



MR. BUTTER NOT OVERTAXED. Miss Tea Pott—Can Mr. Ole Margarin carry such a heavy tax? Mr. Salt Cellar—Oh yes; he's very strong.

Guns and Words for Britain SLIP THROUGH CHAMBERLAIN THE MESHES IN HIS GLORY

Most Picturesque Battle of South African War. Given the Freedom of the City of London. KITCHENER IS BAFFLED SPEAKS ON BOER WAR. Failure of the Most Extensive Plan of the War. No Possibilities to Create Trouble Must Be Left the Burghers. DE WET'S MEN AT THEIR BEST NATIONAL UNITY IS THE AIM. Searchlights, Armored Trains, Naval Guns and Muskets "Vegetate Ear of Night."

London, Feb. 13.—The detailed accounts of Lord Kitchener's combined movement to drive out the Boers from the enclosure of blockhouse lines show that the conflict was very picturesque and the most exciting incident of the whole campaign. Although apparently surrounded by an impenetrable ring of fire and steel, the Boers' dauntless bravery and dashing charges ultimately resulted in the majority escaping from the meshes of Lord Kitchener's close-drawn net. The British commander's scheme was the most extensive ever carried out during the present war. It consisted of a continuous line over fifty miles in length, Lord Kitchener, who personally directed the operations, was in close touch day and night with every detail of the movement. The Boers, though hard pressed, shrank from attempting to cross the railroad, which was patrolled throughout the night by armored trains, equipped with powerful searchlights. The train lights were supplemented by stationary searchlights and the spectacular effect as witnessed from the trains was most striking. Five Hours of Fighting. The battle at Heilbrunn raged from 9 o'clock Friday night until 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Throughout the five hours a fearful ring of fire from rifles, cannon and pompons swept along the British lines, holding in check General De Wet's Boers, who made repeated attempts to break out of the circle of troops from behind positions, behind rocks and doglegs. The Boers kept up a vigorous fusillade, hoping to find a weak spot in the line. Simultaneously the British made a general advance, but the Boers repulsed, leaving dead, wounded and prisoners in the hands of the British. The Boers realized that the operations were not merely an ordinary "drive," but a movement threatening them with total annihilation, and General Buller, who assembled his whole force and discussed the situation with the commanders, with the result that the Boers were split up into three forces. On Thursday night 500 Boers headed by Vancellers, rushed a force of the Imperial Light Horse, yelling "storm, burghers!" Above 100 Boers were killed, and the remainder, encountering a tremendous fire, were turned back. Friday night's conflict ebbed and swelled over an area of forty to fifty miles, in which the long-haired, harassed and desperate men endeavored to find outlets. The Boers at one spot got within thirty yards of the British lines, but the barbed wire balked them and forced them to retreat. Burghers Use Cattle. Aided by the electric searchlights, the British harrowed the surrounding territory with shrapnel, shells and M-xim bullets. In the Arizona company, which made a desperate effort to break through. Collecting a number of cattle, the Boers drove them down on the British lines. Bending low in their saddles, they rode among the cattle, making it impossible to distinguish them in the darkness. The British pickets opened a terrible fire and the Boers were driven up and down the line. A long line of flame ran up and down the firing line, nearly thirty miles in length, as the companies of the Boers, reports of the quick-firing guns along the entrenched line and the booming of the field guns, and the booming of the long-barrelled crackling of musketry, while Heilbrunn fort contributed to the universal din with the roar of its naval guns. This lasted some twenty minutes, when gradually the rattle died down until only the crack of single shots was heard. Then all was again quiet. The Boers' attempt to break the British circle had failed. A few of them succeeded in crossing the line and among them was General De Wet.

MR. ROBERTS' PLAN SUBMITTED TO-DAY

The Hennepin Member Outlines a Scheme for Amending the Constitution. More Moves Made Under the Dem's Schedule—Gen. Childs Addresses Senators.

Another plan for amendment of the constitution was introduced in the house this morning, and sent to join the other schemes in the hands of the judiciary committee. The plan was proposed in a bill by W. P. Roberts of Hennepin. He waxes out the cumbersome section 17 of article 9, with its elaborate regulations for the taxing of various corporations. The Roberts amendments follow, to a large extent, the plan submitted by the tax commission, but each of the four sections drawn by Mr. Roberts stands alone. He permits county option in exempting classes of property, and fixes an exemption of \$500 on personal property for each head of a household. The first section proposes a substitute for article 1, section 3, up to the words "personal property," and section 17. The second section is a substitute for the present section 2, the third for the remaining clauses of section 3, and the fourth for section 4. The four sections drawn by Mr. Roberts read as follows: Section 1—All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the taxes and shall be levied and collected under general laws for public purposes. The legislature may by general law or special act authorize municipal corporations to levy assessments for local improvements upon property fronting upon said improvements or upon the property to be benefited by such improvements, or both, with regard to cash valuation, and in such manner as the legislature may prescribe. Sec. 2—The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended. That portion of section three (3) of said article, relating to exemptions and beginning with the words "personal property" which are now in force in said section, shall read as follows: Sec. 3—Personal property to an amount not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars in any household, shall be exempt from taxation. Sec. 4—The legislature may by general law provide for the apportionment to counties of the amount of revenue to be raised therefor for state purposes, and may in any law providing for such apportionment authorize counties to select the subjects upon which revenue is to be raised therein for state purposes, and to apportion such revenue among the cities, villages and townships of the county. Petitions against the passage of the tax law were received from Two Harbors, Oatonna, Big Lake, Carver, Tyler and Grant. Charles Wanderman was added to the list of pages. On motion of Mr. Pennington, his constitutional amendment bill, H. F. 21, was recalled from the committee on taxes and tax laws and sent to judiciary. A Tilt Over Rules. Mr. O'Neill tried to get a suspension of the rules for the passage of his bill turning the proceeds of some timber sold from Itasca park into the park fund. Mr. Dunn, chairman of the committee on rules, called a halt. He said the new rule had been adopted by the house for a purpose, and the new committee created to sift bills. He wanted the house to decide whether the rule was to be enforced or not. Mr. O'Neill withdrew his motion, but Mr. Grass renewed the attack on the rule immediately, for his bill correcting a mistake in the appropriation of last winter, affecting Murray county. Mr. Dunn again protested. Mr. Jacobson said that in the case of such bills as the Grass measure, it would only save time and trouble to put them through under suspension. Purely local bills did not need to go to the committee. Under this idea the house voted to suspend the rules and passed the Grass bill. Dem. Program Explained. The bill introduced to-day is part of the program. It was recommended by Governor Lind in his message, but the suggestion was not acted upon last winter. The bill aims to get at foreign corporations the same as we now propose to tax domestic corporations. It is claimed that the Somerville law gives these corporations immunity from taxation after the payment of their license fee. If so, the law is a bad one and should be repealed. The three bills I have introduced are agreeable to all the democratic members of the house, I believe. How they stand in the senate I am not entirely informed. We had a meeting, attended by most of the democratic members, who agreed to support these bills. Governor Lind was consulted with in reference to them. These bills are introduced in good faith as a practical way of settling the problem of taxation as far as we can at present. We do not, however, give away our rights to take a hand in framing the proposed tax code into a better bill. We will vote on the amendments with the idea of making the bill as good as we can. We have no intention of killing the bill by amending it, or by defeating amendments to it. VARIED INTERESTS HEARD Gen. Childs the Chief Speaker Before House Members. The house committee on taxation resumed its sittings at 10:30 this morning.

OUT OF DANGER VIENNA VISION EXPRESSMERGER

Glorious News From Bedside of the President's Son. Talk of All Europeans but Russians Being Driven Out of China. The Four Big Companies May Be Under Presidency of Hariman. Croton, Mass., Feb. 13.—Young Theodore Roosevelt passed a good night and this morning his condition was such that it was announced that the president would leave for Washington this afternoon. The crisis of the disease in the right lung has been passed successfully, the left lung has cleared to the satisfaction of the doctors, and the boy is now considered out of danger. Secretary Cortelou gave out the information with the additional statement that the lad had passed one of the quietest nights since he was taken ill, and that under the careful nursing which he will have, recovery, while it probably would be slow, was considered practically sure. President Roosevelt went earlier than usual to visit his son and to bring his wife to breakfast. For the first time since his arrival, the president talked with the newspaper men. He was very cordial and spoke with delight of the favorable condition of his boy. Vienna, Feb. 13.—The Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance is the feature in today's Austrian newspapers and Russia's probable action is widely discussed. The consensus of those who are generally in touch with Russian views is that the militant Muscovites will endeavor to revenge themselves by stirring up disorders in Afghanistan, while the Russian government will lie low, awaiting the moment when Japan, having organized the military forces of China, will join hands with the latter and drive out all Europeans with the exception of the Russians, who, by that time, will occupy an impregnable position in Manchuria. Some of the papers affect to see in the publication of the treaty at the time when Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia is starting for the United States, "Great Britain's reply to Germany's rapprochement with the United States."

SENSELESS KICK Faction at Nebraska "U" Does Not Want Washington for Orator.

Special to The Journal. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 13.—A faction of the senior class at the Nebraska university violently opposes the selection of Booker T. Washington for commencement orator next June. The matter will furnish the subject for a heated class meeting tomorrow. Southern students with acute race prejudices, are the most active of the opposition. Several students even declare they will not attend the commencement exercises. The selection has already been formally made by Chancellor Andrews and Mr. Washington has accepted. Previous to the invitation to Mr. Washington, Senator Beveridge, Grover Cleveland, Chief Justice Fuller and a few others were communicated with, but could not come.

BULLET IN HIS BACK Clyde Patterson Returns to Face Miss Seidler's Revolver.

Special to The Journal. Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 13.—Clyde Patterson, the young man of Wheeler, S. D., who was shot in the courtroom there by Miss Amanda Seidler, after he had been acquitted of the charge of seduction preferred by her, has been dismissed from the St. Joseph's hospital here after treatment a fortnight, and has returned to his home carrying a bullet in his back. In spite of the fact that Miss Seidler cried, after she had shot him, "I'll kill him yet," Wheeler says he is not afraid to return.

HEAD SPLIT OPEN Frank Ricker of Waterloo May Survive a Terrible Injury.

Special to The Journal. Waterloo, Iowa, Feb. 13.—Frank Ricker lies at the Emergency hospital with his head split from his nose to the base of the brain at the back. While handling a pulley used for hoisting stone he released the crank before the stone had reached its destination and the handle of the crank struck him a terrible blow in the head. The skull pressed on the brain, but after an operation he regained consciousness. He may recover.

WORKMEN BURY A BROTHER.

Special to The Journal. Anoka, Minn., Feb. 13.—The funeral of Clarence Mitchell, a former Anoka boy, was held to-day from the Workmen hall and was largely attended. Mitchell was killed at Wabpeton the first of the week while putting up a large cable sliding upon him and throwing him into the water, resulting in internal injuries, of which he soon died.—Dr. A. W. Oldigas, who, with his wife, is spending the winter in Florida, is reported as being seriously ill with malarial fever.

DEATH OF A JURIST Judge Dickinson Passes Away at Duluth After a Long Illness.

Special to The Journal. Duluth, Minn., Feb. 13.—Judge Daniel A. Dickinson died yesterday after an illness that had confined him to bed about four months. At his bedside were his wife, his daughter, Mrs. A. W. Speyers and Miss Anne Dickinson, and his son, Ashley. Judge Dickinson had been a resident of Duluth since 1894, at which time he left the supreme bench of the state of Minnesota and entered into a law partnership with W. W. Billson and Chester A. Congdon, of this city.

SNOW IN NORTH DAKOTA Winter's First Heavy Fall Experienced at Minnewaukan.

Special to The Journal. Minnewaukan, N. D., Feb. 13.—The first heavy snow of the winter is now falling.

LETTER-SWAMPED Endless Chain Scheme in Aid of McKinley Monument.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 13.—An endless chain letter scheme started by some person unknown to the officials of the McKinley National Memorial association, is giving serious work to the clerks of the association both at Cleveland and Canton, Ohio. Already \$1,000 has been received through the chain letters, each of which contains ten cents. These letters are being sent to Judge Wm. R. Day, at Canton, and the association fears there has been found it impossible to handle the volume of mail. As a result the letters are shipped unopened from Canton to Myron T. Herrick, the national treasurer. The last shipment contained 3,000 letters. All contributions should be sent directly to Myron T. Herrick, the treasurer at Cleveland. The chain scheme is supposed to have started at Fort Wayne, Ind. It now covers every section of the country and the mail is daily and rapidly increasing.

FOR DYNAMITING Man Arrested in Idaho to Be Tried in Chicago.

Special to The Journal. Chicago, Feb. 13.—George McFarland, who was arrested at Boise, Idaho, was brought back to Chicago to face trial for an attempt made over a year ago to destroy a stone yard with dynamite.

BIG "CANBY" IS MISSING RANCHMAN IN ARIZONA COMPANY Show at Sioux City Went Ahead Without Him—His Mind May Be Affected.

Special to The Journal. Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 13.—J. W. Cope, the big man, who plays Canby, the ranchman, in the Arizona company, here last night, failed to show up at 8 o'clock. The curtain stayed down half an hour for him, but he did not come. He had been last seen at 6 o'clock at the Garretson, Manager McKeever, of the company, and A. B. Beall of the opera-house made a search for him, but failed to find him. The police were notified, but as yet no trace has been discovered. The entire company was shaken up, but managed to get through the performance with "subs." The company went to Omaha at 12:30 to-day without Mr. Cope. The mystery of the disappearance of Cope has only deepened. Chief of Police Nelson says his men have searched every joint and hotel in the city to no purpose. Cope had \$500 in certificates on a New York bank and \$100 in cash. He had just left his wife when he last was seen sitting in the Mondamin hotel lobby. If he left the city there is no trace of it and no one can understand why, as his relations with the company had been most amicable. It may Be Unbalanced. It has just been learned that C. W. Cope, the ranchman in the Arizona company, who left his troupe so mysteriously last night, bought a ticket to Chicago. The other members of the company believe his mind was temporarily unbalanced, as he had been acting strangely.

REVERSED Sioux City Waterworks Case Decided by Iowa Supreme Court.

Special to The Journal. Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 13.—The supreme court handed down a decision to-day in the noted Sioux City waterworks case, entitled State ex rel White vs. Barker. The laws of the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth general assemblies relative to control of municipal waterworks were declared unconstitutional. Sioux City has owned and operated its waterworks since 1885. In order to get it out of the hands of the city council, a law was secured for a waterworks commission of three, to be named by judges of the district court. This law was upheld the constitutionality of the law, but the supreme court reversed this and the waterworks will go back to the control of the city.

MRS. BARRETT DEAD Resident of Stillwater Since 1868—Minneapolis Relative.

Special to The Journal. Stillwater, Minn., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Patrick Barrett, who had been at the point of death for several days past, passed away this morning at the age of 74 years. She had lived in Stillwater since 1868. She left a family of five daughters and three sons—Mrs. Alexander Simpson of Minneapolis, J. D. Barrett of Minneapolis, Edward B. Duluth, Thomas of Duluth, Mrs. John McIlroe, Mrs. Michael Stack and Mrs. McKimmon, all of Stillwater. The funeral will be held on Saturday forenoon.

KILLED A WOMAN John McCormick Convicted of Murder at Nebraska City.

Nebraska City, Neb., Feb. 13.—For the killing of Mrs. Lislis on the evening of Nov. 5, a jury to-day found John McCormick guilty of murder in the second degree. Evidence was presented to show that McCormick called at Mrs. Lislis's home, and calling her to the door, shot her dead, and that the act was prompted by jealousy. After the shooting McCormick attempted to commit suicide, but failed.

SPEAK UP, MR. PAYNE Senator Calls for Information on the Rural Free Delivery Service.

Washington, Feb. 13.—A resolution offered by Mr. Gallinger was adopted by the senate directing the postmaster-general to send to the senate a list of the persons employed in the division of rural free delivery at the time it was included in the classified service, whence they were appointed and whether they were subjected to an examination before they were placed in the classified service.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE A BRIEF HEARING WAS GIVEN THE LIVE STOCK AND THE BUILDING AND LOAN INTERESTS. The remainder of the morning was taken by General Childs. Live stock interests were represented by J. J. Furlong, of Austin, president of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association, and Dr. J. C. Currier, of St. Paul, a director of the State Agricultural society. They made a plea for the stock breeding, which is just beginning to prosper in Minnesota. They urged that the taxation of imported stock at its full value would discourage the industry, which in most countries is especially encouraged by the government. H. and L. Interests Presented. Judge F. C. Harvey of Minneapolis appeared on behalf of the building and loan associations. He protested against the requirements for listing the assets of such companies, as asked that an amendment be attached explicitly stating what shall be "bills payable," which are deducted from the gross assets. He believed that the failure to do this had been an oversight. Childs Speaks for the Bill. H. W. Childs, of the tax commission, then read a carefully prepared defense of the commission's report, particularly relating to the constitutional amendments. In beginning he explained that the proposition for getting at the franchisees of public service corporations only established a basis for assessment, and did not require this basis in levying the tax. The attitude of the commission with respect to constitutional amendments is not clearly understood. We had first to draw a code in accordance with the present constitution, and to recommend a system of taxation, with constitutional amendments to carry it into effect. The commission did not undertake to outline a policy that would be generally accepted. It takes time to popularize the most meritorious policies. Taxation is not a new subject. There are many systems that have not been debated up and down, tried and cast aside, in the world's history. It is presupposed that the present system is unjust, or so would not be an attempt to change. Certain interests have escaped paying their share. They are opposed to a change unless those who want it are divided over remedy. The commission faced the question boldly, and took a stand for the taxation of incomes and the exemption of credits. Chances for Amendments Slim. Personally, I am not hopeful for a change in our constitution. The prospects are not inviting. I believe that the people are not against it, and the prospect is slight that any amendment can receive a majority of the entire vote at the next election, or for several years to come. It is true that at the time of election there will be the same unanimity of sentiment regarding the taxation of incomes as seems to prevail now. The conditions are not changed. No. What was true in 1901 is true now. You voted then for a change. The necessity is as great now as then. Why is it that the cry is raised for a change? We believe in change in the taxation of credits, when the people demand it, and make it possible. In our report we stated that in our belief the system proposed was a great improvement over the present. No candid comment can charge us with repudiating the law. Minnesota has the same opportunity she has always had so far as the public sentiment. Had I the power I would convene in this chamber a constitutional convention within six months. That is impossible. If the legislature called an extra session this winter should declare itself unable to handle this question, might not the regular session of next year, with its multitude of other bills, be a great improvement? The problem should not be laid aside. General Childs then took up the constitutional amendments in detail, defending the county option principle, and the system of leaving exemptions to the legislature. "If it is not deemed wise," he said, "to leave the question so open, but to specify in the amendments the conditions under which they shall be exempted you may add them by amending the sections we have proposed, and we will submit to your judgment." New House Bills. H. F. 23, Roberts—Proposing amendments to article 9 of the constitution. Judiciary. H. F. 24, Schwarz—Amending the act of 1901, providing for the appropriation of \$200 to aid in building a wagon road in the town of Fairmont, Dodge county. Passed under suspension of the rules. H. F. 25, Dobbins—Legalizing certain sheriff's certificates of sale. Referred to committee on reception of bills. H. F. 26, Grass—Amending the bridge appropriation bill of 1901, to cure an error in Murray county. Passed under suspension of the rules. H. F. 27, Dobbins—Legalizing certain sheriff's certificates of sale. Referred to committee on reception of bills. H. F. 28, Pennington—Providing for the taxation of foreign corporations doing business in Minnesota. Taxes and tax laws. H. F. 29, Alford—Legalizing the changing of names of corporations in certain cases. Referred to committee on reception of bills. BALDWIN'S BILL APPEARS First Evidence of Democratic Program in the Senate. The "democratic program" was again in evidence in the senate this morning. Four bills were introduced, the first being presented by Senator Baldwin of Duluth, to whom has been entrusted the task of engineering democratic plans in the upper house. It was referred without comment to the committee on taxes. The bill provides for the taxation of