

CHINA IS A PROBLEM

Cocentals Have No Idea of Power of Imperial Ruler at Peking.

MANY EVIDENCES OF STRENGTH APPARENT

Control of Personal Action of Natives Seems to Be Easy.

WEAKNESS IS APPARENT IF NOT REAL

Emperors Profess Inability to Redeem Promises Made to Foreigners.

SEVERAL FORCES HAVE HAND IN AFFAIRS

Most Powerful Party is that of Canton, but Its Object is Anti-Dynastical Rather Than Progressive.

PEKING, March 2.—(Special.)—The question is everywhere being asked what is the real significance of the reform movement in China and what will be the outcome of such a movement. That a movement of considerable proportions has begun and that it is going on with gathering strength is certain, but Europeans in this, as in other things which pertain to the Chinese, are forced to acknowledge themselves at sea. They are forced to admit that the vast problem remains obscure as a whole and that even the most careful observer can scarcely hope to detect the real causes of the apparently inexplicable contradictions that mark the situation.

Peculiar Situation.

Naturally the questions are being asked, Would the reforms be as easy to enforce as the orders for wearing the pith helmet, or impossible to enforce as the authorities in Peking declare their railway contracts to be? Are the emperor and the court as omnipotent as the opium addict would seem to imply or as impotent as their repeated failures to keep their word suggests? If it is assumed that they are able to enforce edicts which have the support of public opinion and unable to enforce those which have not, the world is driven to inquire what is this public opinion and what are genuine and comprehensive reforms?

There are three main parties to be said concerning public opinion in China. There is the opinion of the provincial official classes and of the rural gentry, which is mainly reactionary. There is the opinion of the students who think they are quite capable of remaining China out of hand on a brand new social western model. There is the opinion of the Cantonese school, which is possibly the most important of all. This school has behind it a powerful organization with numbers of wealthy and enlightened members in Singapore and the Straits settlements and along the Pacific coast. It favors reform, but the reform which it favors involves, sometimes explicitly and sometimes implicitly, the overthrow of the Manchus. The question is being asked "what attitude would these several parties adopt if a framework of genuine reforms were introduced from above, and attempts made to execute it?"

Foreigners Is Hated.

What following would they have amongst the 400,000 of Chinamen, "mostly dumb," who have hitherto lived from century to century as their fathers lived before them? How would the oriental humanity, with its "ungovernable passions and unfathomable motives," act were the framework which has kept them so long quiescent to break?

However, the one point upon which reactionaries and reformers seem to agree is hatred of the foreigner. A class of students is said to be settling in which does not regard this position as the corner stone of Chinese nationality, but so far they do not appear to be very prominent. The mandarins naturally hate the foreigner; he is disturbing with his pestilent notions a world with which they are content. The country gentlemen are honest conservatives, whose detestation of Europeans is rooted in their astounding ignorance of everything outside their own districts. The greater party of the students have zoned themselves with the commonplaces of extreme democratic doctrine without assimilating such elements of truth as these may contain, and their enthusiasm renders them an invaluable tool to the mandarins in their efforts to saddle the foreigners in the eyes of the people with the guilt of their own actions. How far the more sagacious members of the Cantonese school may share these delusions it is of course hard to guess. They have lived long abroad, and they have accumulated wealth there. It is difficult to suppose that men of experience, with knowledge and of proved ability can really believe that China is able and willing to govern itself with honesty and intelligence without foreign aid.

New Ships Planned.

SHANGHAI, March 2.—(Special.)—It is proposed to create two squadrons with their naval bases for the future navy of the Chinese empire under the following designations: (1) The Loo-hai (Yellow sea) squadron with its naval base at Chaoshan island in the Miaotso group. (2) Pinal (gulf of Pechili) squadron with its naval base at Yangsheng in the bay of that name on the Shanghai coast near Wei-hai-wei. (3) Chehai (waters of the Chusan archipelago) squadron with a naval base at Hsiangshan island in that group. (4) Tschai (South China sea) squadron with its naval base at Pakhoi, island of Hainan. The Board of War has resolved to establish at once a naval academy at Tientsin, and naval schools in Nanking, Wu-

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Sunday, March 3, 1907.

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THE WEATHER.
FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Fair Sunday and Monday.
FORECAST FOR IOWA—Fair Sunday and warm, central and east portions; Monday, fair.

LEGISLATIVE.
The total number of bills introduced in the Nebraska legislature is over 1,000. Only one pledge of the republican platform has been redeemed so far.

NEBRASKA.
Rev. A. M. O'Neil, vice Northwestern railroad at O'Neil for a trunk load of sermons, postage stamps, busts, charts and manuscripts valued at \$13,000, destroyed in depot fire at Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.
Democratic senators organize filibuster against ship subsidy bill that will make passage of measure this session practically impossible.

DOMESTIC.
Use Indians at Fort Meade angry at report they are to be returned to Utah.
Governor of Connecticut and state militiamen caught in wreck and four trainmen are killed.
E. H. Harriman, commenting on recent Interstate Commerce committee hearing, says it developed nothing new but simply accentuated the prevailing "hostility" to corporations and people who are successful.

FOREIGN.
Great reform movement now under way in China, but Europeans in that country are unable to fathom the extent.

LOCAL.
Real estate men debate the advisability of setting forth the full consideration in instruments of transfer.

SPORTS.
Omaha High school wins at basket ball from South Omaha by a margin of one point in game which goes to extra time.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
New York stocks and bonds.
Condition of Omaha's trade.

MAGAZINE SECTION.
In the Magazine Section of this number will be found a short biography of Peter Erwin Her, Weldensall on Young Men's Christian Association in Belgium; Chat About Plays and Players; Musical Note and Comment; Missionaries and Immigrants; Carpenter's Interview with King Sebastian; Slaughter of the Shirey Heron; Women Who Won the Fight for the Young Women's Christian Association; South Omaha Lay a Corner Stone; Novel Effects in Stripes; Woman in Many Aspects; Ala. Naimova and Her Work; Growth of the Minor Leagues; Among the College Athletes; Ned Hanlon's Mighty Task.

CHILDREN'S SECTION.
In the Children's Section of this number will be found Buster Brown; the Busy Bee's Own Page; Forest World in Winter; a Gentleman George story; Fluffy Rufles.

TATE IS TAKEN TO PEORIA

Man Accused of Blowing Open School Board Safe Must Stand Trial.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Edward S. Tate, who has been held here for several days on a charge of burglary, was today ordered returned to Peoria to answer to the charge of blowing up the safe of the Peoria school board from which papers incriminating Newton C. Dougherty disappeared. Dougherty is now in the Joliet penitentiary.

Chief Collins of the local police had declined to surrender Tate, claiming that he should be tried here for burglary. Chief Wilson of the Peoria department made a strong fight to secure his man and finally was successful.

FRENCH INCOME TAX

Proposed Law Does Not Meet with hearty Approval in All Quarters.

INQUIRY FEATURE BONE OF CONTENTION

Too Much Power Said by Some to Be Given Assessors.

STATE BONDHOLDERS MUST FOOT BILLS

Men Who Lend to Government Not Exempt Under Bill.

CHANGE IN GENERAL SYSTEM PLANNED

Estimated that New Law Will Raise Nearly Seven Hundred Million Dollars—Other Taxes to Be Lower.

PARIS, March 2.—(Special.)—The proposals of M. Caillaux, the minister of finance, for a new system of taxation is now being considered by the Chamber's committee on fiscal legislation. They have received a warm welcome from the socialists, but in other quarters they are denounced in articles headed, "The Inquisition," "Spoliations," etc.

The clauses providing in certain cases for an inquiry into the amount of a man's income are especially singled out for attack. The Figaro's cartoonist depicts the future tax collector rifling the taxpayer's private papers, submitting him to the ordeals of fire and water, and saying, "Now will you tell us the exact amount of your income?"

Another paper describes a deputy as denouncing the scheme to a friend as a mad act of folly that will ruin the country. "Certainly Mr. elections?" "Do you think the Senate will vote for it?" "I trust not."

Here is a list of the taxes to be suppressed with their annual revenue in francs:

1. Tax on land (built on) 21,000,000
2. Tax on land (not built on) 106,000,000
3. Tax on houses 101,000,000
4. Taxes on windows 90,000,000
5. Business licenses 13,000,000
6. Profits on dividends of French securities 31,000,000
7. 4 per cent on dividends of foreign securities 3,000,000
8. Stamp and transfer duties on French and foreign stocks 100,000,000
Total of receipts suppressed 680,000,000

Some of these suppressions are to be revived in other forms. No. 3, the personal tax, is a variable tax dependent on the number of inhabitants of a commune or town; in the county it is supposed to represent the value of two or three days' labor in Paris it varies in different years from \$10 to \$15. No. 4 is a small tax on front doors and windows looking into the streets. No. 5 is raised by licenses, called patents, which everybody must take out before doing business of any kind.

Estimate of Revenue.
The new revenue is to be raised thus:

1. Tax on lands (built on) 20,000,000
2. Tax on lands (not built on) 100,000,000
3. From investments in French securities 17,000,000
4. From investments in foreign securities 3,000,000
5. French rents 14,000,000
6. Income from commerce, industry and agriculture 128,000,000
7. Income from salaries, pensions 2,500,000
8. Income from taxes 18,000,000
9. Complementary tax on all incomes 9,000,000
10. Replacing tax on all incomes 120,000,000
Total 594,000,000

The M. Caillaux counts on an increase in revenue of 400,000 francs, which he considers "the smallest margin it is prudent to reserve in a fiscal work of such magnitude."

The rate of tax is fixed at:
Four per cent for incomes from land or investments;
Three and a half per cent for incomes from commerce, industry or agriculture;
Three per cent for salaries, pensions and the liberal professions.

The tax on income from land built on or not built on is practically unchanged. The amount payable is decided annually by the comptroller of direct taxes, assisted by a committee of the tax collector, the mayor and five other land owners of the commune named by the prefect from a list of ten nominated by the municipal council. Land owners working their own land and land owners of other source of income have certain relief when their incomes do not exceed 500.

Foreigners residing in France receiving directly or indirectly dividends from foreign stocks will have to declare such income and pay taxes; otherwise they will be fined half the income and a triple tax.

The tax on incomes from industries and commerce is based annually on the preceding year's gains after the necessary expenses have been deducted from the gross receipts.

The amount payable is decided annually by the comptroller of direct taxes, assisted by a special committee composed of the mayor, the tax collector and four members designated by the prefect from a list of eight drawn up by the municipal council.

The taxpayer must supply the comptroller with all information that he needs to know the material conditions under which the industry is being carried on.

The comptroller, with or without the members of the committee, has a right to visit the industry during working hours.

The comptroller will assess the tax and if the taxpayer objects to the amount he must produce his books before the committee. This is one of the clauses that has given rise to the outcry of "inquisition" and the fear that the council's policies will influence the council's decisions.

Basis of Farmers' Tax.
The matter of agricultural incomes is settled in this way: The worker of a farm is considered to make a profit equal to the interest.

INTEREST IN HORSE SHOW

Americans Will Be Largely Represented at the International Exhibition in London.

LONDON, March 2.—(Special.)—The world-wide interest in the great international horse show which is to be held at Olympia this summer is steadily increasing in volume.

A keen sense of rivalry is developing, especially between English and American horse breeders, and although the entries do not close until May 1 next, it is probable that the original estimate of 5,000 horses will be exceeded.

Every horse will be a picked specimen and in nearly every case will be a former prize winner.

Only a small percentage of the animals will be able to find box accommodations at Olympia, and consequently Mr. Frank P. Euren, secretary of the Hackney Horse society and manager of the show for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the continent, is receiving all sorts of applications from owners of stables in London who are anxious to let boxes for the exhibits.

Not only is Mr. Alfred T. Vanderbilt bringing over his entire stable and many vehicles as widely heralded, but Mr. E. F. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia banker, will exhibit his magnificent trotting team for which he paid the record price of \$25,000 at Madison Square Garden. His animals will also include the famous pair of trotters, Preferred and Refrained, valued at about \$30,000.

Mr. R. P. McGrann, Mr. J. W. Harriman, Mrs. Gerken, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Watson and Mr. James G. Marshall are among other important horse breeders who are bringing horses across the Atlantic.

It has now been decided to include heavy draft horses in the show. This extension of the classes has caused some interesting new entries, some of which will really enhance the spectacular effect of the show.

ESCAPE OF ARCHDUCHESS

Young Woman Adds Something to the History of House of Hapsburg.

GENEVA, March 2.—(Special.)—A romantic story of another elopement by a member of the Austrian royal family has just come to light. It appears that a young and handsome archduchess disappeared mysteriously from the court at the end of last November. No trace of her movements could be found for several days, when she arrived at the Hotel Bellevue here, accompanied by a distinguished-looking man, who signed his name on the register as Ferdinand de Saunay. The archduchess, who wore costly furs, refused to sign the register.

For three weeks the couple lived in a most extravagant manner. They went to masked balls at the Kursaal and indulged in every other form of amusement. During the fourth week a lawyer named Stans of Vienna arrived at the hotel and had a stormy interview with the couple. He endeavored to persuade the woman to return home, but she refused and the lawyer went back to Vienna.

Shortly afterward Dr. Joseph Fleischmann, also of Vienna, went to the archduchess and when he had been there ten days he succeeded in persuading the archduchess to return with him to Vienna.

Saunay bade her farewell and went to Montreux, leaving the greater portion of the money on loan. A number of valuable dogs and beautiful birds belonging to the archduchess, at the hotel.

A day or two ago the proprietor of the hotel received a cheque from Vienna in settlement of all the bills. He then forwarded all of the belongings of the archduchess to her home.

CHINESE ARE NOT AN ISSUE

Mineral Production of Transvaal Grows, but Politics Does Not Consider Source.

JOHANNESBURG, March 2.—(Special.)—Chinese labor has ceased to take that prominent part in Transvaal elections which the events of the past would have suggested, but at the same time the last year's gold output is being pressed home on the electors.

The yield of gold in 1906 was nearly \$125,000,000, or \$15,000,000 more than in the previous year. It is calculated that if the diamond output of the past would have added the value of the minerals raised in the Transvaal this year will be \$135,000,000. Of this sum \$30,000,000 was distributed in dividends, leaving a balance of \$105,000,000 to be accounted for in working expenses and profits to be carried forward to the current year's accounts. When the portion of the dividends retained in South Africa is added, it is calculated that the direct outcome of the activity of the producing mines means a total of at least \$130,000,000 put into circulation in South Africa. On the most conservative reckoning, the Chinaman has been responsible for one-third of the output, or, in round numbers, for the addition of more than \$45,000,000 to the gross earnings of the mines.

ART OVERCOMES BURGLARS

Karoly Janos Caught When He Attempts to Paint Portrait While Stealing.

BUDAPEST, March 2.—(Special.)—Karoly Janos, once a painter of considerable repute, but of late years known as the associate of criminals, has been arrested under remarkable circumstances. He was ransacking a house, when he came across the portrait of a very beautiful young woman which had evidently been left unfinished by the artist, the brushes and the paint boxes being scattered about.

Forgetting his errand, he picked up the brushes and began to add the finishing touches to the picture. He was discovered hard at work by the astonished owner of the house, who promptly sent for the police and had him arrested.

MUMMY OF QUEEN UNEARTHED

Theodore M. Davis Makes Find in Valley of Tombs of the Kings.

CAIRO, March 2.—(Special.)—Another sensational discovery has been made at Thebes. Theodore M. Davis, the discoverer of the tomb of the parents of the Egyptian Queen Teles, with all of its wealth of gold and royal furniture, has just discovered the tomb and mummy of Queen Teles herself.

His costly and persevering labors in clearing away the rubbish in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings and probing almost every inch of ground there, have been rewarded with many discoveries of unique interest.

GLOVER ON EDDY SUIT

Son of Christian Science Leader Tells Why Action is Started.

NO SELFISH MOTIVES INVOLVED

Investigation is Started in the Real Interest of His Mother.

INTERVIEW OBTAINED WITH TROUBLE

Aged Woman's Every Movement Watched by These About Her.

MARY GLOVER ALSO INTERVIEWED

Grand-Daughter Says Mrs. Eddy is Enfeebled and Unable to Attend to Business Matters—May Go East Any Time.

LEAD, S. D., March 2.—(Special Telegram.)—George Glover and his daughter Mary returned from two months' visit to the east on Thursday. They have spent the two months investigating the Eddy estate.

In an interview tonight Glover said: "The suit which we have filed at Concord, N. H., will be handled by ex-Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, former secretary of the navy and now president of the Spanish war claims commission, and by John W. Kelley of Portsmouth, N. H., and our local counsel here is Judge Granville and G. Bennett of Deadwood. We propose to see into the management of my mother's affairs. We visited Pleasanton January 2, going in on the morning train and leaving in the evening. We had a three-quarter-hour interview with my mother. She was in feeble condition mentally and physically. We had great trouble in getting the interview. We stayed in Washington at the Elmsmore hotel in conference with the lawyers for my mother and have investigated every particular of the case. The suit is not brought in disrespect to my mother, but the proceeding is made for her real interests. I consider that action has been too long 'red' now."

The defendants in the case, Calvin A. Frye, Lewis C. Strong and Messrs. Farlow, Chase, Armstrong, Tomlinson, Knapp and Herring of Concord. The first suit is brought in the courts of New Hampshire. Additional suits may be brought in Illinois or Massachusetts, either in the state courts or the United States courts. The case calls for an accounting of all transactions in Mrs. Eddy's affairs, restitution if wrong-doing appears, an injunction during the litigation and for a receiver. The case will be brought by George Glover, Mary Glover and a nephew, George Baker, of Bangor, Me.

Mary Glover tells of her part in the investigation in an interview, in which she says: "Our business in the east was purposely kept private. Our stay in Washington was a tacit agreement that I and I am bringing the present action for grandmother's own benefit and we do not want to be misunderstood. Counsel does not know what minute we will be called east. My Eddy is lodged about by those in authority and on business only. Father and I are being kept in the east at present. My Eddy is never alone. She is accompanied on her drives by two persons daily and her every action is watched. The present suit is brought to see that affairs of the Eddy estate are not mismanaged, as grandmother is enfeebled and unable to attend to business matters."

Glover said in regard to a syndicate of wealthy citizens of Concord bringing the suit that it was not entered into by any but those interested in Mrs. Eddy's welfare and well-doing.

CHANDLER IN THE EDDY CASE

Former Senator Said to Have Urged Son to Ask for Accounting.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Public spirited citizens, powerful and wealthy, according to the World today, are behind the suit instituted in the courts of New Hampshire by her son, George W. Glover, and other relatives, to secure an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, head of the Christian Science church.

This movement was a systematic one and was seriously begun at November 2 last, when a man, who is not named, went to Lead, S. D., where George W. Glover, Mrs. Eddy's only son, lived, to see if he could enlist the son to fight in the mother's behalf. The mission had with him two letters, signed by ex-Senator William E. Chandler, who had been interested in the movement and had consented to act on business only. Father and I are being kept in the east at present. My Eddy is never alone. She is accompanied on her drives by two persons daily and her every action is watched. The present suit is brought to see that affairs of the Eddy estate are not mismanaged, as grandmother is enfeebled and unable to attend to business matters."

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TRouble BREWING WITH UTES

Report that They Must Return to Utah Causes Great Excitement Among the Indians.

STURGIS, S. D., March 2.—(Special Telegram.)—It was reported here last night that trouble is brewing among the Ute Indians, in camp below Fort Meade. The report says that a message was delivered to them saying that they must return to Utah, which is said to have caused the Indians to become greatly excited, and Chief Red Cap said: "At Powder river I told you what I would do. I meant it then. I mean it now. You must do what you promised or I will fight to a finish."

Captain Johnson is said to have told them he would do all possible to get another hearing for them at Washington, but it is reported that all necessary precautions are being taken at Fort Meade in case of trouble.

Everything is quiet tonight at the Ute Indian camp below Fort Meade. No trouble is looked for unless they should be returned to Utah. This the Utes may try to resist.

Captain Johnson was at Fort Meade Thursday and Friday, going east last night. As to where the Utes will be taken is not given out by the officials. From what can be learned the Utes intend to stay by what they said at Powder river, that they will not return to Utah. A number were in Sturgis today. They seem well satisfied with the care given them in camp by the government.

WRIGHT PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Denver Man Accused of Poisoning Wife and Daughter Repudiates His Confession.

DENVER, Colo., March 2.—Benjamin C. Wright of Chicago pleaded not guilty in the criminal court here today to the charge of having murdered his wife and daughter, who died of poisoning last Sunday. Wright has repudiated the confession which he made to Chief of Police Michael A. Delaney and says it was given under duress.

Wright was examined today by three alphas, two for the prosecution and one for the defense.

Bright Report on Canal

NEW YORK, March 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The chief engineer of the Panama canal, in an interview is quoted as saying that with an increased force at the isthmus at the rate things are doing now, he believes the canal will be built in eight years.

RAP AT TELEPHONE MONOPOLY

South Dakota House Passes Measure Curbing Company After Radical Speech by Glass.

PIERRE, S. D., March 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The larger telephone interest had a harpoon thrown into it by the house this afternoon in the passage of house bill 27, after a valiant effort to substitute senate bill 353. The action to substitute brought Glass to his feet with one of his radical speeches, in which he charged the senate bill was drawn by representatives of the Dakota Central and was perfect as a factory to them, while the house bill was intended to curb that monopoly. Browne opposed Glass in favor of the substitution, and cited the actions of the Civic Federation at Huron on the bill as misleading and false. Horby, Carley and Simonson stood by the senate bill on the ground that they thought the Dakota Central needed curbing. The bill passed by a vote of 64 after the substitute had been disposed of.

The banking committee returned an unfavorable report in the house on the bill to make 10 per cent the highest contract rate of interest in the state.

Cable secured reconsideration of the board of agriculture bill with a secretary acting as immigration commissioner, and it will be up again Tuesday 21, and on reconsideration passed the bill for the appointment of city assessors which was killed yesterday.

The senate adopted the house resolution for an adjournment at noon next Friday, with a tacit agreement that if the work was not finished at that time the clock was to be stopped.

CHIEF OF POLICE ON TRIAL

Salt Lake City Official Charged with Conspiracy to Fleeced Tourists.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 2.—In the preliminary hearing today of Chief of Police George Sheets, accused of conspiracy to fleece tourists, W. H. Parent, who was arrested at Denver as one of the conspirators, testified that he had paid to the police \$100 per week for protection.

Today's proceedings followed the arrest several days ago of Chief of Police Sheets and Detective Raleigh, who were accused of complicity in the conspiracy to rob tourists, the specific charge against them being brought in connection with the robbery of Alexander and William McWhirter last fall, the McWhirters claiming that they were enticed into a card game here and were fleeced of about \$100.

Parent took the stand today shortly after the case was called before Judge Whitaker in the police court. Parent declared gambling had been his business for years, and that he had followed it in every state in the union except Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut. He said he had been posted once in Dallas, Texas, for disturbing the peace. Parent detailed the method of the "gang" in inveigling the unwary into card games, and he told how the players were fleeced of their money. He said he fixed it up with Attorney Newton that Chief Sheets was to be given \$100 per week and that Attorney Newton had been given 50 per cent of the face value of all checks the "gang" got from their victims, Newton agreeing to get the checks cashed through a saloon friend.

Chief Sheets denies the story told by Parent. He says it is false from beginning to end, and that he never saw Parent until the beginning of this trial.

Terminal Taxation

It is very evident friends of the terminal taxation bill will have to conduct schools of instructions for the benefit of members who do not understand the proposition, and are honestly anxious to know what effect it will have on the amount of railroad property now being assessed in their several localities. It is not hard to light that one person in Lincoln who, because of the position he occupies, should be in favor of every pledge in the platform whether he "understands" them or not, has at least in one instance knocked on the taxation of railroad terminals. The man was asked by a member of the legislature to explain the proposition to him and he promised to look it up. A few days later this man reported to the member that he had looked into the matter and he was unable to say whether it would be right or not. "But," he added, "you cannot take a part from the whole and leave the whole."

This member of the legislature expressed himself as follows: "I want to carry out the party platform pledges. I went home and talked to some of my people about the taxation of railroad terminals. They told me to go carefully into this matter and see that it did not affect our present valuation of railroad property, unless it be to increase it. I want to feel free to ask some questions about the bill as introduced and have it explained to me and I do not want to call a railroad took when I ask the questions."

Railroads Are Busy

The railroads have flooded the legislature with their deceptive literature and it has had the effect of raising a doubt in the minds of some people upon whom the railroads have no strings and it has served as an excuse for others who are bound with railroad ties to show a disposition to side-step this party pledge. The railroad lobby is working its hardest to defeat this bill and it is an open boast of some members of the giant lobby maintained here, that they have it killed. Some members of the legislature who are railroad stalkers will be posted to ask questions and raise a doubt when the bill does come up for discussion, in every possible effort will be made to kill the bill or amend it so it will not accomplish what it is intended to accomplish. And yet, while the railroads are working overtime to kill the measure they still maintain that its passage would not increase their taxes, which fact is apparently being overlooked by members who profess not to understand the bill.

McKesson's Grain Bill

McKesson of Lancaster county has introduced in the senate a most important measure which he believes will prevent grain dealers from paying less for grain in certain localities than they are elsewhere where the railroad facilities and the freight rates are about the same. His bill provides each grain dealer shall mail to the state labor

ONE THOUSAND BILLS

Nebraska Solons Reach a High Mark in Measures Proposed.

CONE AND LEE HAD THE BIG RECORD

Each Offers Twenty-Two Bills for the Consideration of House.

TERMINAL TAXATION UNDER SCRUTINY

Many Members Are Seeking Light on the Important Question.

M'KESSON AFTER THE GRAIN DEALERS

Seeks to Establish Uniformity in Quotations by Requiring Daily Reports of Prices to the Labor Bureau.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March