

OBJECTS TO TERMS

China Refuses Peace Conditions Offered by Russia in Respect to Manchuria.

CZAR WANTS CONTROL OF THE PROVINCE

In Return Promise of Support in Case of War is Extended.

EASTERN PROVINCES MAY BE TURNED OVER

Punishment of Minor Officials Discussed by Envoys at Peking.

SEVERAL HEADS ARE LIKELY TO BE CUT OFF

Native Christians in Province of Ho-Nan Are Not Molested, but Are Made Miserable by Systematic Oppression.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Daily News publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent: "Sheng, the taotai, has received a telegram from Li Hung Chang saying that the Russian representatives in Manchuria prepared to Tseng Chi, the Tartar general at Sheng King, nine peace conditions, restoring Manchuria to China, but giving Russia absolute control of the province, the restoration in case of war to support China."

"An Tsung Chi rejected these conditions. Li Hung Chang ordered Cho Ha Pan, the new Tartar general at Hai Lung Kang, to undertake the negotiations."

"Strong evidence exists," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, writing yesterday, "that negotiations are on foot between China and Russia with regard to the cession of three eastern provinces."

Punishment of Minor Officials.

PEKING, Jan. 28.—A meeting of the foreign envoys was held this morning, attended only by those whose fellow countrymen have been killed in the internal provinces, the object being to decide what punishment should be inflicted upon minor officials. A report will be made to a general meeting of the ministers to be held probably after the funeral of Queen Victoria.

The ministers refuse to state the decisions arrived at, but it is believed that few will be executed and certainly not the highest officials.

Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have, on their request, had Sheng and Chou Pu appointed to assist in the negotiations. Chou Pu is the newly appointed treasurer of Chi Li and was formerly Chinese minister to Korea.

The Germans today began building barracks for the legion guards.

Native Christians Oppressed.

Reports from the province of Ho Nan say that the native Christians there are not molested, but that they are boycotted and are suffering considerable distress in consequence.

Short Period of Mourning.

A supplement of the Gazette this afternoon announced that it is not desired that the War Department wear mourning after March 3, but that half mourning should be worn until April 17.

There has been a strong outcry from manufacturers and merchants at a prolonged period of mourning. The dealers regarded the first edict with dismay and widespread injury to the colored goods trade; in many cases actual ruin was anticipated. Following the precedent of 1788, when the city merchants petitioned George III to curtail the period of mourning, trade circles in the United Kingdom had already started a petition to King Edward VII begging him to limit the period of national mourning. On previous occasions the king, as prince of Wales, used his influence in this direction and now, as king, he has asserted his well known opposition to the observance of long periods of official mourning.

Practically all business will be suspended on Saturday. The streets will not open except in the poorer quarters.

The route of the funeral procession will be identical with that followed by Field Marshal Earl Roberts on his return from South Africa, with the exception that it will be reversed and will be draped with black throughout. The gun carriage bearing the coffin will be drawn by six cream-colored Flemish horses, used by the late queen at the time of the diamond jubilee, and the same harness will be used, but it will be covered with crepe. The outer casket will be sent to Osborne tonight. The silver and brass inscription plates bear in old English letters, the title of her late majesty.

SALISBURY MAY NOT RESIGN

Official Denial of the Report That King Edward Will Demand a New Premier.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—There is not the slightest foundation, the Associated Press is officially informed, for the statement that Lord Salisbury will resign. Further, it is officially set forth that the premier's absence from Osborne at the time of the death of Queen Victoria was due to the urgent request of King Edward, who feared Lord Salisbury's health might be impaired by the trying journey, as sea trips particularly go hard with the premier. Besides, it was bitterly cold at Cowes, the most cordial relations prevail between King Edward and Lord Salisbury.

Progress of Boer Invasion.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 28.—It is reported that the invaders have reached the Ondsthoorn district, where they had a slight skirmish with the defense forces.

HE VOTES FOR MR. ROSEWATER

Extracts from a Letter by Senator W. W. Young to One of His Constituents.

SENATE CHAMBER, LINCOLN, Jan. 26, 1901.—My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter and note what you state therein.

I regret very much that in casting my vote for United States senator I do not meet with your wishes and the approval of your friends. I never was more conscientious in my life and I would be doing violence to my own conscience if I did different than to vote for Mr. Rosewater. It is hard to tell what the constituents in my district want. Every day I receive letters asking me to vote for Rosewater, and also letters asking me to vote for Melklejohn. I have also received from my own county numerous petitions extensively signed asking me to vote for Rosewater. There is no question but what my own county is two to one, and perhaps three to one in favor of Rosewater; although Melklejohn, in said county, has some strong supporters.

The fact is, for thirty years Mr. Rosewater has been the champion of the people's interests. He has been in favor of the masses as against the classes. He is not controlled by any corporation or railroad influence; his most bitter enemies admit that he is a man of great ability and would creditably represent the state. There are none of them that charge him with ever having sold out his principles, or given aid to any one that was notoriously corrupt; he is not of the hoodlum style. He has exposed corruption in our party wherever it was found, and because he has done this the people have accused him of trying to dictate and boss the republican party.

For thirty years he has advocated republican principles, and perhaps done more for the development of this great state than any other fifty men in it, and yet in the past he has never asked to be rewarded with any office of public trust. He has established the greatest daily in the west, and built The Bee Building, which is a monument reared to his memory that will live centuries after he has died. You will remember that he has opposed a number of men in the republican party, but subsequent events have proven that in doing this he did what was right; a number of these parties are now languishing in the penitentiary and a number more would be there if they had their just deserts.

You will remember we had what was known as the "Credit Mobilier Swindle." There was a bill railroaded through congress to make the first mortgage of \$50,000,000 due to the United States from the Union Pacific railroad a second mortgage, and thereafter no part of the principle and interest was ever paid. You remember only a few years ago, when it was thought the amount due the United States was hopelessly lost, that there was an element in congress, including people throughout the entire west, that were asking that this debt, which then amounted to over \$60,000,000, be refunded for another period of eighty years at 6 per cent. Mr. Rosewater fought this refunding act, and appeared before the senate committee and made an argument in favor of the immediate foreclosure of the mortgage. Subsequent events have proven that he was again correct; for through his influence foreclosure proceedings were commenced and the United States has recovered every dollar of principal and interest and thus wiped out this great swindle. This act alone ought to make him United States senator.

I do not think if you understood the situation as I do and were here upon the ground that you would ask me, under the circumstances, to give my vote for Mr. Melklejohn. I have nothing against him personally, and have always felt kindly toward him, but I do not believe that all of the good things in the state of Nebraska were created for any one man, or that any one man was made to hold all of the good offices. For the past eighteen years he has been in public life, and he now has left his post of duty, for which he is being paid a salary at the expense of the people of the United States, and is now working up his campaign here in Lincoln while absent from his post of duty, and drawing his salary. If he was the only man in north Nebraska that had brains enough to represent us I would be in favor of him, but in view of the fact that there are many other great and good men who have never yet been rewarded for party fealty, I do not think it would be wise or just to take him out of the office he now occupies and put him in another and by so doing say to the balance of the aspirants to this position that they are unworthy, although they have labored long in behalf of the party's interests.

I very much want to do what the people of my part of the state expect of me, but my own county, being so strong for Rosewater and receiving from all parts of the state letters asking me to stand by him, it is hard for me to determine what is the real wish of the people. I can sincerely believe that the people of my part of the state want two corporation senators to represent them in congress, and want me to vote for men to represent classes against the masses. Pre-eminently, the man who stands out above all others as champion of the people's interests and representing the masses as against the classes, is Edward Rosewater.

I hope that after reading this letter you will see this as I do, and if not, that you will at least accord to me honesty of purpose in doing what I do.

Yours Very Sincerely, W. W. YOUNG.

SWORDSMEN'S FIERCE DUEL SEEK THE COURT'S CLEMENCY

Italian Punishes Frenchman's Outrage with Results Very Dramatic, but Not Serious.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Jan. 28.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The Sannalato-Damotte duel occurred at 3.30 this afternoon in Princess park, Autuil, in the outskirts of Paris. Despite a heating rain, spectators formed a ring around the combatants who, bareheaded, wearing tennis shirts and gloves but with bare arms, seemed oblivious to the elements. Both were calm, pale and resolute, realizing that unless surgeons interfered the fight would be to the death. One hundred feet were measured, the conditions being that either overstepping the limit was vanquished. The Italian forced the fighting, the Frenchman defending well. Sannalato gained a quarter of his adversary's ground in the first round, but neither touched. The Italian renewed his aggressive methods in the second round, pressing Damotte steadily until the latter, realizing the approaching space limit, came suddenly aggressive. Giving a foot or so, the Italian presently lunged viciously, his sword entering the fleshy part of Damotte's back, below the arm. Apparently unconscious of his injury, the Frenchman wanted to continue, but the seconds interfered and the surgeons after examining the wound declared that it put Damotte hors de combat.

The majority of the spectators, being Frenchmen, greatly deplored the result. Though sworn enemies before the encounter, Sannalato visited the Frenchman's dressing room afterward to shake his adversary's hand. Damotte's injury is not serious. This is the first duel in many years between French and Italian professionals and the interest was universally keen.

HONOR DONE TO DEAD ARTIST

Leading Italian Officials Pay Tribute to the Musical Genius of Verdi.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies accepted the plea of non-vult, referred to the trial of McAlister, Death and Campbell and said if he had been on the jury that tried him he would have found a verdict of murder in the first degree. Judge Dixon said that as far as Kerr was concerned the prosecutor had no evidence by which he could connect him with the dragging of Jennie Bosschier. Consequently the charge of murder was eliminated from the indictment. The judge said that Scuttorpe, the backman, was guilty with the others, but that he had come forward and told a true story of what had occurred on the night of the murder. On this account the prosecutor had very properly decided not to prosecute him.

GOES GUNNING FOR BIG GAME

Mrs. Nation Pays Her Personal Respects to Kansas State Officials.

GOVERNOR STANLEY DRESSED DOWN

Temperance Crusader Cuts the Chief Executive a Lawbreaker and a Perjurer and Then Goes After the Attorney General.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Carrie Nation today invaded the office of Governor William E. Stanley in his chambers in the capitol building and for a solid hour arraigned the chief executive of the state for his failure to close the saloons of Kansas. Then in turn she visited the offices of Attorney General Godard and Attorney Nichols and Sheriff Porter S. Cook and demanded of each that they close the saloons.

When Mrs. Nation entered Governor Stanley's office she was followed by a crowd of newspaper reporters and others. She answered their questions without giving the governor time to utter a complete sentence in his own defense.

Mrs. Nation accused Governor Stanley of braiding her as a lawbreaker and demanded to know if he had a better method than that of the crusade. She administered to Stanley a tongue lashing for his failure to uphold the laws against liquor selling or begged him for aid to carry on her crusade. She put her questions with ferocity and answered them with a calmness that gave the governor time to utter a complete sentence in his own defense.

"Do you think my method is right?" she asked.

"No, I don't," replied the governor.

"Well, governor, have you a better one?" she asked. "The governor turned the chair to make answer every one listened intently.

"No, I don't think I have," he finally replied. Continuing, he managed to edge in a few words more.

"What can I do? I am powerless. The law does not allow me to do what I desire. The law gives me no privileges. What can I do?"

"If necessary, call out the militia," was Mrs. Nation's prompt reply.

Then this crusader began a philippic that caused Governor Stanley's anger to rise, and the crowd gathered about his desk to look on in wonder.

"You can close every joint in Kansas if you will, Governor Stanley," she said with force. "You can do it if you want to, but you won't. But you are a lawbreaker yourself if you don't. You took your oath of office to keep the constitution. If you refuse my request you are not only a lawbreaker, but a perjurer."

As Mrs. Nation proceeded she became more vehement and her voice quavered. She rose from her chair and looked full in the face of Governor Stanley, and pointing her finger at him, called him "lawbreaker" and "perjurer" without the least show of fear. She repeated the words "lawbreaker" and "perjurer" again and again. He tried to make a reply, but she gave him no chance, the words of invective pouring from her with a rush that would not be stemmed.

Mrs. Nation ordered the leave.

Finally, his temper gone, Governor Stanley rose from his seat and shouted back: "You cannot come here and talk this way to me. You cannot talk to me this way. I say, you are a woman, but I won't stand it. You will have to leave if you cannot do differently."

"I am a woman, I am a grandmother, I represent the mothers of the state," almost shouted the governor.

The words flew back and forth with such fierceness that it was impossible to distinguish them. The room was in an uproar.

Then Mrs. Nation talked more calmly, pleading with the governor to aid her.

"You come with me and help smash saloons," she urged. And then she said: "If you won't help us, if you won't help me, I'll go around and kill, smash, smash, smash. The devil seems to have a cinch on the men, but he hasn't a cinch on the hatchets and rocks."

Finally the governor volunteered: "You get the prosecuting attorneys of the different counties to put the joint keeps in jail and I'll use my power as governor to keep them in. I'll see that they are not pardoned."

This instantly transformed Mrs. Nation. She fairly beamed with joy and thanking the governor, started for the office of Attorney General Godard. The attorney general was engaged, but she forced her way into his private office and introduced her subject with these words:

"We want you to close these joints, these murder shops."

She demanded that he remove those officials who neglected their duty in allowing the saloons to run, and when he evaded the direct questions and referred her to the county attorney, Mrs. Nation asked: "Mr. Attorney General, you are not going are you? Now, don't dodge."

With a parting injunction to do what he had sworn to do on taking his oath, Mrs. Nation left with a group of people with a bodyguard of newspapermen, started for the county attorney's office.

"The governor and attorney general are dodging," she said, "but there's no dodging my hatchet."

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK OUT.

For months before the legislature convened in its present session my candidacy for United States senator had been before the people.

During the national campaign preceding the election my political opponents and competitors sought to make capital against me by circulating baseless stories concerning an alleged defensive and offensive alliance between myself and D. E. Thompson.

It was reported first that Thompson had purchased a controlling interest in The Omaha Bee, which was to become his personal organ, while the proceeds from the sale were to be used to promote my candidacy. No sooner was this absurd tale exploded than the story was started that Thompson had kindly interested himself in my behalf by contributing several thousand dollars to help me carry the republican primaries in Douglas county. When that rookback had died out it was given out far and wide that my political fortune was linked in with that of D. E. Thompson. The legislature has now been in session more than three weeks and those who were inclined to credit the alleged alliance have had ample proof that no foundation ever existed for it.

At the outset of the session every effort was made to place me in a false light. Although I was the first senatorial candidate to move for a caucus agreement, I was singled out as the one who blocked the way to a caucus by making unfair and unreasonable demands, when in fact the same conditions are demanded by three or four other candidates, and when, furthermore, the conditions proposed are simply safeguards to prevent one successful candidate from dictating the choice of his colleague or from blocking altogether the nomination of a second senator.

Coupled with these and other false alarms have come a succession of reports designed to rouse prejudice against me and to make the people believe that my candidacy is hopeless. First the public is told that I am very much worried, downcast and disheartened by threatened defections in the Douglas delegation; that I am kept busy night and day trying to persuade my supporters from deserting. Next come stories gathered from confidential friends that I am casting about for some man to whom I might turn over the members of the Douglas delegation. Incidentally, it is also given out in the columns of papers that appear specially interested in my defeat that I am remaining now in the field only to make sure of the election of two friendly candidates who would pledge to recommend me for a cabinet position or a diplomatic appointment.

All these stories are absolutely false.

First and foremost, I am in the fight to stay, and my supporters have never wavered in their loyalty, or even discussed the possibility of a second choice.

Second, I am not a statesman out of a job. I would like to serve the people of Nebraska as their representative in the senate, because I believe I could serve them creditably and efficiently. I need no public employment and had assured President McKinley in December last that I am not an aspirant for any appointive position, either in the cabinet or diplomatic service.

I have at no time since the contest opened entertained any serious concern over the outcome; on the contrary, I have never been more serene and confident of success. It is an admitted fact that my supporters occupy the strongest position and everybody knows that my following is more compact and more devoted than that of any of my competitors. I look forward with confidence, because I know that I have the backing of the common people. I feel sure the republican majority in the legislature desires to carry out the will of the rank and file of the party, if they will only make themselves heard through the press and through individual appeals in person or by letter to their respective representatives. In other words, let every republican interested in maintaining republican supremacy in Nebraska give public expression to his sentiments without delay and the senatorial deadlock will soon be broken.

E. ROSEWATER.  
Lincoln, January 28, 1901.

WOULD DRIVE NEGROES OUT CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Indians Along the Ohio River Have Organized a Crusade Against the Negroes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—A special to the Sentinel from Evansville, Ind., says: Cities and towns along the Ohio river have begun a crusade against the negroes. The entire trouble dates back to the lynchings of the negroes at Rockport and Bonnyville for the murder of the white barber, Simmons, at Rockport, one night last month. The board of safety of this city has ordered the police to arrest all strange negroes and bring them before the city police judge, if they cannot give any reason for being here, they will be sent to the rock pile. The object of this order is to rid the town of an obnoxious class of negroes. It is estimated that there are 2,000 negroes in this city, who absolutely refuse to work. They spend the time in the negro saloons and low dives of the city. The board of safety was prompted to this step by the action of the Spencer county grand jury in indicting 139 negroes of Rockport for selling their votes on last election day. The citizens committee has been actively at work for the last month arranging the preliminary evidence to be presented to the grand jury. It is said an attempt will be made to have the blacks who are indicted arraigned in court at one time, and the negroes that they are sent to the prison at the same time. Such a proceeding would be a novel thing in the history of Indiana jurisprudence.

Other towns in Indiana along the river are taking steps to drive the worst element of the negro race quietly and peaceably to the west. In some towns a negro is permitted to live. Vigilance committees have been appointed at Grandview, Enterprise, Tell City and Leavenworth.

ROBBED IN BOLD MANNER

Cashier of Standard Oil Company at Kansas City Locked in a Closet and His Till Tapped.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—At the office of the Standard Oil Company, in the southern part of the city, this afternoon, a young man forced W. E. Irvin, the cashier, at the point of a revolver into a closet and after locking him in, made off with between \$500 and \$700 in cash.

Irvin was preparing his cash for the bank when, at 2.45 o'clock, a man, probably 25 years old, entered the office quietly and placed a revolver at the cashier's head ordered him to retreat to a small closet a few feet away. Irvin complied promptly and the robber turned the key on him. Then, placing the money in sight in his pocket, the robber walked from the office 100 feet to the railway tracks, where he boarded a passing freight train. Irvin was alone and it was some time before he attracted passers by to release him and make the robbery known to the police.

The Standard Oil company's offices are situated at Twentieth and Harrison streets in an unfrequented part of the city. Four years ago the company's cashier was robbed in a similar manner by two men, who were captured after a chase through the streets. The police might arrested Ched Covadale and Ralph Myers near the Union station on suspicion of being guilty of the robbery. Later, Cashier Irvin positively identified Covadale as the man who entered the office and robbed him. It is supposed that Myers was a confederate stationed near by. When arrested the men had \$174 and they tried to bribe their captors. The police believe they have the right men and that the rest of the money will be recovered. Myers is well known to the police, having been arrested here several times before. Both of the men are young.

SIX KILLED IN COLLISION

Members of Train Crews on Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Fared Badly.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 28.—A disastrous wreck occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio road today. Two freight trains collided one mile west of Petroleum and six men, all well-known railroaders, were killed. The dead:

IRKE DAVIDSON of Grafton, engineer, J. W. WATSON, engineer, J. N. CANTREY, brakeman, J. G. BAILEY, brakeman, J. T. BAILEY, brakeman, C. CUNNINGHAM, brakeman.

The collision occurred in a deep cut that is on a curve, and both trains were going at a good rate of speed. They came together with a great crash and the displaced engines and cars are piled up in the cut.

NATIONAL GUARDS TO SEE IT

Colonel Hodgett Working to Have Them Mobilized at the Exposition in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Colonel Daniel Hodgett of the Illinois National Guard, called upon some of the Pan-American exposition officials and suggested a scheme to mobilize the national guard of many states as possible at the exposition upon a certain week.

The exposition authorities endorse the suggestion and will try to arrange for a military week.

MANY DID NOT VOTE

Roll Call at Lincoln Shows the Usual Monday List of Absentees.

SOME CHANGES NOTICED IN THE RESULT

Rosewater Gains Two Votes and Van Dusen Disappears from Running.

CAUCUS CALLS GET INTO A DEADLOCK

Thompsonites Still Evade the Simultaneous Nomination Plan.

MEIKLEJOHN'S PRESS AGENT LEAVES HIM

Frank Harrison Suddenly Goes Over to the Anti-Thompson Forces with His Literary Bureau.

Table with 11 columns: Name, Ballots, and various counts. Includes names like Allen, Ashby, Berger, Brody, Crouse, etc.

LINCOLN, Jan. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—The joint senatorial ballot today presented the usual wash-day exhibit of absentees and pairs, reducing the total number of votes cast and also the size of the various individual columns. Only two changes commanded attention, that of Senator Currie to Kinkead, taking the name of VanDusen out of the list, and that of Senator VanDusen to Currie, who is said to have left Melklejohn for good, or at least for the present. Mr. Rosewater's vote was the only one that suffered no diminution on account of Monday's absenteeism, his following standing strong and steadfast. In fact, it really grew, reaching seventeen as high mark, with Senator Dalridge absent.

A peculiar example of repeating was disclosed on the ballots, all the names of amusement around the hall where Representative Coffee answered to the name of Calkins and then a moment after voted again on his own name. The fusionists are exercising more license in throwing their ballots around among their friends, no one candidate commanding the entire vote of the fusion minority.

It is developing that the opposition to Thompson is resting upon strong outside support that up to this time had been carefully concealed. A significant indication came to light in the departure from the Melklejohn mansion of Frank Harrison, who had been installed as head of the Melklejohn literary bureau and newspaper puff factory. Harrison says that he undertook his engagement with Melklejohn on the distinct understanding that he was to do nothing to assist Thompson's aspirations, but discovered that Melklejohn and Thompson were working in hand. As a result of this discovery he transferred his literary activity to an office on Twelfth street, used also as the headquarters of the Daily Capital, the anti-Thompson sheet published here since the senatorial contest opened, and is bent upon efforts to turn the wheels of an anti-Thompson literary and letter mill.

Conflicting Caucus Propositions.

The two caucus propositions still stand staring one another in the face, with no apparent earnest effort to get together. The Thompsonites are racking their brains to invent excuses to justify by their refusal to agree to a double nomination, and to belie their claims of overpowering strength for their favorite by their reluctance to accept an offer that everyone concedes to be perfectly fair and impartial to all. The chief objection they urge is that the simultaneous nomination is that it is unusual, closing their eyes to the fact that the situation is unusual that calls for the election of two United States senators to places, for both of which vigorous contest is being waged. The talk of irresponsibility about giving all the signers of the 67-48 agreement together and undertaking to make a nomination with a less number than is necessary to elect in joint session is not taken seriously by any one who has anything at stake.

About twenty-five of the signers of the 67-48 call gathered tonight for the ostensible purpose of holding a senatorial caucus, but on account of the small attendance the meeting was adjourned until tomorrow evening.

"Of course a lot of our men were engaged with the various committees tonight, otherwise we would have had a larger number present," explained Senator "Dick" O'Sullivan of the Lancaster district, "but, anyhow, we had about thirty members and tomorrow night we'll have half a hundred and then—well, then we'll begin to do business."

Those who have been standing out against the single ballot plan proposed in the call do not feel at all alarmed at the prospect, especially when they consider that similar claims have been made daily since the balloting began. They insist that the refusal of nearly half of the signers to attend the caucus is good cause for gratification on their part.

The attempt of the fusion forces to hold a caucus tonight was a failure, only a few of the faithful showing up. There will be another attempt made tomorrow night and tomorrow the members are at liberty to cast their senatorial votes for whoever they please. Not more than a dozen members were present at the caucus tonight.

Constitutional Revision.

Considerable thought is being devoted by the legislative leaders to the question of constitutional revision. Steps to that end are promised in the republican state platform and the chief point of difference seems to be between specific amendments proposed by the legislature and the relegation of the whole matter to a constitutional convention. The drawback to the latter is that it takes four years to accomplish results, which is two years longer than the amendment plan and is no safer or surer of success by the necessary ratification.

The senate committee on constitutional amendments has had a convention bill up and reported it back to the senate, the idea being to draw out the views of the members on consideration in committee of the whole and then probably recommend for more definite formulation of a satisfactory program. The committee appears to be