

POSTAL BANK BILL WINS.

Vote of 195 to 101 Assures Success of Savings Legislation.

The postal savings bank bill was passed by the House Thursday night by a vote of 191 to 101, practically assuring within a few weeks, if not days, legislation that will mark the end of years of agitation. No Republican voted against its passage and the following twenty-two Democrats voted for it:

Alton, S. C. Maguire, Neb. Ansberry, Ohio. Martin, Colo. Ashbrook, Ohio. Moss, Ind. Foss, Mass. Nichols, Pa. Foster, Ill. Ramsdell, La. Hammond, Minn. Rucker, Colo. Havens, N. Y. Sabath, Ill. Henry, Texas. Sharp, Ohio. Hitchcock, Neb. Sulzer, N. Y. Hughes, N. J. Taylor, N. Y. Kinkead, N. J. Tou Velle, Ohio.

Representative Hobson of Alabama, a Democrat, voted for the passage of the bill and changed his vote because of a pair he had with a Republican.

The important provisions of the Postal Savings Bank bill are:

- All banks to be controlled by a board consisting of the Postmaster General, Attorney General and Secretary of Treasury. Board designates officers and makes rules and regulations. Any person may make deposits in multiples of \$1, from \$1 up to \$500. The limit is \$500. Two percent will be paid. Depositors may, at their option, invest in a special issue of government bonds in denominations of \$20, \$40, \$70 and \$100. Any deposit may be withdrawn. Five per cent of the deposits shall be retained in the treasury as a reserve; 30 per cent invested in government bonds; 65 per cent deposited in local banks. The President may, in an emergency, withdraw all deposits and invest in government bonds. Deposits in banks must be secured by the government.

STORM SWEEPS SOUTHWEST.

Lightning Fires Buildings and Houses Are Unroofed by Wind.

A terrific rain and wind storm swept St. Louis the other night and afternoon. Many buildings were unroofed and lightning set fire to many dwellings. The damage caused by the storm was the greatest of the year. Many citizens were terror-stricken as they recalled the cyclone of May 27, 1896, when 400 St. Louisians were killed.

Reports from Arkansas, Mississippi and West Tennessee indicate the worst rain, wind and hail storms throughout this territory in years.

Rains of a torrential nature fell over Western Arkansas and a tornado hit the towns of Pine Bluff and Hot Springs. Only one life was lost, that of David Meadows, a farmer near Fort Smith, Ark., who was drowned while riding on a mule. A Frisco train went through a bridge near the same town, the engine getting across in safety, but fourteen cars of merchandise went down to destruction. A college building at Nettleton, Ark., was completely destroyed. Wire service all over Arkansas was out of commission for several hours. Damage to crops will be enormous. Young corn was beaten to the ground and cotton washed out of the soil. This will mean probably a total loss of the early corn crop in that section, and many thousand acres of cotton will have to be replanted.

WORK OF TAFT APPROVED.

Wisconsin Republicans Indorse President and State Administration.

The administration of President William H. Taft is strongly indorsed in the platform unanimously adopted at the Wisconsin Republican State convention in Milwaukee. The present tariff law is approved and the provisions for maximum and minimum schedules and future scientific revisions are commended. Gov. Davidson's administration also is indorsed. Every mention of the President's name was followed by a demonstration. Vice President Sherman, who came from Washington for the purpose of addressing the convention, received a warm welcome. The matter of naming candidates for a State ticket was deferred and left for the primary election in September to decide.

With the selection of a campaign committee, consisting of two members from each congressional district, and the choosing of William D. Connor of Marshfield as State chairman, the convention adjourned sine die. Mr. Connor's election was unanimous. He held the same office six years ago when La Follette was Governor.

EXPLOREERS IN CLOSE RACE.

Parties Headed for Mount McKinley Reach Chulitna Day Apart.

Word has been received at Seward, Alaska, from the Parker Brown Mount McKinley expedition, saying that the party reached Chulitna River, a tributary of the Susitna, on May 30. The New York Herald-Portland Oregonian expedition reached Chulitna on May 29. Both parties are following the route Dr. Cooke claims to have taken. The snow in the hills is deep and the expeditions are being retarded by the lateness of the season.

Family of Three Murdered.

James Harding, his wife and son, who lived sixteen miles southwest of Marshalltown, Iowa, were found murdered in their home. Their heads were beaten to a pulp.

Roosevelts Guests of the King.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt were entertained at luncheon the other day by King George and Queen Mary at Marlborough house, London, England.

RATE FIGHT ENDS

Peace at White House Conference Arranged—Government's Suit to Be Dropped.

PENDING BILL IS TO GOVERN

Lines Must Be Governed by Its Provisions in Seeking More Revenue from Freight.

The fight against the commodity rate increases made by the Western trunk line railroads is at an end. The railroads will withdraw the tariffs already enjoined and other tariffs effective after June 1, and no further increases will be filed until the pending railroad bill becomes a law. With this understanding the government will withdraw the suit begun before the federal Circuit Court in Missouri—not, however, until after the new rail bill is signed.

These were the results of a more than three hours' conference at the White House the other afternoon, participated in by President Taft, Attorney General Wickersham, three railroad presidents and another executive official constituting a committee that represented the twenty-four companies defendant in the Missouri injunction suit, and by two members of the interstate commerce committee.

With the President's announcement of withdrawal of the government's suit, per agreement that the railroads withdraw their increased tariffs, Attorney General Wickersham's plan of pushing prosecution of the Western trunk line committee under the Sherman act, with a view to dissolving it as a combination in restraint of trade, goes glimmering. But, it is stated, the pending suit will not be withdrawn until the prospective new railroad bill becomes an accomplished fact, nor unless it be made certain that the provisions giving the interstate commerce commission powers to suspend rates and investigate as to their reasonableness on its own initiative, remain in the measure.

On leaving the White House after 6 o'clock in the evening the railroad officials directed questioners to the President for information as to what had taken place. The statement given out at the White House follows:

E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company; Walker D. Hines, acting chairman of the executive committee of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company; Frederic A. Delano, president of the Wabash Railroad Company, and S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, a committee representing the twenty-four railroad companies defendant in a suit brought by the government in Missouri in which Judge Dyer granted an injunction restraining increases in rates, met the President and the Attorney General to-day, pursuant to a request sent to the President a few days since.

The President stated to these gentlemen at the outset that the purpose of the suit was to prevent the proposed rate increases (which, under the existing law, could not be investigated at all until after they had become effective), so as to preserve the status until the new statute could be passed and the commission should have the power to investigate rate advances as soon as announced and before becoming effective. He stated further that he thought the railroad companies must withdraw the tariffs enjoined and all other tariffs filed by them effective on or after June 1, 1910, and that none of them ought to file any new tariffs involving rate advances until the new law should be passed, assuming that it would be passed at the present session of Congress.

After conference the railroad companies announced that they would adopt the view expressed by the President and thereupon the President stated that if they did so his purpose in bringing the suit would be accomplished, and, such result being accomplished, he saw no occasion for pressing the suit and the same would be withdrawn.

"AFFINITY" NOT LIBELOUS.

Judgment for \$15,000 Against a Newspaper Reversed.

It was decided by the Appellate Division of the Supreme court of New York that the term "affinity" is a good old English word and is not in itself libelous. The decision was rendered in the case of Peter Geddes Grant, a broker, who obtained a verdict for \$15,000 against a newspaper that described him riding in a touring car with an "affinity." The judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered. The lower court erred, said the Justice of the Appellate Division, in permitting the plaintiff to offer in evidence articles published relative to the troubles of Ferdinand Pinney Earl, the eccentric artist, and his wife and affinity. These, which were intended to show that the word "affinity" had an improper meaning, were "erroneously received" by the lower court.

BIG OKLAHOMA OIL DEAL.

Merger of Twenty Companies Producing 20,000 Barrels a Day.

Details have been perfected for the merger of twenty of the large oil-producing companies in the Oklahoma field into one company with its own refineries and pipe lines, according to an announcement in Kansas City by Thomas Priestley, of Bartlesville, Okla. Mr. Priestley said the new company will have control of wells which are producing 20,000 barrels of oil a day.

Nebraska State News In Concise Form

FIVE FISH NETS BURNED.

Game Warden After Violators of Law at Crystal Lake. Five fishermen who have been getting fish out of Crystal lake with a seine were called upon unexpectedly Friday by J. B. Donovan, deputy game warden of Nebraska, acting under orders of Dan Geilus, chief deputy game warden, and had their nets confiscated. Arrests may follow.

Mr. Donovan spent the day at Crystal lake and says he spotted several violators of the law. J. M. Kruger was one of those who had his net confiscated. Calling on E. E. Finnerty, Mr. Donovan found the man's net hidden in the bottom of his trunk. All of the nets were turned over to W. F. Duncan, of Sioux City, Ia., the Nebraska agent, and the nets were burned.

BETTER SERVICE IS DESIRED.

Dakota City Business Men Boost for Electric Line.

A movement is on foot at Dakota City to raise \$1,000 in that town and an additional \$1,000 in the surrounding territory to insure an electric car service between there and Sioux City. O. M. Ayers, of Dakota City, is doing the hustling and expects in a short time to have the money. The business men of Dakota City are boosting the idea.

Those interested financially in the Foye line are said to be interested in a reorganization of the company. By taking in new interests and raising about \$2,000 it is thought a better connection with Sioux City could be secured.

Struck by Lightning.

Lightning Wednesday morning struck the Swedish Lutheran church recently built in Axtell and it, together with Walter Matson's house on the lots adjacent, were burned to the ground. It is now believed by many that the church three miles out from town will be moved to Axtell. The insurance on the church was \$5,000 and on the dwelling about \$2,500.

Under \$5,000 to District Court.

Frank Erdman, the man arrested on suspicion of having placed a bomb for the destruction of Tom Dennis' house, was bound over to the district court under \$5,000 bonds Wednesday morning by Judge Crawford. It was a dramatic hearing that ended in the passing of Erdman on a step towards his trial.

West Lincoln Grants License.

West Lincoln is to have a saloon, that Lincoln people may still live in a prohibition city and do their drinking outside the city limits. That is, the village has passed an ordinance to issue a saloon license, and it will become effective unless the committee of fifty does not get it tied up in the courts and knocked out.

Prepare for Reunion.

Those having in charge the preparations for holding the annual reunion for the Platte Valley District Reunion association of the Grand Army of the Republic, are commencing early this year, and have already almost completed the program for the thirteenth annual encampment, the date of which has been fixed at August 8 to 12, 1910, at Central City.

Inmate Stabs Himself.

Cecil Luddy, son of a prominent north Phelps county family, who committed suicide early this week at Ingleside, was buried Tuesday. The young man, who was an inmate of the asylum at Hastings, killed himself by means of a piece of glass which he broke from the window of his room. He used the sharp splinter as a dagger.

Teamster Found Dead.

Ole Olson, a teamster, was found dead in the road near Valentine by some other teamsters. He had left Wednesday morning with a large load of lumber for Rowley ranch, south of town, for which ranch he was working. It is thought probable that he got sleepy and fell off the wagon, being killed by the fall, or else having the wagon run over him.

State Bankers Meet.

The next annual convention of the Nebraska State Bankers' association will be held in Omaha, as the executive committee, which met Wednesday afternoon at the Omaha club, has accepted the invitation of the Omaha and South Omaha bankers. The convention will be held in the fall.

Jury Clears Heddendorfer.

After being out less than ten hours the jury in the Heddendorfer case at Holdrege, returned with a verdict in which they found the defendant not guilty of the charge of murder on which he was held.

The first monument erected in Nebraska to mark the old Oregon trail was unveiled before a large crowd of spectators Thursday afternoon at Kearney.

MONEY SNATCHER JUMPS.

Excitement Caused on Burlington Train Near Seward.

When the Burlington train from the west was approaching Seward between 12 and 1 Sunday, two men snatched \$135 from a passenger with whom they had been playing cards. The man who was robbed notified the conductor, and one of the money snatchers was caught. The other jumped from the train at a point where the track runs on a high embankment.

The train was backed up and the man who had jumped off was found unconscious at the bottom of the embankment. One of his legs was broken in two places, and he is so badly injured internally that he cannot live, it is said. The money was recovered in his possession. The two prisoners, who refused to give their names, are now in jail, and the man from whom the money was taken is held as a witness.

PHOTOGRAPHER GETS A SCARE.

Does Not Want the Experience Repeated Very Soon.

Charles W. Gates, of Tekamah, and three young men had an experience which they do not care to have repeated. Mr. Gates is proprietor of the art studio, and three young men called there in the evening to have their pictures taken by flashlight. Mr. Gates prepared to do the work and was in the act of filling the electric flash lamp with powder from a can when the lamp short circuited, blowing up the whole can, knocking them all down. Aside from having his hands burned Mr. Gates escaped unhurt, the other three who were getting "shot" were stunned, but not injured.

Almost Buried Alive.

While working in a ditch ten feet deep Tuesday afternoon, Ralph Dean and John Vanmeter, of Cambridge, were caught by the bank caving off. Mr. Dean was buried a depth of three feet, but quick work on the part of those who were present saved his life. Vanmeter was buried, but his head remained above the ground so that he did not suffer from suffocation.

State Lecturer Dead.

B. F. Kingsley, well known throughout the state as a lecturer on horses before farmers' institutes and agricultural societies, died at his home at Hastings early Thursday morning of pneumonia and heart complications. Funeral services were held Friday.

Suicide at Nebraska City.

Tuesday evening Curtis Thompson, a well known character about Nebraska City, went to his room, which was in the basement of a house in the eastern part of the city and cut his throat. He bled to death before anyone could reach him.

Kearney Votes to Buy Waterworks.

At a special election held Tuesday the citizens of Kearney voted, by a good majority to buy the city water plant at the figures offered by the American Water company, which is \$125,000.

Insurance Company Barred.

The State Farmers' Mutual Hall Insurance company, of Waseca, Minn., has been denied permission to do business in Nebraska by State Auditor Barton, consequently it has no authority to do business in this state.

Crazy Man Taken.

A crazy man by the name of Smith, was taken into Valentine Monday by Sheriff Rossetter. The man has been having spells in which he says that he must kill somebody and he is afraid that he will kill some of his family.

Gets an Orphanage.

The Swedish Lutheran orphanage is to be established in Stromsburg. Officers of the association have been elected and are now arranging for the erection of a building.

Chinese Baby Arrives.

A girl baby has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Anko, of Omaha. So far as Major Barker, of the health department can recall, this is the second child of Chinese parents to be born in Omaha.

Buries Oldest Citizen.

Red Willow county has just buried her oldest citizen, T. D. McCarthy, aged 92 years.

A meeting of the property owners along the Nemaha river bottoms in Johnson county and others interested in the proposed drainage proposition was held at the court house in Tecumseh Thursday.

Ernest Rottman of Murdock entered a plea of guilty to an indictment for sending non-mailable matter through the United States mails before Judge T. C. Blumberg at Lincoln, Wednesday. He was fined \$25 and costs.

NEBRASKA'S LIQUOR LAW

Madison, Neb., March 5, 1910—To the Editor of the World-Herald: Having been asked to express my opinion respecting the future of democracy in the state as it appears at the present time in the light of existing conditions, and from the standpoint of one in the ranks, I know of no better way than through the columns of your paper.

The agitation that seems to be absorbing the best thought of some of the most honorable and respected citizens of our state, for more stringent laws respecting the liquor traffic, is not a little surprising in view of our present law. It reminds me of a story which you may have heard:

"The king had two children of whom he was very fond. They were brought up in the lap of luxury and every childish want was satisfied until the children heard of some of their neighbors having trouble, and the children inquired whether they could not have trouble also, but were told that they could not have it; that they were the king's children and that was something they were not to have; that it was better for them not to have it as there was no pleasure in it for them. The children cried and were greatly disappointed, and when a stranger happened along the king's highway, noticing the children were very much dejected, inquired of them what was the matter, and they told him that they had asked for 'trouble' and it had been denied them. He told them that they had the very thing they were asking for, which was true."

And so it is with the liquor law today. It is sufficiently restrictive now that it is prohibition, unless you, by your own acts, permit or allow a new license to be granted, and a license is never granted for longer than one year. Like the king's children, you have just what you are asking for, whether you know it or not. The granting of a license suspends the prohibitive force of the statute over the right to sell liquor until the end of the municipal year. This applies to the villages, cities and counties, the aggregate of which comprise the state of Nebraska.

This law has been a part of our statute for many years, and is known as the Slocum law. Under it, as it has stood upon our statutes for about a quarter of a century, the licensing board of the respective villages, cities and counties are empowered by the plain provisions of the statute to license, regulate or prohibit the selling or giving away of any liquors. A rigid enforcement of which, if the public is in sympathy with prohibition, would eradicate every saloon from the state of Nebraska, and this without further legislation.

Restrictive legislation can be upheld only by the moral support of the people, because it is the people who constitute our social fabric as a state of law-givers, and, if the law as expressed by our legislature is not given the moral support of the people, its attempted enforcement brings about evasions followed by disrespect and general disregard for the same; and that is because from the time of primitive civilization, mankind has understood that certain rights and privileges were inherent by nature in each individual. That, as society advanced in refinement and education, it became necessary to consider, what these rights and privileges were, not by enumerating them, but by specifying those which were denied the individual, and which he was required to surrender to society for the general advancement of the rights of humanity in consideration of the protection which society extends to the individual as a citizen of the community, until now,

Moral liberty or natural liberty, is the right which nature gives to all mankind of disposing of their persons and property after the manner they judge most consistent to their happiness, on condition of their acting within the limits of the law of nature, and that they do not abuse it in any way to the prejudice of any other person.

In other words, you are permitted to do just as you please so long as you, in extending your rights, do not invade upon the rights of any other, because, as you encroach upon the rights of another, you have overstepped the privilege of extending your own right, and you must recede. There is the dividing line. That is the real test. That is the true democratic spirit that has been inculcated in mankind from time immemorial, and can not be eradicated by a few strokes of the pen, and no popular form of government can long maintain its popularity whenever it crosses the border line. It matters not whether it be individual or corporation; each has respective rights, and society as such has pledged itself to maintain and protect the rights of each, and no one should expect or ask more.

As a citizen of the great commonwealth of Nebraska, with all its natural resources and opportunities, its many and bright intellectual men and women, of whom all feel justly proud, whose natural interests for the up-building of the state ought to be the same, and, as a democrat favoring the cardinal principles of democracy, I regret to see the diversity of opinion on a local issue, which the law as it now stands upon our statute fully covers, without cavil or question, while the more vital issues of a national character confronting us in this campaign are being obscured, and in which six congressmen and a United States senator are to be elected at the coming election.

If the democratic party would succeed, it must not waste its strength and vitality now in rehashing and going over what has been already provided for by existing laws, but enforce our law as it now stands, and if public sentiment is in favor of depriving the individual of the natural right of taking a drink of intoxicating liquors, whether in a village, city or county, it will have clearly manifested itself in due season when licenses are to be granted or refused for the ensuing year, as liquor cannot be sold without a license, and the question will doubtless be determined in the most satisfactory manner by each village, city and county wherein the liquor is to be sold. We will then have no occasion for internal strife or dissension over that matter, and we will be the better enabled to meet the real and more important matters.

We should then wage our fight for the election of every congressman in the respective districts of the state and secure the legislature that we may make certain of the election of a United States senator and continue to elect democrats until our sister states, with our assistance, will have a sufficient force at Washington to reform the tariff that it may exist for revenue only and prevent the passage of any national law inconsistent with the best interests of the citizens of our state.

Less legislation, better enforcement of existing laws, more rigid economy, applying business principles in business transactions with and for the government, recognizing that the United States is, in itself, a gigantic corporation, in which each individual and corporation has an interest and must be considered, are essentials for democracy to consider and concerning which a united action can and ought to be expected. Upon this common ground we can all stand, work and act together. With the great opportunity available to our party at present, now is the time to act in unison and in a business-like manner, because we exist and live in a business and commercial age and atmosphere, and the party will be measured by a business standard whether it so desires or not. Nothing short of this will satisfy the general public and moreover, it is right, and the sooner our party recognizes that fact, the sooner democracy will succeed, and by keeping faith with the people may expect to be retained in power. Any other course means defeat.

There is no middle ground and there ought to be no difference of opinion.

Willis E. Reed.

Addendum.

Since the foregoing was published, have received many requests for a copy thereof, and being unable to supply the same, I have had it reproduced in pamphlet form.

As to whether it is unfair to the tax payers of the county that they should be required to pay the costs and expenses of criminal prosecutions directly attributed to the liquor traffic, without the voters in the county voting as a unit upon the question or allowing a license or not, I call your attention to section 15 of chapter 50 of the Compiled Statutes, being section 7165 of Cobby's Annotated Statutes of Nebraska, 1909, which provides that:

The person so licensed shall pay all damages that the community or individuals may sustain in consequence of such traffic, he shall support all paupers, widows and orphans, and the expense of all civil and criminal prosecutions growing out of or justly attributed to his traffic in intoxicating drinks; said damages and expenses to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction by any civil action on the bond named and required in Section 6 of this act.

In view of that section and the law as it now stands, in a proper action brought by the county against the liquor dealer upon his bond, it must necessarily follow that the tax payers of the county would not be injured one cent if our present law was applied and enforced; it is constitutional beyond any question, and in my twenty-two years of experience in the practice of law in this state have never heard it questioned, nor could it be successfully resisted if any one so desired.

WILLIS E. REED, April 11, 1910. Madison, Nebraska.