

MEYER TESTIFIES

SAYS FREIGHT RATE REGULATION IMPRACTICABLE.

TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK

Former Senator Harris of Kansas Tells the Senate Committee of the Views of Cattlemen Regarding Discrimination.

WASHINGTON—Prof. H. R. Meyer, assistant professor of economics at the University of Chicago, appeared before the senate committee on interstate commerce Thursday. He dealt chiefly with the railroad conditions in Prussia and Germany, in which countries railways are owned by the government. He said in part:

"One of the leading objects of Prussia's nationalization of the railways was the desire to abolish or minimize railway discriminations and there was the ultimate object of attaining certain social economic results. The evidence now before us shows that Prussia has succeeded on the whole in the first, but has failed completely in the second."

Speaking particularly of rate making Prof. Meyer said:

"To have the federal government or its agent, the Interstate Commerce commission exercise the power to make railway rates would in no way prevent secret rebates. Railways would find it no more difficult to depart secretly from rates made by the government than they have found it to depart secretly from rates made by themselves, and they often would be under greater pressure to depart from the rates made by the government, for it is the verdict of all experience that the government will not and cannot make railway rates that will meet the needs of expanding trade and industry. Effective effort by the government to regulate railway rates in general, he insisted, will arrest the decline of railroad rates by producing a deadlock of conflicting sectional interests, will prevent railways from developing a volume of taxation sufficiently large to justify the maintenance or building of railways of the highest attainable efficiency, will check the development of the resources of the country and will demoralize the politics of the country. American railway rates are the result of arbitration and warfare and are about as nearly right as practical people can make them. Federal regulation of rates, he maintained, would engender a sectional struggle and result in mileage rates and provincial industries.

Former Senator William H. Harris of Kansas, representing live stock interests in the southwest, urged legislation giving the Interstate Commerce commission power to fix rates. He spoke of the increasing cost of raising live stock in the west and of the increased price of meats to consumers, the prices to some people being almost prohibitive. The cattlemen had no desire for government ownership, but wanted practical governmental supervision.

He complained particularly of the rates from the west and southwest on young cattle shipped north to the feeding grounds. He believed that impartial officials appointed by the government could arrive at a fair rate as well as interested parties. Cattle rates had been increased from 25 to 30 per cent and besides lower rates the cattlemen needed rapid transportation for stock.

NEW LAW IS TO BE TESTED

Attorney General Says Plan to Determine Constitutionality of Law.

LINCOLN—Governor Mickey announced that a suit would be instituted this week to test the constitutionality of the biennial election law. Acting on his suggestion, Attorney General Norris Brown has made arrangements to have a citizen offer a certificate of nomination as regent of the university to be filed with the secretary of state, who will refuse to issue certificate, and then be mandamus used in the supreme court. The governor stated that while the law might save expense, it is clearly in violation of the constitution, as its object can only be accomplished by an amendment. The suit was foreshadowed by Attorney General Brown several weeks ago.

The bill did not carry an emergency clause and cannot become a law until July 1, but it is stated on the authority of Attorney General Brown that the court can entertain the suit in order that if it should be held invalid the proper arrangements can be made for the fall election.

Roosevelt Trying for Peace.
LONDON—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The diplomatic representative of one of the great powers closely connected with the war states that it is undeniably true that President Roosevelt is endeavoring to make peace as soon as possible."

Gold Standard in Mexico.
MEXICO CITY—The gold standard went into operation Monday without the slightest jar or disturbance in financial circles. The finance department had, by a series of new regulations, smoothed the way for the adoption of the gold standard. The present peso is worth 50 cents gold. The final completion of the monetary reform is hailed with general satisfaction, especially by great transportation lines and importers who have in their manufacturing industries to buy heavily of the raw materials abroad.

Robs Senator Reed Smoot.
SALT LAKE CITY—A verdict of guilty was returned by a jury in the federal courts here in the case of J. C. Peltier, charged with impersonating a postoffice inspector. Peltier, who was arrested in Texas several weeks ago, obtained sums of money from several prominent Utah politicians and officeholders, including United States Senator Smoot. He represented that he was a postoffice inspector and that he had been sent here at the request of Senator J. C. Burrows to investigate the charges against Smoot.

ASK FOR MILITIA

The Chicago Situation is Growing Serious.

NEARING A FIGHT

MOVEMENTS THAT INDICATE ANOTHER LAND BATTLE.

JAPANESE PUSHED FORWARD
Vanguard Said to Be in Touch With Russians at Several Points—Torpedo Boats Destroy Fishing and Sailing Vessels.

TOKIO—According to advices from Manchuria, Field Marshal Oyama's extreme right and extreme left have been materially advanced.

A Fenghuangsheng dispatch of May 6th says: Field Marshal Oyama seems ready to assume the offensive on a large scale and activity already has begun against General Linvitch's left. This may be the prelude to a general battle. The Japanese have concentrated heavy columns on the Liao river and their advance divisions have been in contact with Russians who are holding the main road from Fakoman to Bashihschen.

On Thursday the Japanese cavalry suddenly attacked the Cossacks in overwhelming force, forcing the latter to retire. Then, supported by infantry, the Japanese advanced and drove the Russian infantry out of the village of Palitoun.

A Russian reconnoitering party twenty miles further west ran into an ambush and all the party except five were killed.

Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers from Vladivostok appeared westward of Hokkaido off Subi yesterday. They seized and burned a small sailing vessel and imprisoned the captain and disappeared to the northwest. They were evidently returning to Vladivostok. There is a possibility that they have destroyed other small craft, although no reports to that effect have been received.

The object of their visit is not clear. It is thought that probably they hoped to torpedo the Japanese patrol at night and it is also suggested that the Vladivostok vessels plan a diversion to assist the fleet of Admiral Rojestvensky.

Noon—Although none has been sighted, it is believed the larger vessels of the Vladivostok squadron accompanied the torpedo boats which appeared west of Hokkaido yesterday. It is doubted that the torpedo boats would venture across unescorted in the heavy sea which was running when they burned the sailing vessel.

All of the crew of this vessel except the captain, who was captured, succeeded in landing, but a steamer dispatched to the rescue of the burning derelict was forced to return on account of the storm. The Russians poured kerosene on the deck of the sailing vessel and withdrew after having burned the surface of the oil. The torpedo boats have not been reported today.

JAPS SET JUNCTION DATE.

Say Two Russian Squadrons Will Join May 9.
TOKIO—Assuming that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky meditates a speedy junction of his squadron with Vice Admiral Nebogatoff's, it is believed here that the meeting of the ships may be expected by Tuesday, May 9, the speed of Nebogatoff's division being only about seven knots an hour. These ships are believed to be in need of coal and stores and their deficiencies in this respect probably will be supplied by Vice Admiral Rojestvensky at some friendly port after the two admirals effect a junction.

GERMANY HOPES FOR TREATY.

Would Have New Commercial Arrangement Effective This Year.
BERLIN—The foreign office officials here hope that plenipotentiaries representing the United States and Germany will meet early in the autumn to negotiate a commercial treaty and that the exchange of preliminary proposals will take place some time late in the summer.

Although Germany's communication of March 14 was altogether a definite statement that the tariff agreement with the United States of July 10, 1906, yet it is not called a denunciation, which is not necessary before December 1, 1905, or after three months' notice.

MAY BET ON RACES AT TRACK.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Governor Lanham has approved the bill which permits betting at race tracks on the day that the races are run.

COMMENCE CHIEF QUOTES PRESIDENT

LAWSON, O. T.—In a speech to a congregation of Comanche Indians and white people, Quannah Parker, Comanche chief, stated that President Roosevelt assured him that the Kiowa-Comanche Indian pasture lands of Oklahoma would remain the property of the Indians for all time. Chief Parker asked that the lands be allotted and the president is said to have stated he would take the matter up with the commissioner of Indian affairs. He also asked that the Comanches be paid \$100 annually.

Tear Officers to Pieces.

EKATERINBURG, Russia—In revenge for the death of a workman who was drowned in attempting to escape from a patrol, a mob of workmen gathered and tore to pieces two officers. Order has been restored.

Confirms Sighting of Warships.

LONDON—A dispatch from Labu to Reuters' Telegram confirms the fleet sighted was a large one in two divisions, showing lights, but stationary and with the appearance of being engaged in coaling.

MARRIED AGAIN AT 95.

Great-Grandfather Marries Woman He Had Known as a Child.

ASURY PARK, N. J.—Still young

at the age of 95 years, George Schmidt, a wealthy retired, Newark butcher, who spends the greater part of the year in Ocean Grove, was married in that city the other day. The bride is Mrs. Ellen Day Schwartz, who knew him in her girlhood days, making the second matrimonial venture for the groom and the third for the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. H. C. Smith, retired, and was kept secret for family reasons. The bride, young in appearance, and comely, said:

"I came to Ocean Grove in March, when the question was popped. "Concerning her husband, she said: "You would take him for 65. He has never smoked, chewed or drunk, and makes a perfect husband, and is perfect in mind and body."

The groom has two great-grandchildren, and has never known a day's sickness. He walks without a cane, and on meeting a friend will sometimes dance a lively jig, ending with the remark: "Well, how's that for a 95-year-old boy?"

KOREAN GRAFTER DEPOSED.

Had Interfered With Many American Treaty Rights.

WASHINGTON—Minister Allen, at Seoul, Korea, reports to the state department that a magistrate at Penyang who was charged with invading the treaty rights of many Americans and with extorting great sums of money illegally from the people, finally has been removed from office. His peculiarities, according to the report, aggregated more than \$100,000.

Under date of March 16, Minister Allen writes:

"Americans in Penyang have complained of the conduct of the magistrate, Paing Han Chun, because of his oppression of the people and because of his interference with American treaty rights. When war broke out it was supposed that this man would be turned down by the Japanese, but he was clever enough to make himself useful in securing lands and other military requirements, for which he received payment, but failed to hand over the money to the natives. I was obliged to complain of him because of his conduct toward the Americans and in September, 1904, spoke to the Japanese minister of my difficulties and intentions."

RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENT

America and England Accept Each Other's Inspection.

WASHINGTON—Formal notice from the British embassy has reached the department of commerce and labor that both the government of Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada have issued orders to accept American certificates of inspection of the hulls, boilers, machinery and life-saving apparatus of steamships. In accordance with an agreement already reached the American government will issue a similar order to all officers at American ports with respect to the certificates of inspection carried by the British and Canadian steam vessels. This reciprocal arrangement will facilitate materially the clearance of vessels at all ports of the three countries and will relieve from much embarrassment and expense the owners of American, British and Canadian steamships, as the only survey required will be one to determine simply whether the vessel is equipped in accordance with the statement in her certificate.

AFTER AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

Federal Grand Jury at New York Looking Into Matters.

NEW YORK—It became known Friday that the federal grand jury for some time past has been conducting a secret investigation into certain matters concerning the American Tobacco company and its subsidiary companies. The investigation is being made by Henry W. Taft, brother of the secretary of war, who has been appointed a special assistant United States attorney for that particular purpose. Mr. Taft is authority for the statement that the investigation is being made under the anti-trust law.

The proceedings in the grand jury room were secret, but it became known that E. F. Hale, an officer of one of the subsidiary companies, refused to answer questions when he was called, taking the ground that to do so would tend to incriminate and degrade him and that the answers would be too voluminous. When the grand jury filed a presentment in the circuit court Hale was directed to reply to the questions. It was through Hale's refusal to answer questions that the investigation became public.

GETS FIVE YEARS.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Former State Senator Harry Bunzers of San Francisco, convicted of accepting a bribe, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at San Quentin.

TAFT CALLS DAVIS TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Taft cabled Governor Davis at Panama to return at once to the United States, placing Colonel Gorgas in charge of the administration of the canal zone until the arrival there of Governor Magoon. Governor Davis is suffering from malaria and his physicians advised him to leave the isthmus to recuperate. He has resisted their appeals, however, fearing that his sudden departure at a time when the health conditions on the isthmus are adverse would be disastrous.

STORM HARD ON LIVE STOCK.

STURGIS, S. D.—The biggest storm in many years passed over this vicinity, lasting four days and nights, quitting Friday. Twenty inches of snow fell. Roads are in a horrible condition. Everything is snowbound, all trains are late, telegraph and telephone wires are down. There is fear of a flood in the upper Black Hills. The storm, it is thought, extends out to the ranges and great loss of cattle and sheep is feared. Fruit trees are badly damaged. The moisture is good for the farming country.

SAILS FOR SOUTH

ROJESVENTSKY TO MAKE A JUNCTURE WITH NEBOGATOFF.

CRUISERS ARE ON THE LOOKOUT

Report that Fourth Squadron Has Succeeded in Evading the Enemy—Mikado's Representative Insists Upon the Observance of Neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG—Admiral Rojestvensky, according to a high naval authority, has sailed south to meet the division of the Russian Second Pacific squadron, commanded by Admiral Nebogatoff.

The admiralty has information that a Japanese division of fast cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers was sent south for the purpose, if possible, of crippling or destroying Nebogatoff's ships before they could effect a junction with those of Rojestvensky, and there is reason to believe that the Japanese took up a position in the Straits of Sundy, through which Nebogatoff originally intended to make the passage into the northern sea. There is no reason to believe that Nebogatoff first approached the Straits of Sundy, but finding them too well guarded put about and headed north for the Straits of Malacca, his division lacking the protection of fast cruisers and being at a great disadvantage in meeting torpedo boat attacks.

The admiralty expresses much gratification at the fact that Admiral Nebogatoff has successfully reached the China sea but appreciates that the composition of his division renders it particularly vulnerable to a swift adversary, especially as the crews of his ships have not had the training in maneuvering or the target practice which Admiral Rojestvensky's crews had while off the island of Madagascar and the anxiety here will be completely relieved when it is known that a junction has been effected.

The Russ today announces that Captain Clado has been made a staff captain. Clado was Admiral Rojestvensky's chief tactician until the North sea incident. He recently was appointed to special service in connection with vessels navigating rivers in the theater of war.

The Russian armored cruiser Gromoboi, it is announced, has left Vladivostok.

A FUND OF \$100,000,000.

Harriman's Proposition Carries Unanimously at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—At the special meeting of stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad company held Friday in Salt Lake City the proposition to issue \$100,000,000 of preferred stock was approved by the unanimous vote of the holders of 657,761 shares of preferred stock and 1,118,017 shares of common stock. The total outstanding is 1,600,000 shares preferred and 1,961,787 shares of common.

Judge W. D. Cornish of New York, vice president of the Harriman system, held proxies for all of the stock represented at the meeting, with the exception of 841 shares. Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon church and who is a director of the Union Pacific, voted one share. The remaining 840 shares were voted by two Salt Lake City newspaper men, who held proxies for two stockholders.

NIXON BUILDS BOATS FOR RUSSIA

Those Under Construction Nearing Completion.
SEBASTOPOL—The torpedo boats which are being built at the government yard here under the general supervision of Lewis Nixon of New York are nearing completion and their trials in the Black sea will begin in a few days. In order to overcome the difficulty always encountered in work in a foreign country, Mr. Nixon provided his own organization, with which he has pushed the construction of these boats to a successful completion.

Storm Hard On Live Stock.

STURGIS, S. D.—The biggest storm in many years passed over this vicinity, lasting four days and nights, quitting Friday. Twenty inches of snow fell. Roads are in a horrible condition. Everything is snowbound, all trains are late, telegraph and telephone wires are down. There is fear of a flood in the upper Black Hills. The storm, it is thought, extends out to the ranges and great loss of cattle and sheep is feared. Fruit trees are badly damaged. The moisture is good for the farming country.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

NEBRASKA BRIEFS.

KEEPING OF MEMORIAL DAY.

Department Commander Bross Issues Order No. 10.
Attention is called to the law passed by the late legislature of the state to protect the day from encroachments of sports and amusements in which it is provided that any person or persons who shall on the 30th day of May, commonly known as Decoration day, engage in horse racing, ball playing, or in any game or sport, which may tend to disturb the public peace on the 30th day of May, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sunday, the 28th day of May, will be Memorial Sunday, and each post is urged to attend divine service in a body on that day, and to unite with the people of the state in giving thanks to the God of the nation for His keeping and His grace.

Post commanders will see that flags are at half mast on Memorial day, and that arrangements are made for patriotic exercises in public schools on Friday afternoon preceding. Attention is also called to the provision of the national enactment that President Lincoln's Gettysburg address shall be read in connection with Memorial day observances, and a copy is inclosed with this general order.

Post chaplains will make full report of Memorial day's proceedings upon blanks provided for that purpose.

In promulgating this order for Memorial day observance, it is remembered that we have within the bounds of this department a national cemetery whose graves should not be forgotten. The special attention of Stephen A. Douglas post No. 69, North Platte, as being the past nearest to McPherson National cemetery, and of the custodian of the cemetery, is directed to this paragraph of this general order, and the hope is expressed that suitable tribute will be paid to our patriot dead who sleep beneath the grassy grounds in McPherson National cemetery. By command of HARMON BROSS, Department Commander.

Attest: C. M. BARKER, Assistant Adjutant General, Lincoln, Neb., April 22, 1905.

STATE FAIR SPEED PROGRAM.

Purses Amount to \$6,000—Nebraska Circuit Dates.
LINCOLN—Announcement has been made of the speed program for the state fair, and judges, timekeepers and clerks of speed have been selected. Purses amounting to \$6,000 have been hung up by the state board. The program is as follows:

Monday, September 4—Race, 2:27 class, \$500; 2:40 trot, \$500; half mile and repeat, \$100.

Tuesday, September 5—Race, 2:17 class, \$500; 2:30 trot, 3-year-olds and under, \$400; one mile dash, all ages, \$25; three-fourths of a mile dash, all ages, \$100.

Wednesday, September 6—Race, 2:35 class, \$500; 2:18 trot, \$500; five-eighths of a mile dash, \$100; three-mile relay, first money, \$100; second money, \$75; third money, \$50; three to start entries on this race to close at 12 o'clock on the day of the race.

Thursday, September 7—Race, 2:22, \$500; 3-year-old pace, free for all, \$400; 2:27 trot, \$500; 2:23 trot, \$500; half mile dash and repeat, \$100.

For Hunting Down Evil Doers.
GRAND ISLAND—The farmers in the vicinity of Hansen, in the southern part of the county, and in the northern part of Adams county, met at Hansen recently and perfected an organization similar to that organized in South Platte township, this county, for hunting down the members of the gang which has been doing so much thieving in that section. At Donphan a similar organization was perfected.

Whipping Bee in Public School.
PENDER—Thirty-seven boys were whipped in the public school because they witnessed a fight on the street by two small school children. This punishment was dealt out by a number of the women teachers at the command of the principal, Prof. Shutt. As the result of this affair a commotion is raging among the parents and several members of the school board.

Young Man Kicked to Death.

YORK—Thomas Donahue, who worked for Mrs. Jane Clark in the south part of York county, was kicked to death by a vicious horse. He only lived a few hours after the accident, his dead body being found in the barn yard.

Reject Broom Company's Bid.

The state board of public lands and buildings has rejected the offer of the Lee Broom and Duster company of 50 cents a day for convict labor and ordered that the secretary advertise for new bids. The members of the board hope to secure competition with a resultant increase in the bid. During the pendency of the Ernest twine plant bill before the legislature a Minnesota trunk manufacturer made inquiries, but the prospect for the adoption of the bill seemed so imminent that he failed to bid.

Education for Convicts.

LINCOLN—Secretary John Davis of the state board of charities announces that the penitentiary school is now in operation. For more than a year he has been endeavoring to secure provision for the education of illiterate convicts. He, with Chaplain Johnson, has been conducting the classes after working hours. Davis says that some of the men are criminals because of the lack of education, and he proposes to give them the equipment which would enable them to make honest livelihoods after leaving the prison.