS REALLY AND TRULY ONE GIANT.

Six feet nine inches of height and a reach greater than any man who ever fought give Oscar . Stuckley, the latest man to be boomed as a heavyweight "hope," some consideration. This I Florida person looks bigger than the giant that Jack killed. Here

Neck, 16% inches; across shoulders, 52 inches; over shoulders, 23% inches; chest (normal), 421/2 inches; chest (deflated), 39 T inches; chest (inflated), 451/2 inches; waist, 37 inches; abdomen, 411% inches; wrist, 8 inches; forearm, 121/2 inches; upper arm, T 131/2 inches; biceps, 141/2 inches; calf, 151/2 inches; thigh, 26 inches; weight, 236 pounds; height, 6 feet 9 inches; reach, 811/4 inches.

SPORTS IN SMALL CHUNKS

A national motorcycle circuit is pro-

posed. The Broncho, 2:00%, will be bred to Minor Heir, 1:581/2. Phillips-Andover academy students

have raised \$25,000 for a swimming The national horse show will be held in New York Nov. 18 to 25, both dates inclusive, making a seven day show devoted to the blooded horses of the

world. The professional golf tournament on the Rome (Italy) club's course, in which James Braid, J. H. Taylor, James Sjerlock and Arnaud Massy will take part, will occur April 6 to 8.

Creighton Won at Basketball. Creighton, Neb., March 14.-Special to The News: In a fast and furious er jointly or singly, may present to the to be voted on at this apring election. game of basketball at the high school gymnasium the local team defeated Plainview by a score of 13 to 9. Twenty-minute halves were played. Plainview struggled hard for supremacy but the Creighton boys kept them down and the visiting team was unable to accomplish much. This game practically decides the championship of and filed three miles west of Dallas, the voters, and pledge themselves for this part of the state. A large crowd witnessed the contest and the home team was greatly encouraged by almost continuous vociferous cheering

A Million Dollar City Park. Milwaukee, Wis., March 14 .- The city council's socialist majority de cided to buy a stretch of 500 acres along three miles of the upper river front for a public park at a cost of \$1,000,000 to be paid in twenty annual installments.

nority fought the proposition on the ical fight is imminent. The high li ground that the city has already reached its bonded debt limit.

On Lookout for Train Robber. egates to the city convention who on the lookout for Jim Henford and a of liquor in Creighton.

itentiary last January.

time. A number of anti-Friday dele-told one of the guards that he former occupation tax gates were elected, but enough Friday ly worked on a ranch eighteen miles lieved, to insure his renomination lly here. The name Henford is an much discussed pro and con. At pres-

seemed elated at his success in the | Several Creighton people recognized ing \$2,000 revenue a year from the bert, Banning, Talcott, Kohl, Lee and his photograph but were unable to re- liquor traffic. The city gets \$1,600. Following are the delegates to the call his right name. They say that at The fact that the schools and the city one time some years ago he did live will be \$3,600 short if the town goes near Creighton and that he suddenly dry does not meet the approval of the Maas, H. W. Winter, Carl Liehrman, disappeared, deserting his wife, who taxpayers, who contend that it simply Gus Bathke, Robert Bathke, Theodore has since obtained a divorce and is means that taxes will go up. Barnhardt, W. C. Roland, Henry Klug, again married, but has left this local-

GEORGE GOULD STEPS OUT.

Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway Brought About.

St. Louis, March 14.-Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway company began here at 9 o'clock today with the meeting of the stockholders to elect directors. The meeting means the retirement of George J. Gould from active management. Charles S. Clarke, first vice president and chief resident executive presided ty, and both were very glad to drop at the election. He named tellers who out when another candidate was found examined the proxies and counted the votes in the presence of the local directors.

Mr. Clarke cast the votes of the Kuhn Loeb & Co. and Rockefeller interests for the proposed directors named in the statement issued by George J. Gould, February 15, when he announced he would retire.

The votes were cast for R. Lancaster Williams of a Baltimore banking house. George J. Gould's statement called for the election of all but one director. This vacancy was to be filled by the new president. It is con- here Sunday morning in an automobile sidered probable that one of the directors elected today will resign when reach Ensenada, Lower California. Up a new president is chosen before election today of a director by the inde- ceived from the party and in view of pendent votes.

TERMS OF HONDURAN PEACE. Details of Agreement Reach New Or-

leans-Many Reforms. New Orleans, March 14.-The full draft of the peace agreement signed by the representatives of the Honduran government and the revolutionists at Puerto Cortez, a week ago, reached New Orleans today. Francisco Beltran, the provisional president, it is agreed shall have the support of the political factions of the country which are allied with the government and the revolution.

An important provision is the rec ommendation that the provisional government take steps to settle the public debt. This probably means that an dispatch a boat at once upon receiv-American bond issue will be negotiat-

The congress now in session is bound to call an election for national officers in October and it is agreed Roosevelt Says it Would be Criminal that the provisional government, as well as that organized as a result of the elections of October next, will fulfill the promises of the administration and the revolutionists in the present dore Roosevelt last night at the Champact. The agreement obligates the ber of Commerce. He said that only provisional government to:

(A). Introduce in the national congress a bill of amnesty covering milirelated to politics.

(B). To guarantee absolute liberty to all political parties and to Hondurans in general in the approaching elections for local authorities and guarantee to an equal degree other nal corps, closed a contract for two public liberties; the use of the nationat mails and telegraph lines in con- types, costing \$5,000 each. These maformity with the law, shall not be chines will be shipped to the "front" limited to any political group which in the next ten days and will be used takes part in the elections for national in "maneuvers" along the Rio Grande officers.

revolution and the losses suffered as a Fulois, who is well known in Ne-

(C). To recognize and pay the debts of the government and of the revolution and the losses suffered as a result of the civil wars from 1903 to date.

revolution.

taking into account their political af- day. Only action by operators in the tionists and government with perfect Lewis. equality.

(F). The provisional president will distribute the cabinet portfolio equally among friends of the government and of the revolution.

vila and General Manuel Boneilla eith. placed in nomination a complete ticket provisional president candidates for the cabinet.

Burns to a Crisp.

Dallas, S. D., March 14 .- Special to months-old son of Appter Swift, who ried that the mayor and councilmen drew No. 2 in the Rosebud opening nominated shall abide by the action of was burned to death yesterday.

tooth brush and placed it against the stove. It caught fire, igniting the child's clothing, and he was burned to formal ballot showed W. T. Wattles a crisp before the fire could be extinguished.

The remains were shipped to Ponca., Neb., today for interment.

Creighton Political Mix. Creighton, Neb., March 14.-Special to The News: Municipal politics have taken on a peculiar aspect and a The republican and democratic milliotly contested three-cornered politcense advocates are working for a \$1,000 occupation tax against the saloons. The liquor dealers and the more conservative "wet" people con-Creighton, Neb., March 14. - Special tend that a \$500 or \$700 occupation to The News: Chief of Police Brown tax is sufficient. The "dry" element is received notice from Georgia to be seeking the total abolition of the sale

hand in the affair and the members Henford and two companions were have agreed to support the "wet" sent up for train robbery, but two of ticket providing the saloon men make that if ever a man deserved to be pound, 2 per cent to be allowed for

The liquor question will be the is from Creighton and that he had a fame sue this spring. The matter is being ent the local school district is deriv-

The contending factions are in deadlock, neither being able to pick men who are willing to take the office of mayor or councilmen.

Coleman Will Run for Mayor.

Councilman E. E. Coleman of the Second ward, will be the republican candidate for mayor, the way for this having been paved by the withdrawal of Jack Koenigstein and W. H. Blakeman from the field. Neither of these gentlemen were very keen for the nomination, but both had consented to accept it if it was the will of the parwho would make the run. Friends of Mr. Coleman believe that he is the most available man in the party to engage Mr. Friday in contest, and as he is clean, upright and fair, it is confidently expected that he will be the next mayor of Norfolk.

FEAR NEWSPAPER MEN.

Three Reporters and a Chauffeur Went Into Lower California.

San Diego, March 14. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of a party of San Diego newspaper men who left and intended to make an attempt to to a late hour no word had been rethe reports that bandits are roaming Eager, Eastman, Eggenberger, Fries. over the country to the south of Tijuana there is some uneasiness over their fate.

The party was headed by W. D. Von Blarcom, who was accompanied by H. C. Eller, Bert Phillips and a chaf-

The four men were last seen twenty miles south of the Mexican border by a telegraph lineman at work on the line between San Diego and Ensenada.

Friends of Van Blartcom and his ompanions asked Admiral Thomas to send a torpedo boat to Ensenada to make inquiries for the men. Admiral Thomas referred them to the secretary of the navy, saying that he will ing permission.

MUST FORTIFY THE CANAL.

Folly to Neglect This. Dallas, Tex., March 14.- "Failure to fortify the Panama canal will be an act of criminal folly," declared Theotwo treaties relative to the canal existed, those with England and Panama, hence any other nations would ary and political crimes and offenses be at liberty to destroy in case of war

Aeroplanes for the Army.

Washington, March 14.-Brigadier General James Allen, chief of the sigaeroplanes of Curtiss and Wright river, which will be in full swing (C). To recognize and pay the inside of forty-eight hours. The aerodebts of the government and of the planes will be charge of Lieutenant result of the civil wars from 1903 to braska as one of the most efficient "bird men" in the business

A Coal Mine Strike. Columbus, O., March 14.-Following a conference with Ohio and West Virginia union officials, Tom Lewis, na-(D). To grant pensions to the distional president of the United Mine abled and to discharge and pay the Workers, announced that 10,000 minforces of the government and of the ers in Ohio and western Pennsylvania employed by operators who own mines (E). To organize the government in the Tuscarawas district which has and public administration with per- been the scene of dispute for nearly sons of well known integrity, without a year, would suspend work next Monfiliations and to this end treating and meantime coming to the miners' terms considering the friends of the revolu- can prevent the suspension, said

NELIGH TICKET IN FIELD.

Neligh, Neb., March 14.-Special to The News: A citizens' caucus was It was agreed that President Da. held in the court room last night and Joe McCaig called the meeting to order and placed in nomination William Wolfe as chairman of the meeting who was elected. M. J. Romig was elected as secretary. It was The News: Leo Edward Swift, 15 moved, seconded and unanimously caror against saloons, and for or against He was playing with a celluloid the issuing of permits to drug stores. W. T. Wattles and Joe McCaig were placed in nomination for mayor. The receiving 60 votes, Joe McCaig 23, and William Campbell 1. The rules were suspended and the clerk cast the vote of the convention for O. S. Hauser for city clerk and Ed Melick city treasurer. Like action was taken in the nominations of Charles Cassidy for police judge and W. L. Staple as city engineer.

DEMOCRATS IN BITTER FIGHT

broke yesterday afternoon in a storm of loaves of bread was stricken out of accusations and recriminations.

been formulated some days ahead of them managed to break out. Henford no protest against the proposed \$1,000 hanged Skiles was the man. Skiles

returned the senator's democratic wrath with a soft answer that made the wall paper curl. The regular majority won Its fight, however, and appointed a committee consisting of Al-Tanner, democrats; Bartling, Smith of Boone and McGrew, republicans.

REVIEW OF PAST WEEK.

This Sifting Committee Fight Had Been Brewing for Some Time. Lincoln, March 14 .- The house foltowing the action of the senate early in the session defeated a county option bill. The bill having been killed in both houses, is now believed to be a dead issue in this legislature. Yet both sides will continue to watch each other till the last moment of the seasion for fear of being taken by surprise. The bill in the house devel oped that the representatives are tied on the issue of county option, fifty be ing for it and fifty against it. As a bill must have fifty-one votes to pass. was defeated by one vote. Two numbers pledged against it were ab cent, so the vote was 50 year to 48

DAYS The vote on the measure was as fol

Yeas-Allen, Anderson, Anness Brilley, Baker, Barclay, Bassett, Bushee, Clarke, Clayton, Colton, Cronin, Dort, Ellis, Evans, Filley, Galt. Gandy, Gustafson, Hardin, Harrington, Hatfield, Herzog, Housh, Howard. Johns, Johnson, Jones, Kent, Kirk. Lindsey, Mast, Meyer, Minor, Mockett, Moody, Moote, McClellan, McKelvie, Neir, Nordgren, Norton, P. Quack enbush, Roberts, Smith, St lor (Merrick), Taylor (Hitchcock), Waite-50

Nays-Bartels Boland, Bonham, Brecht, Bulla, Busse, Dolezal, Dostal, Fuller, Gallagher, Gerdes, Grossman, Grueber, Haller, Hasik, Hellinger, Hospodsky, Holmes, Kotouc, Lawrence, Leidigh, Liver, Matrau, Metzger, Moriarity, Murphy, McArdle, McCarthy, McKissick, Nelson, Nutzman, Prince. Puls, Riha, Sagl, Scheele, Schueth, Shoemaker, Sindelar, Sink, Skeen, Swan, Weesner, Mr. Speaker-48.

Absent-Regan and Sanborn. Trouble Over Referendum. The senate has passed S. F. 1. Skiles, an initiative and referendum bill, and the house has passed H. R. 1. by Hatfield, a similar measure. The house has gone further and made some slight amendments to the Skiles bill. Soon the trouble of getting to gether will be attempted by the two branches. It is likely that the Skiles bill will be chosen as the one to be sent to conference. In the conference committee some lively sparring may take place, as an effort will be made there to substitute the Kohl or Placek bills, which are still lying dormant in the senate, having been introduced at the last moment by politicians, who desire to make radical changes in the Skiles bill. The Kohl bill does not apply to constitutional amendments and the Placek bill provides that no measures shall be submitted to a vote of the people under the initiative or referendum until the legislature has first refused to pass such proposed laws. This provision is known as the Varner amendment. It was offered by Varner of Johnson, but was rejected by the senate, and is now incorporated

in a new bill. The bills that have passed either house or have been recommended for passage are summarized as follows:

The original Skiles bill: A 10 per cent initiative netition. A 5 per cent referendum. Is effective on both stat utory enactments and constitutional amendments. Majority of all votes cast on the question shall suffice to carry either constitutional amendments or laws. Straight ballots may be counted on constitutional amend-

ments. The Skiles bill as it passed the senate: A 10 per cent initiative petition. A 5 per cent referendum petition. Effective for both constitutional amendments and statutory enactments. Majority of all votes cast on the question is sufficient, which shall in no case be less than 35 per cent of the total vote cast at the election. Straight party votes may not be counted.

The Skiles bill as it passed the house: A 10 per cent initiative petition for proposed laws and a 15 per cent initiative petition for proposed constitutional amendments. A 10 per cent referendum petition to refer legis'ative enactments for the approval of the people. Effective for both constitutional amendments and statutory enactments. Majority of all votes cast on the question shall be sufficient, which shall not be less than 35 per cent of the total vote cast in case the proposal be for a constitutional amendment. The provision regarding 35 per cent is not to apply to statutory enactments. Straight party votes are not to be counted for constitutional amendments The senate passed a non-partisan judiciary bill, introduced jointly by Lee of Boyd and McGrew of Franklin. This is one of the Democratic plat

form pledges. Eight Republican voted

egainst the bill and four Republicans

roted for it. It provides for the nomi

nation and election of supreme, dis-

trict and county judges by non-par-

tisan methods, no political party name

to be used on the ballet in connection

with the name of any candidate for judge Buttermakers and berry and fruit growers and bakers won a point when the senate considered S. F. 195, by Reynolds, a bill to prevent the giving was amended so as not to apply to

of short weight or measures. The bill Lincoln, March 14.-The fight over this year's crop of berries, to allow 2 the sifting committee, which has been per cent for shrinkage of butter pack brewing trouble for several weeks, ages and all reference to the weight The hil requires berry boxes to be Skiles and Ollis were read out of full pints or quarts or to bear a lab-d the party by Bartos of Saline. He de. showing the correct size. It provides clared that Ollis was the worst traitor that butter packages must be labelled