

BOWLING INTEREST EBBS NOT

No Lull in Enthusiasm Engendered by the Exciting Sport.

BON TONS THE LATEST WOMEN BOWLERS

New Organization Formed by the Members of Prominent Card Clubs—Group of the Bowlers Picked Up at Random.

Because of the postponement of several games scheduled for last week there has been no change in the standing of the teams...

Omaha women are beginning to evince a more pronounced interest in the game and since the news has gone abroad that it is quite the thing for the women to indulge in the exhilarating sport...

The schedule of league games for the coming week is as follows: Monday night, Clarksons against Gate City; Tuesday night, St. Charles against Omahas...

One of the younger teams which is rapidly forging to the front is the Omaha National. The members are showing a marked improvement in their work and the team promises to be able to contend for honors with some of the more pretentious organizations...

Mark Encell, a member of the Gate City team, has returned from a trip to Wyoming and will play with the Gate City team the remainder of the season.

For the monthly prize of \$5 at the Gate City alleys J. C. Reed is high with a score of 255. His brother, A. C. Reed, stood in line for the prize with a score of 238...

Over at Clark's alleys Frank Conrad scored 220 at tenpins a couple of days ago and stands in the lead now for the monthly prize. For the weekly prizes at the alleys, W. J. Little, Conrad and X. Clark are tied with a score of 9 at ninepins and Charlie French is high at fiveback with a score of 82.

High scores at tenpins for the week at the various alleys are as follows: Clark's, Ben Lancaster, 223; 225; Bert Christie, 200; C. C. Allen, 235; C. M. Zarp, 213, 212, 237, 204; F. Conrad, 260; T. P. Reynolds, 203; "Plumber" Read, 230, 200, 206; Guy Furay, 207; Gilchrist, 201; G. P. Potter, 260; King Denman, 223; St. Charles, 225; F. J. Bengtson, 204; James Smead, 220, 255, 205, 231; C. Conrad, 204; Walter Lingafelt, 200; W. C. Brunke, 221, 213; Grant Cleveland, 202, 201; E. V. Keagle, 214; F. Flanagan, 204, 202; S. J. Potter, 200; Sheldon, 205; H. D. Reed, 231, 207; William Ambrose, 210, 204; Ed Lawler, 211; H. A. Kolls, 224, 221, 210, 203, 201; R. A. Magney, 204; Charles French, 223, 205; H. G. Gausson, 218, 201, 221, 244; T. R. Hamblet, 201; R. C. Craig, 213; Pickard, 210; G. B. Smith, 202. Gate City alleys: Ben Roth, 201; Potter, 204, 223; Henry Fritcher, 202, 209; Charles Seaman, 202, 206, 208, 222, 232; C. B. Bridenbecker, 238, 222; Harry Reed, 204; Fred Krug, 229; J. Hanson, 201; P. Nelson, 214; Guy Furay, 212, 221; George Savidge, 225; Roy Ayers, 202; J. C. Reed, 255. Lantz & Williams' alleys: J. G. Kaiser, 205, 200; C. Conrad, 203; P. Nielsen, 205; Ayer, 206; Beslin, 201; F. Conrad, 212; B. Lancaster, 218; Al Johnson, 208.

WEEK WITH CHESS PLAYERS

Gossip of the Several Interstate Matches Now in Progress Between Nebraskans and Opponents.

Now that the Missisippians have a clear win of 11 to 3 in the interstate match, the remaining seven games pending should be wound up as speedily as possible. Bruner complains that his Mississippi adversary has all along been using more than his time limit, but that he has borne it silently until the Missisippians began "kicking." Will Messrs. Tyson, Hartzell, Bruner, Clark, Powell, Sedgwick and Wyckoff and Stein Griffith and Stein jointly send the secretary a diagram showing latest position in their respective games? Perhaps some draws may be agreed upon. Mr. B. W. Griffith and E. G. De Lapud should send in scores of their respective games. Boards Nos. 23 and 24 have been added to the Ohio-Nebraska match. C. O. Rettenmayer of Arcadia against Albert White of New London and John L. Clark of Lincoln against W. H. Davis of Mechanicsburg. In the Iowa-Nebraska match Mr. Kinn-

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China is today facing one of the heaviest indemnities ever imposed upon any nation. The bill of costs drawn against it by the various nations on account of the recent uprising against the missionaries, with its subsequent settlement, is \$200,000,000. How can China pay it? There seems to be a general impression on this side of the world that the enforcement of this claim will plunge the oldest empire into hopeless bankruptcy. This idea is based on an underestimate of China's enormous resources. China is able to pay, and that without imposing upon its people an appreciably heavier burden than they now bear.

Many charitable and kind-hearted people believe that the claims upon China should be limited to the actual damage to foreign residents and foreign property. But this would represent no penalty at all for the misdeeds of the Chinese; the claims would be so small as to cause no embarrassment to China whatsoever, even though they were increased for the purpose of indemnifying the native Christians. During the whole uprising only about 100 foreign missionaries have lost their lives, and if to these are added those who were killed in the defense of the legations at Peking or injured to such an extent that their death can be directly traced to the same cause, the whole number of death claims against China would still be represented by less than 200 lives lost.

It has, however, been agreed that indemnity shall be paid to states as well as to corporations and individuals, and on this agreement are based the heavy claims against China. If the powers had been willing to limit their claims against China to the actual cost of their expeditions for the relief of Peking, \$100,000,000 would amply have covered all claims. The Russian government, whose part in the relief expedition was second only to Japan's in size, and considering the distance from which the troops were brought and the difficulties under which they were sent, far more expensively than the other powers, has had its expenditures on this account were less than \$10,000,000. Certainly \$100,000,000 would cover the actual expenses of Japan, and \$5,000,000 or \$5,000,000 will cover the cost of our detachment in the relief expedition.

The claim of the other powers, except Great Britain could possibly be anywhere near as large as ours, but the greed and arrogance of some of the powers precludes all possibility of China escaping with any such payment. Germany, which took no part in the relief of Peking, has since poured in a large force that has ravaged the province of Pe Chi Li, slaughtering thousands of inhabitants and destroying millions of dollars worth of property, and for this it proposes to make claim of fifty million dollars. Such a claim can not be justified on the score of actual damages or expenses, even when swelled by the enormous salaries which Germany has allowed to its officers and soldiers for this purpose. It can be based only on the theory that the punitive expeditions must be enforced for the insult to national representatives and for the breach of international treaties. With Germany making a claim of such proportions it is, of course, necessary for the other powers to increase their claims by the same ratio. The actual damages, in order to secure their fair proportion of the ultimate award; and so it is that China is today facing a bill of costs exceeded only by that enormous claim made by Germany at the end of the Franco-Prussian war, for the purpose, as stated by Prince Bismarck, of "bleeding France pale."

Problem of Collection. In the methods of collecting this great indemnity the powers are in danger of making a blunder. It has been stated in the dispatches that they would expect China to assign the "likin" or transit taxes, as security for the indemnity, but such a proposition would miss the desired effect. In the first place, the likin taxes are one of the most insignificant sources of revenue to the Chinese government. The total receipts from them amount to less than \$10,000,000 per year. Moreover, these taxes are already assigned as security for the last Chinese loan, amounting to over \$75,000,000, and the charges on this account against the likin taxes amount to \$5,000,000 per year, leaving less than \$5,000,000 per annum available as security for this great indemnity. In addition to this, the likin, or transit taxes, are the greatest existing hindrance to the growth of foreign trade in China. They are so burdensome now that it is rarely that foreign goods penetrate more than thirty or forty miles inland, and instead of accepting them as security for any part of the indemnity, they should be entirely abolished. Any attempt to increase the tax would result in absolutely prohibiting the import of foreign goods beyond the limit of the treaty ports. But China has other means whereby to pay. The present national debt of the empire is only about \$250,000,000, being almost entirely created for the purpose of paying the indemnity imposed at the end of the Japanese war. The first \$175,000,000 of this debt is secured by the customs and revenues of the empire, which are now administered by a foreign force under the direction of Sir Robert Hart. The customs duties collected by China amount to \$23,000,000 (the \$16,500,000 per annum and the cost of administration is about 10 per cent. When the Chinese customs service was in the hands of the native officials it did not yield to the government much more than one-tenth the revenue that it yields now. The customs revenues of China are derived from a tax of 5 per cent levied upon all exports and imports of the empire. This percentage is insignificant compared to the customs duties of other nations and can easily be raised to 15 per cent without seriously affecting the volume of China's trade. Such an increase would raise the revenue from this source to about \$55,000,000 per year. The other revenues of the Chinese government are derived from the salt taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding about 8,000,000 taels per annum, and the land tax.

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