

LORIMER PLEADS
CASE IN PERSONIllinois Senator Makes Reply to
Charges in Dramatic Speech
Before Huge Crowd.

GENERAL AND EMPHATIC DENIAL

Touches of "Human Interest" Hold
Close Attention of Audience.

THOUGHT TO HAVE ENOUGH VOTES

Victory for Accused Man Expected if
Senate Records Opinion.

OPPONENTS MAY PREVENT VOTE

Beveridge Will Make Long Speech
Today in Answer to Lorimer and
Others May Continue the
Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—William Lorimer of Illinois in person made his defense against the charges that he elected to the senate of the United States was accomplished by the bribery and corruption of the legislature of Illinois. His defense was a general and emphatic denial.

There was no vote today. Immediately upon the conclusion of Mr. Lorimer's speech the senate went into executive session on the Japanese treaty, and the answer to the Lorimer speech which Senator Beveridge was prepared to make went over until tomorrow. Nobody knows when a vote will be reached.

With almost every senator in his seat, and in the presence of a great crowd of members of the house on the senate floor and of spectators in the densely packed galleries, Lorimer made a speech of four hours, and even his bitterest opponents admitted it was able, well sustained and dramatic.

Tells Dramatic Story.

Mr. Lorimer's speech was distinctly a "human interest story." For example, in explaining the votes for him in the legislature which elected him to the senate, he told of the beginning of his acquaintance with "Hinky Dink" Kenna in Chicago forty years ago. It was a homely story of one nearly helping another, but it was most effectively told and there were many other touches of human nature in the speech which held the interest of the great audience from beginning to end.

What effect, if any, the speech will have upon the vote in the senate it is impossible to say. The general opinion about the capital tonight is that Mr. Lorimer and his friends have safely predicted the votes with which to defeat the resolution which would declare his seat vacant, and that if the matter comes to a vote the result will be a Lorimer victory.

Senator Beveridge is expected to make a long speech tomorrow in answer to Mr. Lorimer. How much time the senate will be willing to give to this subject in the present crowded condition of the senate calendar remains to be seen. It is not impossible that Lorimer's opponents may be able to prevent the matter coming to a vote at all before adjournment. It was said today this was the plan which the anti-Lorimer people would try to carry out.

Reviews All Charges.

During the more than four hours that Mr. Lorimer occupied the floor he reviewed practically all the charges which have been made against himself. His statement was in the nature of both testimony and of pleading. He refrained entirely from attempting to analyze the testimony, but devoted his attention entirely to the arguments of other senators against him. He took up in turn the obnoxious inferences drawn from his intimacy with Speaker Shurtliff and Lee O'Neill Browne, his attendance upon the sessions of the Illinois legislature and his presence in Shurtliff's room, undertaking to show that in each instance his course had been natural and in the line of the performance of other public men under like circumstances. He explained his democratic support on the ground of long-standing personal friendship for himself and of antipathy for Senator Hopkins, who was his principal antagonist in the senatorial contest.

In the former connection he relates more than one story going to show attachment running over many years. This portion of the address appealed strongly to the feelings of senators and spectators alike. Lorimer intimated that when Senator Crawford intimated that the senator was making a bid for sympathy, he resented the imputation and turned the question to his own advantage, by saying the only purpose was to let before the senate the truth. It was not a matter of sympathy, he said, but of right and wrong.

The number of speakers and would-be spectators was not the only unusual characteristic. "Society," as known in Washington, was out in force. Mrs. Taft and party occupied seats in the executive gallery. The diplomatic gallery was filled with representatives of various nations. Besides the members of the house, former senators, such as Senator Teller of Colorado, and senators-elect, such as Work of California, Townsend of Michigan and Hitchcock of Nebraska, visited the chamber in the course of the speech. From the cabinet there came Attorney General Wickersham. He was accommodated with a seat near the vice president.

Senator Lorimer, at the outset of his remarks indicated the general lines of his defense by allusion to questions concerning his election as senator from Illinois which he recognized as having been raised by senators in the discussion of his title to his seat and which he evidently felt called upon to answer.

Many questions have been suggested by the statements of senators in the senate in this case," the senator said. "These suggestions, or questions, concern mostly the actual condition of my election to this body."

"Did I organize the Illinois assembly against Hopkins? Did I make Shurtliff speaker in order that I might be elected senator? Did I make Lee O'Neill Browne minority leader?"

"Was Lee O'Neill Browne my agent—my corrupt agent?"

"Why did I stay in Springfield during the senatorial contest?"

"Why did I sit in the speaker's room?"

"For what purpose did I talk there with Shurtliff?"

"Why did the democrats vote for me?"

There are some of the questions suggested by statements of senators in opposition to the committee report, or actually put by them in the course of the debate.

To these questions many sorts of answers have been given by my opponents. Some of these answers have been fantastic.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Democrats Back of
First "Jim Crow" Bill
in the LegislatureMcKissick Introduces Measure Com-
pelling Railroads to Divide Cars
to Segregate Negroes.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—The first "Jim Crow" bill to make its appearance in a Nebraska legislature was introduced this afternoon by McKissick of Gage at the request of Omaha people. Henry Clay Richmond, chief clerk of the house, and others prominent in the state house are understood to be back of the measure. It provides that railroad companies shall divide cars so that persons of negro descent will have to sit in a segregated group of seats. Hotels, inns, public bath houses, theaters and all places of public service and amusement must establish restricted places for the use of colored people so that the two races will not come in contact with each other, except voluntarily, and signs to this effect must be posted in conspicuous places everywhere. Violations of the acts shall be misdemeanors and shall subject the person guilty to a fine of from \$5 to \$25 for every offense.

Cornhusker Club
House at Ann ArborNebraska Students at University of
Michigan Will Have Home by
Next School Year.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 22.—(Special.)—At a business meeting held Sunday at the Michigan union the Cornhusker club of the university, composed of the Nebraska students in the institution, made definite plans for a clubhouse for next year and elected officers to serve during the second session.

It is the plan of the Nebraska boys to have a clubhouse similar to those occupied by the other state clubs of the school. A commodious and modern house will be rented and furnished by the organization. Although a house has not as yet been definitely chosen the committee in charge of the project has several desirable ones in view. It is planned to house about twenty men in the house and furnish lodging and boarding facilities to all the Nebraska boys.

Raymond M. Crossman of Omaha was elected to head the club. Bruce J. Miles of Fremont was chosen vice president, Harry Kolakofsky secretary and William H. McDonald of Valentine treasurer.

Kaiser Overrules
Military CourtHe Says in Matters of Personal Con-
duct Officers Are Responsible to
God and Their Conscience.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Today's papers publish the cabinet order of Emperor William overruling the verdict of the military court of honor in the case of Count Hans von Helldorf and expressing his majesty's views of counts.

The count is an officer in the German army and recently attempted suicide. He was tried by the regimental tribunal which has authority in matters of personal conduct not covered by fixed laws, and found guilty of having violated his military oath.

In setting aside the judgment, which would mean dismissal from the service, the emperor declared:

"He is responsible only to God and his conscience. Therefore his deed can be judged neither by regular nor honor tribunals."

MAN WANTED FOR MURDER
IN CLEVELAND ARRESTEDItalian Charged With Slaying W. L.
Rice Is Captured in San
Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—A man believed to be Vincenzo Peato, wanted in Cleveland, O., to answer a charge of having murdered William L. Rice, a wealthy lawyer of that city, was arrested yesterday morning and lodged in the jail pending extradition proceedings.

Evidence found on his person are said to indicate that he is the man for whom the Cleveland police have been searching since April 5 of last year, when Rice was shot down in front of his home by a gang of blackhanders.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—Local officials (referred as important the arrest of Vincenzo Peato, at Black Diamond, Cal.

TWO BOYS BURN TO DEATH

Charles and Harry Massey of Le-
banon, Mo., Lose Lives in Fire
Which Destroys Home.

LEBANON, Mo., Feb. 22.—Charles and Harry Massey, brothers, aged 11 and 12 years, respectively, lost their lives in a fire at their parents' home, fifteen miles west of here, yesterday. Charles was burned to death in the falling and Harry was so badly injured by falling lumber and flames that he died within a few minutes after being taken from the burning structure. Samuel Massey, father of the boys, discovered the fire and rescued his wife and an infant child. He made a futile attempt to rescue his sons.

Newsboy Takes Real Estate
Dealer Into a Partnership

He was about four feet high and a first impression was that a chubby pair of legs supported the height. The lad was in a dog trot toward the Brandeis theater, where there is a lobby and some warm radiators, but he turned into the doorway at the corner of the building south, feeling his mistake, the youngster would have departed quickly, but a voice halted him.

"Better stay awhile and warm up," said the voice.

With these words the lad accepted the acquaintance of H. J. Jordan, secretary of the Byron Reed company. Deciding to stay, he sat down in a chair beside Mr. Jordan's desk.

Mr. Jordan, with the idea that all small boys without overcoats to be found on the street, had been given a few minutes' rest, and he said to the boy, "Where are your papers, son?"

"Sold 'em."

"You know, you must come in and report," cautioned the real estate man.

The boy assented heartily, as he rushed to the door, and he was gone. The partnership was making money.

JAPANESE TREATY
SLATED TOElements in Senate Will Oppose Immi-
gration Convention. Docu-
ment
ment

ADMINISTRATION MAKES CANVASS

Upper House Expected to Act Before
Close of Session.

COMMITTEE REPORTS FAVORABLY

Secretary Knox Explains Provisions
and Answers Questions.

WILL NOT CAUSE ANY CHANGES

Japan Will Continue to Co-Operate
with United States to Prevent
Influx of Coolie Laborers
to America.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The senate failed today to ratify the new Japanese trade and commerce treaty. It was criticized by Senator Hale on the ground that it was another "reciprocity" measure and was defended by Senator Lodge. It probably will come before the senate again tomorrow.

The new treaty is slated for approval by the senate before the expiration of the present session, unless the administration has decided itself after careful sounding of all of the elements in the senate that might be supposed to be particularly interested in this subject. Besides the senators from the Pacific coast states, those from the middle west and the east, who are members of the committee on foreign relations or have in the past exhibited a disposition to resist any measures that would admit of the enlargement of Japanese immigration, have been consulted, their by the president himself, or by Secretary Knox, or some of the responsible officials of the State Department.

The treaty was ordered favorably reported from the committee on foreign relations. Secretary of State Knox explained the provisions of the treaty and answered many questions that there is no danger of difficulty with Japan over the immigration of laborers by reason of the new treaty having omitted the provision of the convention of 1894, which recognized the right of either country to make regulations on the subject of immigration. This resolution declares that this question will be left absolutely to diplomatic arrangement between the governments of the United States and Japan.

Knox answers questions. One or two senators inquired of Secretary Knox what would happen under the new treaty if a Japanese colony in Mexico attempted to move over to the United States. Secretary Knox replied that only such Japanese as had passports could enter the United States and therefore any colony attempting to come in from Mexico would be stopped at the border by American immigration officers.

Senator Lodge was authorized to make the report favoring the ratification of the treaty. He is said to have canvassed the sentiment among Pacific coast senators and to have found that there would be no opposition to the measure. The Pacific coast senators, it is said, have been brought to see that the exclusion of undesirable aliens never has been accomplished by treaty, but by the regulations of this government.

The omission of any reference to immigration, which was made as a tribute to Japanese national honor and in consideration of Japanese feeling, is said not to have affected the situation at all. Japan, year past, according to assurances given to the Department of State by immigration officers, Japan has been co-operating with this government in reducing immigration of laborers to the United States.

Protest from California. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 22.—A resolution was introduced in the state senate today calling on President Taft to withdraw the new Japanese treaty, appealing to the United States senate to refuse its assent and instructing the California delegation to oppose ratification. Governor Johnson declined to discuss the new treaty. Chairman Wright of the federal relations committee of the senate today sent the following telegram to President Taft:

Mr. President: California is much alarmed over the newspaper report of the proposed Japanese treaty. The federal government, unless positively assured that Japan will enforce regulations restricting immigration to the United States of such a nature as to be beneficial to the United States, should insist upon a restriction clause in the new treaty. Less than this will infringe the public mind all along the Pacific coast and may lead to a condition that will be deplored by those most desirous of preserving the good will between the United States and Japan. This is the opinion of the senate committee on federal relations. Is the sentiment of the California legislature.

Suspected Bandit Arrested. GAINESVILLE, Ga., Feb. 22.—A man who answers the description of one of the five bandits who held up Southern train No. 34 near here early last Saturday morning, was arrested today. The man had \$125 worth of English gold coins. Some of the money taken from the express safe on the train is known to have been foreign.

Need of Self-Control

When You See a Man Who Has Owed You for Months Just About to Buy an Auto.
From the Chicago Evening Post.

BROWN VICTIM OF MURDER?

Council Bluffs Man Thought to Have
Been Killed and Robbed.

BODY BURNED IN HIS HOME

Fire Discovered at Midnight and
Partly Incinerated Body Found
Inside in Pool of Blood.

By Firemen.

Whether Andrew David Brown, an engine wiper, employed at the Illinois Central round house in Council Bluffs, was found burned beyond recognition by a fire that destroyed his little shack about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, long his life by suffocation or was robbed and murdered and his house fired to hide the crime is a problem that has arisen since his tragic death.

Brown lived alone in a little crude tarpaper-and-board shack near the corner of North Eighth street and Avenue M. He was last seen alive at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, after he had spent the evening in company with two friends, both men, whom he had long known, visiting the moving picture shows. His brother, R. S. Brown, who lives at 1306 North Eighth street, a block from the burned shack, saw him as he passed on his way home.

Discovered by S. E. Winn. The fire was discovered about 12:30 o'clock by S. E. Winn, a young farm hand employed on the farm of Miss Avery on Bennett avenue. Winn had been calling on a young woman on North Eighth street and was passing the shack on his way home when the flames were attracted by the bright light shining through the window and the smoke pouring from the building. He ran to the place and found only one door, located on the north side. He tried to open it and found it barred by a chain stretched across on the inside. When opened the few inches permitted by the chain the flames burst out with such fierceness that his mitten was scorched. He ran to the house where he had been calling and called the fire department.

Firemen Too Late. When the department arrived the little shack was almost entirely destroyed. No water was available on account of the great distance to the nearest fire plug. When firemen developed the possibility that Brown was in the building the firemen used their pails and chemicals and succeeded in extinguishing the fire after but little more than the floor remained. Brown's body was found by the side of his bed, where he had apparently rolled off. He was lying on his back with his arms upraised, his knees drawn up and spread wide apart. The arms had been burned off at the elbows and the legs at the knees and the flesh had all been burned from the chest, exposing the ribs. The firemen pulled out the remains of the body with pick hooks and laid it on a sheet and notified Coroner Cutler, and then continued to carry water until all of the fire was extinguished, about 2:30 o'clock.

Suspicion of Robbery. The suspicion of robbery and murder did not develop until the ruins of the shanty were examined yesterday afternoon by Joseph Martin, foreman of Wokham's brickyard, located in the vicinity, and where Brown had worked for six years before going to the railroad shops last autumn.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Annual Picnic
of Hawkeyes
in CaliforniaGreat Gathering of Former Residents
of Iowa in East Lake Park,
Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 22.—(Special.)—The Iowa association of southern California is today holding its great annual picnic at Eastlake park, with an estimated 40,000 in attendance. The large park is crowded like a county fair, and everybody is enjoying himself. The speech making is going on, but it is only the immediate circle that can hear, so great is the crowd.

Again this year the registration by counties is a great help in locating one's friends, and in addition there are several new booths, notable among which is the special booth for the veterans of the fifty-first Iowa regiment. This splendid regiment, with its brilliant record in the Philippines, where it took part in many notable engagements, has quite a number of its officers and enlisted men now living in Los Angeles and nearby towns, and today they are meeting their friends at their own particular booths.

The Iowa association proper dates back to 1900, when about 3,000 enthusiasts met at Pasadena to organize. Since then Washington's birthday has always been Iowa day, and the annual picnic has been a notable event among the city's festivities. The association has grown by leaps and bounds, and now numbers on its rolls over 10,000 members. It leads the other state societies by a wide margin, both in numbers and enthusiasm, supplementing its mid-winter picnic by an outing at the beach during the summer months.

The officers of the association this year are Hon. Stephen H. Taft, honorary president; Dr. Edward Henderson, president; P. S. Rinkel, vice president; Frank H. Nichols, treasurer, and C. H. Parsons, secretary.

Bank Clerks Hold
Notes of PackersNew York Superintendent of Banks
Makes Sensational Charge in Con-
nection with Failure.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22.—That W. J. Cummins, former director of the defunct Carnegie Trust company of New York, manipulated his interests in Nashville in order to obtain large loans from the Manhattan institution is one of the charges made in connection with the assignment company, of which Cummins was the head.

Superintendent Cheney of the New York department of banks, today filed a document in which he declares the three packers who threw the Nashville concern into bankruptcy are not some fake creditors, but bank clerks, and that notes against the packing company on which they took action were transferred to them without consideration.

Suffragists Make Concerted
Attack on Albany Assembly

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Republican legislators for years having turned a deaf ear to the pleas of women suffrage advocates, the turn in the political tide, which sent a democratic majority to Albany this year was the signal for renewed effort on the part of the organizations which actually have battled over the issue on Capitol Hill.

The Equal Franchise society, of which Mrs. Clarence Mackay is president, has arranged a "suffrage week" program with a hearing this afternoon before the senate and assembly judiciary committee as its chief feature.

The anti-suffragists, too, turned out in force and proved to be quite an aggressive in debate as their sisters who demand the ballot.

Senator Howard Bayne of Richmond, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, presided at the hearing.

Miss Harriet May Mills, president of the

State Suffrage association, marshalled the speakers for the bill, who included Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blach, Miss Minnie L. Reynolds, Mrs. Vladimir Smirnovich, Mrs. W. W. Penfield, representing the Woman Suffrage party; Miss Lenora O'Reilly; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National association, and Max Eastman, Columbia university professor, who appeared in behalf of the men's league of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who succeeded Mrs. Francis M. Scott as president of the New York State association, opposed to woman's suffrage, was in charge of the force of the opposition.

Mrs. Alice Hill, chairman of the legislative committee of the State association, opposed to woman suffrage, was chosen to sum up for the anti and Dr. Shaw for the suffragists.

Dr. Shaw will address a mass meeting in the assembly chamber tonight.

SENATORS TALK
ON STOCK YARDSLong Debate Over Ollis Measure, Dur-
ing Which Corporation is Con-
demned and Praised.

KEMP STANDS FOR REGULATION

Jansen Declares Present Conditions
Are Very Satisfactory.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE BILL IN

Finance Committee of House Reports
Increase of \$147,032.

COUNTY OPTION BILL REPORTED

Measure Will Go to Third Reading in
House Without Debate—More
Oratory on Initiative and
Referendum.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—Two contrary views of the real nature of the stock yards of South Omaha seemed to be the question in the contention before the senate today. The advocates of the Ollis bill ostensibly designed for the protection and convenience of the shipper, described the corporation as a cornucopia of more or less greedy nature which had long fattened upon the shipper and should now come forward and be "regulated." The enemies of the bill were almost as warm as the advocates for the yards in their pictures of the yards as a struggling enterprise representing the scraped and combined wealth of widows and orphans trying to make small amounts of dividend out of unselfish service to the shippers.

Jansen Opposes Bill.

Senator Jansen of Gage, who is one of the chief shippers of sheep in this state and probably in control of more sheep than any other one man in this part of the country, is against the bill. He asserted that he had never had any complaints to make and was entirely satisfied with the service rendered by the company.

Senator Ollis, who is himself a shipper of cattle and the author of the bill, remarked later in the discussion that it was probably the fact that Senator Jansen is so important a shipper that he had no complaints to make.

Senator Albert B. Platte took up the question of lobbying which was introduced into the debate yesterday by Hoesland. "If any man wants thus to shield himself from temptation he may have some reason for seeking to settle all such matters at once," said Senator Albert. "I for one would not be a lobbyist. I would not want to hear so much about it. I'd like to look at one and talk to him and see what he is like. I resent the imputation that this branch of the government is not as high above suspicion as any other."

"There are evils to be remedied by some regulation of the stock yards, but I believe that this bill is a poor remedy, and that reason I am against it. Some one might say I do not amend it. It cannot be amended satisfactorily, because it is too complex and comprehensive."

Public Service Company.

Senator Kemp in his argument for the bill sought to establish only the one point that the stock yards are a public service corporation and are for that reason subject to just the same regulatory laws as are applied to railroads and telephone companies. He declared that the attorneys of the companies have in fact defied the legislature to undertake any regulation because the yards are a private enterprise.

Ollis Supports Bill.

Senator Tibbets took an opposite view. He admitted his own lack of knowledge of conditions, but maintained that his friends have told him that there were no reasons for complaining of the service in the South Omaha yards. He said he was tired of the continual talk about corporations as if they had no rights and were the legitimate prey of legislatures.

Senator Reagan resented the remark of Kemp that the senators would try to defeat the bill because it was against the constituents. He declared that he was against the bill because it would eventually work harm to the shippers.

Pass Lincoln Charter.

In the afternoon the senate put over the discussion of the stock yards bill to another meeting and took time only to pass the Lincoln charter, which had already been discussed and recommitted to a committee. There was no opposition to it.

The committee on revenue and taxation recommended for general file H. R. No. 142, which is an amendment to the inheritance tax law to give the heir a year to pay his tax instead of only six months. No other routine business was transacted.

County Option Reported.

The house heard the report of the committee on miscellaneous subjects that the committee on the initiative and referendum had recommended for general file H. R. No. 142, which is an amendment to the inheritance tax law to give the heir a year to pay his tax instead of only six months. No other routine business was transacted.

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