

# A COMPANY IS SUED

## FIGHT BEGUN TO ENFORCE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

### BEGUN BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Act Applies to Foreign Corporations Doing Business in State, and None Have Complied.

Attorney General Thompson filed suit in the county court of Lancaster county against the American Surety company for failure to comply with the Junkin anti-trust law, enacted by the legislature of 1905.

The specific complaint is that the company has failed to file an annual report with the attorney general as provided by law, and it has also failed to file an undertaking with the attorney general, saying that it will comply with the provisions of the Junkin act and all other laws governing such companies.

The penalty for failure to comply with the law is a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year or both.

The law applies to all foreign corporations except common carriers. Not one corporation has ever filed the reports and all are subject to the same prosecution as that which has just been started.

Attorney General Thompson has contemplated this action for some time, but the matter was precipitated by the action of the American Surety company in seeking an injunction against the state bonding board and the rates it proposes surety companies may charge.

### Fight on State Freight Law.

The railroads of Nebraska in their fight on the Aldrich freight rate law and the 2-cent fare law will stand on the valuation of their property as fixed by the state board of assessment. This statement was made by W. D. McHugh, one of the railroad lawyers, at a conference between the attorneys for the corporations and the railway commission. The lawyers asked for a delay in the hearing on the proposed classification of freight rates, as the hearing on the 2-cent rate bill and the Aldrich bill comes up shortly in the federal court.

The railroads will insist that the rates in effect prior to 1907, when the reductions were made, were then non-compensatory and evidence will be introduced to prove this statement, said the railroad attorneys. The evidence introduced will be the valuation of railroad property by the state board.

The railway commission has not yet decided whether it will grant the delay to the railroads.

### County Exhibit at State Fair.

About \$4,000 is offered in premiums at the coming Nebraska State fair, September 6 to 10, for agricultural products. These are usually shown in county collective exhibits and are valuable advertisements for a county. In many of the live, progressive counties the commissioners or board of supervisors makes an appropriation for an exhibit representing that county at the state fair, and the result is that the county doing this is the one which attracts the attention of the prospective settler to a much larger degree than those which do not believe in advertising. Among the counties that have already made entries are:

Counties and in Charge Of—Richardson—Arnold Bros., Verdon. Washington—J. H. Ballard, Blair. Red Willow—Stephen Bolles, Box Elder. Nemaha—O. P. Dovel, Auburn. Frontier—Loyal M. Graham, Stockville. Dundy—W. E. Godell, Halgler. Lancaster—S. R. Hall, Havelock. Howard—Z. T. Leftwich, St. Paul. Wheeler—C. J. Lawless, Erickson. Pawnee—Arnold Martin, Dubois. York—A. J. Martin, York. Keya Paha—J. W. McLaren, Springfield. Brown—C. W. Potter, Ainsworth. Webster—L. C. Felsiger, Blue Hill. Furnas—J. W. Turner, Beaver City. Kearney—E. B. Trough, Minden. Soline—John August, Dorchester.

### Occupation Tax Held Up.

Secretary of State Junkin is holding \$1,480 paid as occupation under protest by a number of corporations, who insist that the new law is unconstitutional. Mr. Junkin is holding the money merely as an accommodation, as there is no law by which the money can be held up, but he has notified the companies he will hold it only a short time, pending an attack on the law.

### Boiler Bids Rejected.

The Board of Public Land and Buildings rejected all bids on the boiler for the Lincoln asylum and the generator and motor for the Norfolk asylum.

### Omaha Road Pays Tax.

The secretary of state received a check for \$200 from the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad in payment of the occupation tax provided for by the law enacted by the recent legislature. The money was paid under protest, the company writing that if understood the law was to be attacked and that it believed it was unconstitutional. Out of a total of something over 7,000 letters sent out to corporations, over 3,000 have been returned, the corporations having gone out of business.

## NEBRASKA TREASURY.

### Nearly Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars on Hand.

The report of Treasurer Eriam for the month of July, showing the transactions of his office for that period, shows that the balance on hand the first of the month amounted to \$962,504.89; received during the month, \$379,301.67; paid out, \$558,722.59; balance on hand at the close of business, \$783,083.97.

Out of the permanent school fund there was expended for bonds \$317,377.50, leaving a balance on hand in that fund of \$378,048.

There is cash on hand and cash items amounting to \$182,583.97 and \$600,500 cash on deposit. The trust funds are invested as follows: Permanent school fund, \$7,363,428.69; Permanent university fund, 137,953.76; Agricultural college endowment fund, 503,383.79; Normal endowment fund, 77,757.35.

Total, \$8,082,523.59  
University fund warrants, \$ 121,218.00  
Bonds, 7,961,305.50  
Total, \$8,082,523.59

Rate Clerk Powell of the railway commission has made a comparison of the business done by the railroads in the month of April in the years 1908 and 1909. The detailed reports shows the ticket sales of the Rock Island amounted to about \$2,000 more than the revenue from its freight business. The revenue from less than car lots decreased, while the revenue from the shipment of car lots increased in freight forwarded. The same is true of freight received.

### Nebraska Political Matters.

The following are state central committees as arranged by the recent republican and democratic state conventions:

#### Republican State Committee.

- Dist. 1. A. J. Weaver, Falls City.
- 2. Dr. M. Stewart, Tecumseh.
- 3. Frank E. Helvey, Nebraska City.
- 4. Henry Schneider, Plattsmouth.
- 5. W. G. H. Davidson, Springfield.
- 6. Myron L. Learned, Charles L. Saunders, Omaha; Otto Leptin, South Omaha.
- 7. J. F. Piper, Lyons.
- 8. E. A. Wiltse, Pender.
- 9. Charles H. Kelsey, Neligh.
- 10. Howard H. Hooper.
- 11. Charles McLeod, Stanton.
- 12. Alfred M. Post, Columbus.
- 13. E. H. Harris, Lynch.
- 14. Allen G. Fisher, Chadron.
- 15. George H. Kinzie, Arcadia.
- 16. E. P. Starr, Loup City.
- 17. Charles E. Hoisinger, Grand Island.
- 18. J. C. Martin, Central City.
- 19. George E. Miller, Uta.
- 20. C. O. Whedon, Lincoln; F. C. Severin, Hallam.
- 21. R. R. Kyd, Beatrice.
- 22. C. B. Anderson, Crete.
- 23. E. C. Hanson, Hebron.
- 24. Clarke Robinson, Fairmont.
- 25. H. G. Thomas, Howard.
- 26. C. Dorney, Bloomington.
- 27. A. L. Clark, Hastings.
- 28. E. W. Begeth, Holdrege.
- 29. John F. Cordell, McCook.
- 30. Ira L. Baer, North Platte.

#### Democratic State Committee.

- Dist. 1. Henry Gorde, Falls City.
- 2. John S. McCarty, Auburn.
- 3. F. H. Marnell, Nebraska City.
- 4. E. D. Wheeler, Plattsmouth.
- 5. E. E. Phoeck, Wahoo.
- 6. George Rogers, C. E. Fanning, John S. Swiflers, Omaha.
- 7. W. B. Beum, Tecumseh.
- 8. E. W. Ferguson, Hartington.
- 9. H. S. Palmer, Neligh.
- 10. Wallace H. Wilson, Fremont.
- 11. W. E. Powers, Pierce.
- 12. J. C. Byrnes, Columbus.
- 13. Arthur Mallen, O'Neill.
- 14. S. S. Jolly, Gordon.
- 15. H. C. Cox, Brewster.
- 16. J. E. Morrison, Kearney.
- 17. P. Langman, Grand Island.
- 18. Charles Krumbaugh, Shelby.
- 19. W. H. Smith, Seward.
- 20. T. S. Allen, P. L. Hall, Lincoln.
- 21. C. P. Hall, Beatrice.
- 22. W. S. Collet, Crete.
- 23. Dan Kavanaugh, Fairbury.
- 24. E. Beaumette, York.
- 25. H. E. Metzger, Aurora.
- 26. George W. Hutchinson, Red Cloud.
- 27. R. B. Wagoner, Hastings.
- 28. C. P. Hanson, Holdrege.
- 29. J. H. Mooney, Arapahoe.
- 30. George C. Gillan, Lexington.

### Action Against Telephone Company.

Attorney General Thompson will begin an action against the Johnson County Home Telephone company. It is alleged that the rates of the company were changed without permission from the commissioners.

### Extra Session Probable.

Governor Shallenberger has received a copy of the proposed amendment to the federal constitution from Philander C. Knox, secretary of state. It was announced at the office of the governor that no extra session would be called merely for the purpose of adopting the amendment, but that one may be called for "some unfinished business" and the ratification of the amendment would be incidental to that.

### No Union Depot.

Lincoln seems far away from a union depot. The Burlington has offered its depot for a union station and the matter seemed to be in a fair way of settlement, but now a lot of wholesalers have come across with serious objections and there may nothing result from the offer.

### Good May Move to Lincoln.

Ellis E. Good of Peru, formerly a member of the state legislature, having served both in the house and the senate, has bought a lot in Lincoln and is contemplating making this city his home.

### Republicans to Move.

The republican state headquarters will be moved to the Lincoln hotel to the rooms directly south of Teeter's jewelry store, on the ground floor.

### Sample Ballots Mailed.

Secretary of State Junkin mailed out sample ballots to be used in the coming primary. The ballots under the new primary law are of the blanket variety. They are 2 feet 4 1/2 inches wide and 9 inches long. Across the top is the party designations: Democrat, republican, people's independent, prohibition and socialist. Mr. Junkin has rotated the names of the candidates on the sample ballots, and the samples will be different in the various counties insofar as it is possible to make them different.

# A TRIP TO NORTHERN CANADA

## OPENING TRAILS IN SPRING



MOUNT SIR DONALD, CANADA

We pitched our first camp on February 15, 1909, and from then until we struck the Montreal river on March 16 we pitched camp 12 times. We started on February 14 and the first night found an old tent that had been up all winter. Being rather tired after our first day's journey, we decided to camp there rather than go to the bother of pitching our own tent. The tent was rather small and we were somewhat crowded in our close quarters. In turned bitter cold that night, and we had difficulty in keeping warm. The next morning, after breakfast, we packed our toboggans and moved about half a mile farther south and pitched the camp.

We had no dogs, and as our load was rather large and heavy, we were forced to split it and take part ahead and cache it and then take the remainder when we broke camp. The trails were very bad in places and then again there were no trails at all and we were forced to cut our own. This made pretty slow traveling, and from February 14 to until March 15 we traveled about 25 miles, or about a mile a day.

During the winter it is a very common sight to see a prospector along the trails in Canada. The packs vary in weight from 25 to 100 pounds and the toboggans carry between 50 and 150 pounds, so between the two, a man has a pretty good load. If the trails are good, the pack can be put on the sled, but if the trail is at all uneven the load is very apt to tip over and cause more inconvenience than if the pack were carried. The packs are usually carried well up on the shoulders and then supported by a tump line, going over the forehead and sometimes balanced by two shoulder straps. In this way the man has free use of his arms.

On May 6 we were at Smoothwater lake. Although that late in the season, the river froze at night and left about a quarter of an inch of ice. We were there about a week after the spring breakup started and at this time the ice was all out of the river; but in the lakes the ice had not started to go. Furthermore, it had not disappeared until about two weeks later. Several times in May we took our canoe on the river and then had to use snowshoes in the woods in order to get around.

The rapids in the Montreal river at Latchford were not frozen over on February 8, yet the temperature was 14 degrees below zero. The rapids never freeze during the coldest weather. The railroad bridge crosses the river at this point.

There was a bad fire in Gowganda on May 26. The fire was started by sparks from a campfire used for outside cooking. First it took a tent and all its contents and then jumped to a log-cabin and in half an hour there was nothing left but a pile of charred logs. A strong north wind was blowing away from the town; had it been in the other direction there would have been no city to tell the tale.

A greater sight which we saw was a forest fire on Lake Kawakanika. Forest fires are started, sometimes by carelessness and sometimes on purpose. This particular fire burned all around this lake and finally burned itself out in a swamp. There were a number of bad fires on Lake Obuskong, there being five in one day. A number of men have lost all their belongings in these fires. The flames travel so quickly they are very dangerous.

A favorite way of travel between Latchford and Elk lake during the summer months is by steamer. The

# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

## CALLS ATTENTION TO COUNTRY



Epifanio Portela, envoy extraordinary from Argentina, has risen to remark that Americans could get more trade with his country if they only had ships sailing from New York or some other central point to Buenos Ayres. As it is now, about the only way that American goods can be shipped to Argentina is by way of Europe. But four American ships visited Buenos Ayres in 1908. Despite this handicap, the envoy says, the residents of his land took nearly \$50,000,000 of American goods last year. The total annual trade is \$600,000,000.

"The people of our country would like to trade with America," says Portela, "but as it is, the countries of Europe can undersell you on everything except agricultural machinery, which constitutes the bulk of the \$50,000,000 business

we do with you. "Americans, as a rule, little appreciate the size of Argentine Republic and its magnificence. The republic is as big as all the territory east of the Mississippi, including also North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota. Our country will, in time, be the granary of the world. In 1900 in the United States there were 52,589,000 acres of wheat. In Argentina we have now 80,000,000 acres under cultivation and an average yield of 20 bushels to the acre.

"Buenos Ayres is as large as Philadelphia. You may not realize that. It has 14 theaters and three grand opera houses, one of which cost \$2,000,000.

Senor Portela first came to the United States as an attaché of the legation during Gen. Grant's second term as president. Later he became minister to Brazil, Chile and Spain, and in 1905 he returned again to the United States as envoy. By profession he is a newspaperman, being an editorial writer on La Nacion before he entered diplomacy.

## HURLED FROM POWER



With Col. Georges Picquart, alternately France's military hero and the target for her opprobrium, fate has played a pretty game of battledore. A bureau clerk with a military rank and title, he became a national character when the Dreyfus affair was at its height by suddenly espousing the cause of that officer at the moment of his greatest unpopularity. As a consequence, Picquart was hated, cursed, threatened, ridiculed. But history moves rapidly in la belle France and public opinion races between extremes. After Zola and the courts of last degree, Dreyfus was freed, whitewashed, cheered and promoted. Upon the national wave of reaction his friends like Picquart rode to quick popularity. Eventually it went so far in the latter's case as to make him minister of war in the cabinet of the republic—practical head, under the president, of the military establishment of France.

Now, with no sin of his own omission or commission to thank, the wheel has turned round again. Col. Picquart is hurled with equal suddenness from his pedestal, no more to be courted by generals and senators, no more to gracefully ride across the upper end of the review fields while cannons roar, bands crash and divisions cheer. Because his premier, head of the cabinet, in an unguarded moment permitted his temper to run away with his tongue in the chamber, to be outpointed with the oratorical foils of finesse by his ancient enemy, Delcasse, the ministry tumbles—not only Clemenceau, but his fellows, including Col. Georges Picquart, plaything of the jocular gods that be in modern France.

## TO HEAD ENGLAND'S NAVY



Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, K. C. B., K. C. V., O. C. M. G., who will succeed Sir John Fisher in October next as the active head of the English navy, is a sailor who has risen to his present position by sheer hard work and competence. He is not a spectacular person, like Lord Charles Beresford or his immediate predecessor, Sir John Fisher, but he has distinguished himself by always doing the job that was given him in excellent shape and without any unnecessary fuss and noise. Patriotic Englishmen hope that his advent at the admiralty will mark the end of the petty personal and political jealousies which have done so much harm to the service recently.

Admiral Moore is now 62 years old. He entered the navy in 1860, and was specially promoted for his services during the Egyptian war of 1882, when he commanded the Orion and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was one of the British representatives at the Anti-Slavery congress at Brussels in 1889, and he was also a naval aide-camp to the late Queen Victoria. He was commander-in-chief at the Cape station during the South African war and his last command was at the China station. He held this until last year, since which he has been on the inactive list.

## PROPOSES GREAT CANAL



W. J. Botterill, a London (England) civil engineer, has proposed the building of a sea level canal 120 feet wide and 21 feet deep across England, from Yarmouth, the naval base of the British Isles on the North sea, to the Bristol channel, 240 miles away. The proposed canal would also have a branch to Birmingham, an important commercial city, making it a port for sea-going vessels. This section, which would connect with the main canal at Oxford, would be 60 miles long.

Engineer Botterill declares the main idea of the canal to be commerce, but, of course, the naval defense England has expected to make for herself in the European war that always threatens comes up for consideration. With this idea in view Mr. Botterill would provide a fortified naval base at Rockland, a few miles from Yarmouth, where 40 Dreadnoughts could be docked and there would be 400 acres of safe water.

Another advantage of the proposed canal, the author of the idea says, would be the sailing of vessels from New York right past the Oxford universities.

## "KID COTTON KING" BROKE



Jesse L. Livermore, "kid cotton king," at the age of 31, when he looked more as if he were only 21, has gone the way of the speculator Jesse is broke. Out of three big guesses as to which way the cotton market would go he guessed right once. That guess brought him \$3,900,000. But he lost \$1,000,000 of this "bulling" the market in August of 1908. The price of cotton suddenly dropped \$2.50 a bale. This last time Jesse sold short in cotton and also in wheat, in both of which the "wheat king" of Chicago, James A. Patten, has been operating. Patten guessed right, but Livermore didn't.

Consequently his name has been erased from the doors of E. F. Hutton & Co. Jesse first saw the light in Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1877. His first speculative attempt netted him \$3.12. With a boy friend he took a flyer in Burlington & Quincy in a local bucket shop in 1893—just 16 years old, you see. By the time he was 21 he had \$8,000 or \$9,000, all made in speculation.