

Nebraska EQUALIZING BOARD HAS FIRST SESSION

Telephone Company Objects to Listing Earnings in Connection with Assessment of Property.

RAILROADS MAKE COMPARISONS

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, May 3.—(Special.)—The new State Board of Equalization Assessment held its first meeting today, the board consisting of Governor Morehead, Land Commissioner Beckman, old members, and Secretary of State Pool, Treasurer Hall, Auditor Smith and Secretary Hemmeker, new members.

The first business transacted was an application of the Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph company for an endorsement of a blank form prepared by it for the use of assessors in making the assessment of the property of the company. Tax Commissioner Hall of the company and President Woods appeared, and Mr. Hall explained to the board the reason for the endorsement.

It appears that some party has been sending out to county assessors a form to be used which called for the assessment of all the property of the company, and then on top of it a statement of the earnings of the company, which was added to the assessment of the property, and the total amount was used for basing taxation. Officers of the company read an opinion of the attorney general in 1913 that taking the earnings could be done only to ascertain the going value, and that it should not be added for assessment purposes. They desired the board to endorse the new form in order that assessors might know just what to do.

The old form bore the endorsement of the board, but no member of the board could remember giving any such endorsement, nor could the secretary find any record of such action.

On motion of Treasurer Hall the matter went over until the next meeting.

Railroads Restate Proposition.

The board then listened to R. V. Pollard, tax commissioner of the Burlington railroad, read a report showing the unequal methods used in the taxation of the property of the company in comparison with other property.

Mr. Pollard said that the state board in 1914 had assessed the road at \$41,294 per mile. The railroad commission gives the reproduction value of the Burlington at \$43,002 per mile and the depreciated value at \$26,678 per mile. The census figures of 1911 placed the value of lands and improvements at \$1,214,246,555 in 1910. The state auditor's report for the same year shows the land and improvements to be worth \$200,644,665, which, multiplied by five, for full value, gives \$1,003,223,325, so, according to the census, this class of property was only assessed and taxed on 25.45 per cent of the total value.

The total assessed valuation of the state for 1910, exclusive of railroads, was \$57,224,254, so that the farm lands and improvements on same represent 56.56 per cent of the total. He declared that Mr. Reed, land expert of the state Railway commission, placed the average value of land in Nebraska at \$42.62 per acre. The average assessed valuation was 16.05, or a full value of \$26.55. According to Mr. Reed's figures real estate is only assessed at 7.31 per cent of full value.

Paying Tax, Much Already.

Taking these figures for a basis, Mr. Pollard said that the railroad had been paying taxes on a basis of at least \$50,000 per mile, 70 per cent of \$50,000 being \$35,000. The net earnings of the road in 1914, according to figures filed with the secretary of the board, were \$2,419, being 2.77 per cent on the \$87,000 per mile which the road is assessed and only 4.08 per cent on the actual value taxed of \$59,000 per mile. The road now pays 5.09 per cent of its gross earnings and 16.67 per cent of its net earnings for taxes in Nebraska. Out of these net earnings interest on debt and dividends on stock must be paid. In concluding his remarks Mr. Pollard said that on the above figures the railroad should be only taxed \$20,181 per mile.

He also showed that while the miles of main track remained practically the same taxes paid by the railroads had gone from \$78,967.56 in 1908 on gross earnings of \$20,322,022.57 to \$1,008,867.61 in 1914 on gross earnings of \$20,322,022.57, an increase from 2.57 per cent to 5.09 per cent. In Thomas county the Burlington pays 67 per cent of the total taxes of the county.

COMMISSIONER KING SUES ADAMS FOR DAMAGES

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, May 3.—(Special Telegram.)—As a result of the public charges made against City Commissioner King by George A. Adams, a Lincoln attorney at the Bryan meeting last Saturday night, J. S. Bishop, attorney for Mr. King, this afternoon filed a suit for damages against Adams in the sum of \$50,000.

Mr. Adams has been Mr. Bryan's principal backer during the city campaign and his attack upon Mr. King, who is not a candidate, has caused considerable of a change in the Bryan sentiment.

Adams charged King with trading the appointment of chief of police to the Burlington railroad for certain contracts.

Class Play at Doane College.

CRETE, Neb., May 3.—(Special.)—The class of 1915 entertained with the annual senior evening program Saturday evening. The invitations included the resident trustees, the faculty, the junior class and other friends of the seniors. The play represented life at Doane in the year 1815, and was a humorous comparison of the present day with the conditions of the class imagined them after 200 years. After the play the class received their guests in the parlor at Oyster hall. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rough and Mr. and Mrs. B. Wolph of Nebraska, Misses Ethel and Mary McReynolds of Fairfield, Mrs. H. Gross of Lincoln, Miss Clara Holmes of Lincoln and Mrs. H. D. Reed of Weeping Water.

Grand Island Jewelry Store Robbed.
GILAND ISLAND, Neb., May 3.—(Special.)—A burglary featured by more than the usual daring took place in this city last night, when the jewelry store of the Carey-Nietfeldt company was entered and robbed of about \$400 worth of watches and diamonds. The store is but a block from the police station and in the very heart of the business section. It is located on a corner and both streets are always well illuminated. The stolen goods is comprised of watches and 115 diamonds, the larger articles, though more valuable, not being touched.

HOLLAND READY FOR WAR

Formidable Army in Training and Ready to Move in Case Its Territory Should Be Invaded.

COAST DEFENSE IS STRONG, TOO

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
AMSTERDAM, Holland, April 25.—Holland is keeping in training a formidable army and a small but efficient fleet, not to be despised when taken in conjunction with its powerful coast defenses, to be prepared for the eventuality of having to defend itself in case it is threatened from any side during the great European war.

The nation is a man is fully aware of the fact that its armed forces may at any moment be called upon to strike a blow to maintain its neutrality, and the statesman forming the government know that this necessity may arise with terrible suddenness.

The Dutch land forces, in times of peace almost insignificant in numbers as compared with the millions of men composing the continental armies of the great powers, have since their mobilization at the beginning of the war been augmented by the calling up of reserves until they now total over 250,000 men. Altogether seventeen yearly classes of troops, averaging about 15,000 men for each year from 1890 to 1915, inclusive, have been called to the colors. Seven of the classes, composed of the younger men, belong to the landwehr, and the other ten to the militia. Since August the men have been constantly exercised and they have now reached a condition of preparedness and fitness such as never has been in the Dutch army.

Formation of Army.

The army, as it at present is organized, comprises first the field army of approximately 90,000 men; second, the troops forming the city garrisons wherever they might be most required.

The field army, which would bear the burden of resisting any attack on Dutch territory, is not divided into army corps, but is formed into four divisions, each composed of forces of all arms—cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers and transport—and these occupy strategic points.

The garrison troops occupy the larger cities and forts and would not be called on to take the field. The surplus army is distributed all over the country in training depots, where the men are continually drilled in field work, digging trenches, erecting wire entanglements, shooting and carrying out long route marches.

Besides the resistance to an invader offered by the field army, Holland possesses what is regarded as its most valuable defensive asset in the shape of a system of inundations, details of which are kept strictly secret. It is known, however, that large tracts of territory can in a short time be covered with water to a considerable depth by the placing of the dikes protecting the low-lying country from encroachment by the sea, for a great part of Holland lies below sea level.

Should the field army be defeated in its encounters with an invader, it would retire behind the first line of water defense, after resisting long enough for the inundation to become effective. In the event of the enemy overcoming the difficulties of the flooded country in this first line, the field army would retire behind the second water-line enclosing the larger cities, which it would then defend with the assistance of the landwehr and landstorm already there.

The Same as Then.

Frederick the Great, in discussing the invasion of Holland, is recorded as having said: "It is no use in my attempting to march my six-foot soldiers into a country covered with seven feet of water."

This difficulty still exists and makes it a stupendous undertaking for any army to attempt the conquest of Holland from the land side.

As to its naval defenses, Holland makes no pretensions to be among the first-class powers. The bluejackets rank among the best in the world and they have the traditions of centuries behind them, but the vessels which they man are small and would have very little chance in an encounter with the heavy ships of the belligerent nations. The most powerful of the Dutch vessels, De Zeeen Provinciën, displaces only 4,500 tons, and there are five others of about 5,000 tons each, all of them with a speed of about sixteen knots. Some of them are fifteen years old. Coast defense vessels, protecting cruisers, gunboats, destroyers and torpedo boats, some of them modern, others old, make up the rest of the fleet, which, however, possesses very good guns. There are also half a dozen submarines built within the last few years, and a strong movement has been started to accelerate the construction of a large number of these craft.

Coast defense in Holland is very powerful, many 22 centimeter guns being in position at all vital points, while extensive mine fields protect the ports and river mouths and the coast is well supplied with torpedo stations from which the projectile can be launched against any approaching vessels.

ANNUAL LICENSE FIGHT STARTS IN RUSHVILLE

RUSHVILLE, Neb., May 2.—(Special.)—The annual battle royal for the purpose of putting in saloons in Rushville opened Saturday, when a remonstrance was filed and brought before the Board of Trustees and presented by Judge Critch of Chadron. In the remonstrance it was alleged that Perry Thompson, the applicant, was not a fit and proper person to run a saloon, he having been convicted of gambling, and sentence is still hanging over his head.

Sure Way to Get Rid of Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.—Advertisement.

ing. It was furthermore contended that several of the signers of the petition had no legal right to sign a saloon petition, some of them having no property and others are alleged to have transferred property in a contrary to put in a saloon. The board adjourned hearing till next Friday.

Notes from Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 2.—(Special.)—Mrs. Rachel Lahmon, an old resident of Beatrice, died suddenly at her home here Saturday evening, aged 70 years. Paralysis was the cause of death. She was a prominent member of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs.

Congressman C. E. Timberlake of Sterling, Colo., who was brought to this city the other day by his brother-in-law, Dr. C. F. Fall, was operated upon Saturday at a local hospital. While his condition is serious it is thought he will recover.

May, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Smith of Filley, died at a hospital here Saturday of typhoid fever. The child's mother died of the same disease in July, 1914.

DIAMOND JOE'S MISER TRAITS

Sobbed About Hard Times, but Had a Pile Stowed Away.

Just before "Diamond Joe" Costen of New York died he had complained to friends about hard times and told of having to borrow money.

This was several weeks ago, but the same friends have learned that he was by no means on the verge of penury, as he had told them. A fortune in gems and money belonging to him has already been found. Costen died in the New York hospital twenty-four hours after being removed from his rooms in the Breslin hotel.

Two of the long, deep steel drawers of the safe in the Biscalls were always used by Costen, who occasionally added to the little packets which nearly filled both of them at the time of his death.

He was very taciturn, but in the months just preceding his death spoke frequently of hard times, told of large insurance premiums to pay, for which he had to borrow the money, and seemed to feel that he was in financial straits.

The final attack of his last illness caused his physicians to order Costen to be removed to the hospital. Two hours before his end he asked for his keys, and when they were handed to him he hooked the key chain about his neck, where the keys hung when he passed away.

In the safe drawers he had diamonds valued at \$30,000. In an old trunk in his room filled with discarded clothing, an overcoat garment when unrolled disclosed thirteen \$1,000 bills. In other old corners were checks, drafts, postal money orders and other commercial paper for a total of large size.—New York Mail.

The Bee Want Ads Are Best Business Boosters.

STOMACH UPSET?

Get At the Real Cause—Take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets.

That's what thousands of stomach sufferers are doing now. Instead of taking tonics, or trying to patch up a poor digestion, they are attacking the real cause of the ailment—clogged liver and disordered bowels.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets arouse the liver in a soothing, healing way. When the liver and bowels are performing their natural functions, away goes indigestion and stomach troubles.

If you have a bad taste in your mouth, tongue coated, appetite poor, lax, don't-care feeling, no ambition or energy, troubled with undigested food, you should take Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are pure vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color. They do the work without griping, cramps or pain.

Take one or two at bedtime for quick relief, or you can eat what you like. At 10c and 50c per box. All druggists. The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

Make Your Home Safe by Using Safe Home Matches

They are the strongest, sturdiest, safest matches in the world.

They light almost anywhere. These are real safety matches.

They don't spark. They don't sputter. The heads don't fall off. The sticks are unusually strong.

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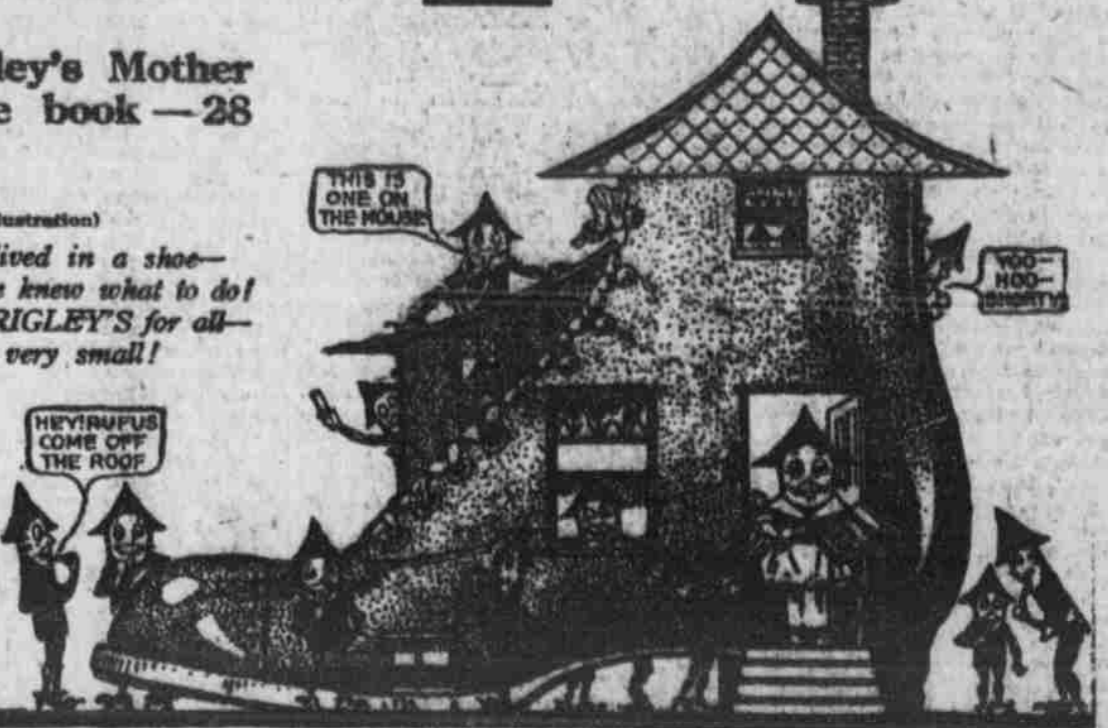
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EUROPE ANSWERS

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR

"When Will the War End?"

In This Week's Issue of

The Literary Digest

THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 1st will be read with intense interest because it deals with the one question which is in everybody's mind—"When Will the War End?"

The editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST have gone to the best source of information open—they have consulted the belligerents themselves. THE DIGEST'S editors wrote to the editors of every paper of importance in France, Russia, Germany, and England, asking them to give their views upon the length of the war. Many replies have been received and a selection of them is published in this week's issue, on sale to-day.

Notwithstanding the fact that both sides are suffering from the muzzle of a press-censorship, as two editors very candidly state, a surprising amount of information has slipped through.

This is the first publication of a complete consensus of opinion from the people of the warring nations who are most likely to know "When the War Will End," and it will be read and studied with interest by thinking people the world over.

"Southern Feeling 50 Years After Appomattox"

"Harnessing Democracy to the Water Wagon"

are two other subjects from many of particular timeliness which every one will enjoy reading.

They find THE LITERARY DIGEST something more than merely a weekly magazine, because it supplies them with a definite and indispensable service which saves their time and money.

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The Literary Digest

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