

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WAR NEWS.

British laborers at a mass meeting in Bristol, decided by an overwhelming majority to support the government to the full in the prosecution of the war.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt reports that one of the bombs dropped by the German air squadron when it raided Dover England recently killed thirty-nine persons, including one officer and twenty-four soldiers.

The anti-war movement has gained great impetus in Italy in the last few days as the result of the crushing of Montenegro and the apparent defeat of Italian aspirations in the Adriatic, according to travelers arriving in Switzerland.

The representatives of the Montenegrin government, according to a Vienna dispatch, at last have signed articles regarding the disarmament of the Montenegrin army, and the Montenegrins everywhere are laying down their arms.

The extent of the devastation done by the Russian invasion of East Prussia is shown by the fact that no less than 84,000 dwelling houses must be rebuilt, of which 3,000 are in cities, and 150,000 houses must be equipped with furniture.

Turkish headquarters reports the British forces in Mesopotamia suffered a somewhat severe reverse in their endeavor to reach the besieged town of Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris river. The report declares the British left on the field about 3,000 dead.

Hereafter French warships will assist British vessels in blockade duties in both the English channel and the North sea participating in the examination of the mail and cargo. Joint Anglo-French replies will be made to any protests on the subject.

Four hundred and seventy thousand square kilometers of enemy territory have been conquered and 40,000 machine guns, 10,000 cannon and nearly 3,000,000 prisoners have been captured by German and Austrian troops during the war, according to a statement issued at Vienna.

Thousands of German and Austrian prisoners of war in Russian concentration camps in Siberia were described "as starving and dying from exposure in the bitter cold of the Siberian winter," by F. W. Wakefield, a San Francisco business man, who has just arrived from the orient.

Returns from the vote being taken among the 400,000 employees of the 528 railroads in the United States, which will be complete March 1, indicate that more than 90 per cent of the men will demand an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime, according to executive officers of the unions at Chicago.

GENERAL.

No more bonuses are to be paid for conventions, it was decided by the bureau of managers of twenty-four big cities at Louisville, Ky., a short time ago.

Representatives of the National Swine Growers' association and affiliated bodies met at Chicago recently and decided to hold hereafter a national exhibit of record swine each year. It was decided the first exhibition should be held in Omaha next October.

Striking copper miners of the Arizona Metcalf district voted to accept the proposition of the managers of the three operating companies and return to work. This practically ends the strike of several thousand miners which began September 11, 1915.

Irving and Herbert Uplik, recently indicted in Chicago for conspiracy to murder their father, mother and sister, were released on bonds of \$30,000 each. Furman D. Uplik, the father, who was surety on the bond, has asked that the indictments be quashed as he does not care to prosecute his sons.

Five trainmen were killed and several others were more or less seriously injured in a head-on collision between a Burlington passenger and an extra freight train, nineteen miles west of Holdrege, Neb.

Announcement is made that the Burlington route intends enlarging its shops at West Burlington, Ia., to twice their present size by addition of new erecting and machine shops at a cost of a million dollars. The new shops mean that about 600 more employees will be placed at work.

Three American artillerymen and one cavalryman were drowned when three United States army lieutenants, and fourteen privates invaded Mexico, opposite Progresso, Tex., in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue two privates who were captured by armed Mexicans.

Walter Bell, a detective during the recent coal miners' strike, was found not guilty by a jury at Trinidad, Colo., of the murder of Gerald Lippitt, an organizer for the United Mine Workers of America.

Bank drafts with an estimated value of \$70,000 and a small amount of money were in a mail pouch stolen and rifled at Newton, Ia., after the outboard mail left the postoffice.

The average pay of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States is \$1,200 a year, according to Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts.

Carranza officials have adopted stern measures to end bandit operations in Mexico. Death has been made the penalty for theft. Eight men, it is said, have been executed within the last two weeks, one for stealing a pig.

Four boy bandits held up the cashier and thirty other persons, including Jake Stahl, former baseball star, in the Washington Park National bank in Chicago, and escaped with between \$12,000 and \$13,000. Stahl is vice president of the bank.

More than thirty persons were injured, five seriously, when a carload of black powder exploded in the yards of the Norfolk & Western railroad at Bluefield, W. Va., and before the flames could be controlled several cars loaded with merchandise had been destroyed.

Plans for the military training camps at Plattsburg, N. Y., and Fort Ouelthorpe, Ga., next summer were announced at New York by the Department of the East. According to those in charge arrangements already have been made to accommodate a minimum attendance of 10,000.

SPORTING.

Tad Jones, former Yale quarterback and member of the All-American football team, has been decided upon as head coach of the Yale eleven.

R. J. Lattimore, for two seasons captain and second baseman of the Topeka Western league baseball club, has been appointed manager for the 1916 season.

Forty thousand dollars was spent by the New York American league baseball club to strengthen its playing force by the purchase of the Federal league stars, Magee, Cullop and Gedeon, according to B. B. Johnson, president of the league.

Joe Stecher of Dodge, Neb., won in straight falls from Mort Henderson of Altoona, Pa., who has been wrestling in the east as the "masked marvel," in their match in New York. Stecher won the first fall in 9 minutes and 50 seconds, the second in 5 minutes 51 seconds.

Information has reached Dr. R. G. Clapp, secretary of the Nebraska Athletic board, from the registrar of Nebraska Wesleyan university, indicating that Chamberlain, the Nebraska star football player, will be ineligible to participate in university athletics after this year.

The contest board of the American Automobile association has given its sanction to the holding of the first annual western inter-club non-professional automobile race to be held in Chicago next May. Only non-professional drivers and mechanics will be allowed to compete.

WASHINGTON.

The Shackelford good roads bill, carrying an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to aid the states in improving their post roads, was passed by the house recently, 281 to 81. Three members voted "present."

The United States navy would be at the bottom of the sea in less than sixty days, perhaps sooner, if this country were attacked by a first-class power, General Leonard Wood told the house committee on military affairs.

The first step in the progress of the national prohibition movement in this congress was taken when the senate judiciary subcommittee decided to recommend to the full committee Senator Sheppard's federal constitutional amendment.

Senator Clarke of Arkansas, author of the Philippine bill amendment for the independence of the islands in from two to four years, asserted his willingness to have Japanese ultimately take over the control of the islands.

A wireless detective that will tell where radio messages come from has been invented and developed by Frederick Kolster, an experimenter in the government bureau of standards. In tests messages were received from all parts of the United States and from Germany.

Senator William J. Stone of Missouri has introduced a bill in congress authorizing the payment of \$41,220 to Greece, Austria-Hungary and Turkey for injuries suffered by their subjects during the South Omaha riot of February 21, 1909.

In a decision of wide effect to water power development throughout the United States the supreme court held that states possess the power to enact laws authorizing condemnation of power sites and water rights, by right of eminent domain.

Appropriations of \$2,000,000 for emergency work on the Alaskan railroad, and \$300,000 for checking ravages of the citrus canker were approved by the house.

Unqualified non-partisan support of military preparedness was urged by Minority Leader Mann in a ringing speech on the floor of the house. Representative Mann based his plea on the ground that it behooves the United States to prepare for any eventualities that may come as a result of the European war.

BIG DAM GIVES WAY

STRUCTURE NEAR SAN DIEGO UNABLE TO STAND STRAIN.

SCORES OF PEOPLE PERISH

Well of Water Thirty Feet High Carries Inhabitants of Otay Valley and Their Homes With It.

San Diego, Cal.—At least fifty persons lost their lives when the lower dam of the San Diego water system in the Otay valley, south of here, broke under the heavy pressure of the flood waters. A wall of water thirty feet high was released.

Sweeping down the valley, the great flood of water carried people, live stock and valuable farm property to destruction. Houses on twenty-five ranches were swept away.

The breaking of the dam released 11,000,000 gallons of water, which rushed down through the thickly populated and narrow Otay valley.

The property loss will amount to at least \$1,000,000. Because of the fact that they were isolated by the breaking of the dam, which shut off all means of reaching other communities, hundreds of families were left without food.

The heavy rains of the last few weeks filled the lower Otay dam, for the first time in its history.

Unable longer to withstand the terrific weight of the water, the dam gave way.

Warnings of the impending break had been given to the people of the valley, but few heeded them.

The lower Otay valley dam was one of three dams that formed part of the system of the Southern California Mountain Water company, which provides San Diego with water, and formed the bulkhead for one of the largest reservoirs in the state.

It was started in 1887 and completed in 1897. It was a structure of the rock-filled type, with steel core, and the reservoir had an actual capacity of 11,500,000 gallons.

The elevation of the top of the dam was 475 feet and the outlet had an elevation of 400 feet. The top of the dam was 124 feet above the bed of the river.

The reservoir, when filled, covered an area of 1,600 acres. The area of the adjacent watershed was about eighty square miles.

According to a report made in 1914 the dam was valued at \$415,730 and the reservoir at \$1,165,438.

The population of the entire Otay valley probably totals several thousand persons. The upper valley is about a quarter of a mile wide, while the lower valley broadens out where it reaches down to the ocean. The Otay valley is south of San Diego, near the Mexican border.

Brandeis Succeeds Lamar. Washington.—Louis D. Brandeis of Boston was nominated by President Wilson for the place on the supreme court bench made vacant by the death of Associate Justice Lamar.

Mr. Brandeis had not been mentioned among the long list of eligibles which President Wilson considered, or among an equally long list of aspirants, who presented endorsements, and his nomination was unconcealed surprise in official circles.

Although celebrated as a lawyer, Mr. Brandeis has been devoting practically all his time of late to the Zionist movement in this country, which has for its object the repatriation of the Jews to a nation of their own in Palestine and to various movements for social betterment. If confirmed, he would be the first Jew to sit on the supreme court bench.

Laborers Contribute Liberally. Danbury, Conn.—National officers of the United Hatters of North America estimated that the contributions made January 27th for the relief of the defendants in the Danbury hat makers' case would be at least \$350,000 and might reach \$450,000, according to word received here from the hat makers' headquarters in New York.

It was stated that reports received from the largest cities in the country indicated that the response to the appeal of the American Federation of Labor for funds to meet the \$252,000 damages and costs awarded D. E. Loeve & Co., plaintiffs in the case, would be sufficient to protect the defendants from losing a dollar of their personal property.

McCall to Address Nebraskans. Boston.—Governor McCall has announced his acceptance of an invitation to deliver the commencement address at the University of Nebraska next June.

Not Sure About 17-Inch Guns. London.—A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, stated in the house of commons that the British government had no evidence that Germany possessed seventeen-inch guns, but that it was not impossible. He said all British dock yards were at work.

Protest Conscripted. Bristol.—A resolution protesting in the name of the nation labor party against adoption of conscription in any form was passed by the labor congress by a card vote.

First Seaplane is Ready. Marblehead, Mass.—The first war seaplane purchased by the United States navy, claimed by the builders to be the fastest yet constructed for aero marine service has been completed and shipped to the trial ground at Pensacola, Fla.

Year's Work Before Court. Berlin.—Reports from Dutch sources say that the number of undecided cases now before the British prize courts is so great that it has two years work ahead at the present time.

Diese Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatz des europäischen Völkerrieges.

Starke Verhältnis der gegnerischen Heere.

Das Kräfteverhältnis der verschiedenen sich gegenüberliegenden Heere spielt, wie der bisherige Verlauf dieses Krieges und besonders der Kampf der Zentralmächte gegen Rußland gezeigt hat, zwar nicht eine alles übertragende Rolle, doch ist er für die Dauer des Krieges und seine fernere Entwicklung von der größten Bedeutung. Die militärische Stärke Englands, die von der Alliierten-Presse nach dem Zusammenbruch der russischen Millionenheere immer wieder als der ausschlaggebende Faktor im Kriege herbeizitiert wurde und der als folger auch heute noch in dieser Presse eine Rolle spielt, ist infolge des Beschlages der freiwilligen Rekrutierung bekannt geworden. England ist auf diese Weise das einzige Land unter den Kriegführenden, dessen jegige und zukünftige militärische Stärke mit einer gewissen Genauigkeit berechnet werden kann, das aus Berechnungsbasis die Bevölkerungsstärke Englands schon längst bekannt war und die Rekrutur der Rekrutierung schon bekannt geworden sind. Eine nähere Betrachtung und Zusammenstellung der in den Zeitungsberichten mit oder ohne Absicht verwirrend wirkenden ungenauen Angaben von Zahlen, dürfte deshalb von Interesse sein, weil in der Zukunft viel von der militärischen Machtstellung Englands abhängen dürfte.

Vor einigen Wochen erklärte Premierminister Asquith befänglich im Hause der Gemeinen, daß die Gesamtstärke der britischen Armee sich zu dieser Zeit auf 2,600,000 Mann beläuft, von denen sich 1,250,000 an der Front befinden und 1,350,000 ausgebildet wurden. Als Lord Derby am 15. Oktober vorigen Jahres den Anfang mit seinen Rekrutierungsmethoden machte, befanden sich in England 2,179,321 Jungmänner und 2,832,210 verheiratete Männer, die Bevölkerung Englands im wehrfähigen Alter, eine Gesamtzahl von 5,011,441 Männer oder 10,7 Prozent der Gesamtbevölkerung.

Nach Abzug der verheirateten Männer, die unter dem neuen Wehrpflichtgesetz befänglich nicht wehrpflichtig sind, und nach Abzug derer, die aus fernliegenden Gründen keine Waffen tragen können verbleiben noch 2,400,931 Männer, die für den Militärdienst in Betracht kämen. Unter diesen befinden sich aber 761,875 Männer, die zwar von der Regierung verpflichtet worden sind, aber nicht für den militärischen Dienst an der Front sondern für Dienst im Inland, wie z. B. in Munitionsfabriken und auf den Eisenbahnen, jedoch eine Gesamtsumme von 1,639,056 Männer für den Frontdienst übrig bleiben.

Von diesen haben sich aber schon 225,431 Männer in der Reihen der Armee engagieren lassen, jedoch für die zukünftige Armee nur noch 1,424,600 Mann in Betracht kommen. Es ergibt sich also folgendes Resultat für den augenblicklichen Stand der Dinge, der auch in diesem Jahre nicht verändert werden dürfte:

Tatsächliche Armee 1,250,000 Mann, in militärischer Ausbildung und bildeicht in sechs Monaten zum Frontdienst fertig, 1,350,000 Mann, feldbilidungsfähig in einem Jahre 225,000 Mann, feldbilidungsfähig in frühestens 14 Monaten 1,424,060. Dazu kommen noch 1,745,000 junge Leute, die sich bisher gedrückt haben und unter dem neuen Programm herangezogen werden können. Zieht man den monatlichen Verlust an Soldaten ab, so ergibt sich, daß England in den nächsten 12 Monaten im günstigsten Falle mit einer ausgebildeten Armee von 1,500,000 rechnen kann.

Diese Zahlen sind nicht die Summen von drei oder vier Millionen englischen Soldaten, mit denen die Presse dem Publikum in den letzten Monaten aufgewartet haben, und in Anbetracht der großen Anforderungen, die in den nächsten Monaten in militärischer Hinsicht an England unweifelhaft auf allen möglichen Kriegsschauplätzen gestellt werden, ist es nicht erichtlich, wie England seine Front in Frankreich verstärken will oder kann, nennigstens nicht im kommenden Jahre. Die ganze militärische Last fielen also, wie bisher, auf das schon stark geschwächte französische Heer. Die Folgen dürfen sich bei einer ernstlichen deutschen Offensive im Westen in diesem Jahre, vielleicht im Frühling, zeigen.

„Die Vereinigten Staaten müßten deshalb rüsten, damit sie Kanada und England helfen könnten, wenn der Krieg für sie eine unglückliche Wendung nehmen sollte“, erklärt der ehemalige Reichsjahrer Choate öffentlich. So, so! Das wollen wir uns merken. Bisher hat es immer geheißen, wir müßten rüsten, um einen feindlichen Angriff abwehren zu können. Aber Kinder undarren sagen bekanntlich bisweilen die Wahrheit.

So wird's gemacht!

Die proenglischen Zeitungen bringen von Zeit zu Zeit Aufzählungen, die mit deutschen Kriegsgenossen Namen unterzeichnen und antideutsche Äußerungen und Verleumdungen enthalten. Die meisten von diesen Aufzählungen sind gefälscht und sie sollen natürlich den Eindruck erwecken, als ob es zahlreichere Deutschamerikaner gebe, die den Alliierten den Sieg wünschen. Die Aufzählungen aber, die echt sind, stammen fast ausnahmslos von jeh dunklen Ehrenmännern, die in Deutschland mit dem Geleze in Konflikt geraten sind oder sonst unangenehme Erfahrungen gemacht haben und die sich nun rächen, indem sie ihr altes Vaterland mit Schmutz besudeln. Eine etwas andere Bewandnis hatte es mit einer Aufzählung, die kürzlich in dem radikalen deutschfeindlichen Chicago'er „Derald“ erschien. Sie war von Milwaukee datiert und Karl Schmitt unterschrieben. Der Inhalt war eine einzige Lüge. Die „Milwaukee Germania“ unterzog sich der Mühe, eine Untersuchung einzuleiten, und diese ergab das folgende interessante Resultat: In dem Adreßbuch von Milwaukee kommt der Name Karl Schmitt überhaupt nicht vor. Dagegen gibt es einen Carl D. Schmitt und einen Charles C. Schmitt. Der erstere ist Buchhalter in einer beliebigen Fabrik, der letztere Zimmermann. Keiner von beiden ist der Urheber der erwähnten Aufzählung. Der Zimmermann Charles C. Schmitt war allerdings nicht zu Hause, als ein Vertreter des Blattes bei ihm vorstach, aber dafür erklärte seine Schwester, ihr Bruder sei in Ausland geboren und daher ein so warmer Freund Deutschlands, daß die Aufzählung selbstverständlich nicht von ihm stammen könne. Es bleiben also nur zwei Möglichkeiten. Entweder ist die Aufzählung in der Redaktion des „Derald“ entstanden oder aber — das halten wir in diesem Falle für wahrscheinlicher — der Verfasser ist ein Parteigänger der Alliierten, der sein Geschrei von Milwaukee datiert und einen deutschen Namen darunter gesetzt hat, um die Leser des Blattes glauben zu machen, daß es selbst in der deutschen Stadt des Landes nicht an Deutschen fehle, die ganz offen für die Feinde Deutschlands Partei ergreifen. Die pro-englischen Zeitungen in New York und sonstwo veröffentlichten fast jeden Tag ähnliche Aufzählungen. Und man darf ziemlich sicher sein, daß auch von ihnen die überwiegende Mehrzahl gefälscht ist.

Japan warnt vor amerikanischen Handelsstätigkeit.

„Tokio. Der „Nogei Shimbun“, das Blatt des japanischen Verkehrsministers, warnt seine Leser, daß die Amerikaner in der nächsten Zukunft in China rege Handelsstätigkeit entwickeln werden, indem die Vereinigten Staaten sich die Gelegenheit des großen Krieges zu nütze machen. Amerikaner seien bereit, neue Handelsunternehmen zu gründen und neue Handelsverbindungen anzuknüpfen, sei es allein, sei es in Verbindung mit Chinesen. Besonders wird auf die Chinesisch-Amerikanische Bank, auf eine Chinesisch-Amerikanische Zampfer Gesellschaft und auf ein Chinesisch-Amerikanisches Handelsmuseum hingewiesen. Die Zeitung weist auf den enormen Reichtum der Vereinigten Staaten hin und meint, daß es keinem Zweifel unterliegen kann, daß die Vereinigten Staaten im Handel in China die erste Stelle einnehmen werden. Dabei sei China seit geraumer Zeit der Hauptmarkt für japanische Produkte gewesen und die ganze Handelspolitik Japans hänge von den Beziehungen zu China ab. Der Artikel schließt mit einer Mahnung, den Blick von inneren Streitigkeiten im Mikadoreich abzuwenden und auf die großen Gelegenheiten in China zu richten, was in der Zeit unerschöpfliche Hilfsquellen für den Handel und die Industrie aufreize.

Warnung vor Russenfliegen.

London. Die hiesigen Militärverordnungen warnen offen das Publikum davon zu viel von einer russischen Kampagne in dieser Jahreszeit zu erwarten.

Die amtlichen Berichte werfen nicht viel Licht auf die Lage in Ostgalizien und Bessarabien. Wien meldet, daß die R. u. K. Truppen zahlreiche russische Angriffe zurückgeworfen haben, und Petrograd nimmt seinen Erfolg mehr für die Russen in Anspruch.

Kängs der Front am Styr machen die Verbündeten ansehnliche heftige Gegenangriffe, um Stellungen zurückzugewinnen. Das dortige Terrain eignet sich vorzüglich zu Defensiv-Bredens, und Paris will wissen, daß die Verbündeten Feldmarschall v. Wadenstein vom Balkan zurückgerufen haben, um die Situation zu bessern.

England, das Patete Befehlsgewalt und Grietze flicht, kann nicht fagen: „Ich habe mich nie mit Kleinigkeiten abgegeben.“

GOSSIP FROM STATE HOUSE

It is asserted by those in charge that the 1916 state fair will exceed in extent and splendor anything yet attempted by the board.

Live stock shipments in the state for the railroad year ending June 30, last, amounted to 65,284 cars, being nearly 7,000 more than the year previous.

Attorney General Reed has filed application with the supreme court for an injunction to prevent the railroads of the state reverting to the three cent passenger rates.

Nebraska is some agricultural state according to the Department of Agriculture's final figures on the 1915 yield. This state is credited with 213,000,000 bushels of corn, 72,000,000 of wheat and 198,000,000 of oats.

State Auditor William H. Smith has just issued a report of the expenses of the state government for the last quarter of 1915, showing a total of \$1,107,220.68, the total of the previous quarter being \$1,124,932.94.

Charles A. Randall, of Newman Grove has accepted the republican primary nomination for state railroad commissioner, tendered him a few days ago in a voters' petition sent from that place to the secretary of state.

The first section of the annual report of the state railway commission, filed with the governor, shows that during the year 1915, fifty-nine licenses were issued to public warehouse firms. The report indicates there will be an increase this year. The commission believes the law is a good one and has proved very beneficial to farmers who do not wish to sell on current market, but prefer to hold for better prices. However, the commission thinks that a state inspection should be required.

A reduction from \$1.26 to 80 cents per ton in the shipping rate on ice from Wymore to Omaha and South Omaha has been ordered by the state railway commission on the complaint of M. L. Rawlings, an ice dealer at Wymore, against the Burlington railroad. Rawlings claimed that he was the victim of discrimination and showed that ice is shipped from Sioux City and Laketon to Omaha, a greater distance than from Wymore, at the 80-cent rate.

An enormous decrease in the amount of farm mortgages filed in Nebraska during 1915 is shown by the summary made up in the state labor commissioner's office, as compared with past years. The total number filed is given as 14,122 and the total amount \$7,074,148, in sixty counties. In 1914, eighty-four counties reported 19,470 mortgages filed, amounting to \$85,886,738.

On the other hand, the reported amount of farm mortgages for 1915, as totaled from sixty-three counties, amounted to \$1,471 in number and \$12,299,624 in amount. The year previous, eighty-four counties were heard from, with an aggregate of 15,832 representing a valuation of \$7,928,911.

The Tuesday forenoon meeting of the Nebraska State Historical society at Lincoln was devoted to plans for Nebraska's semi-centennial, which is to take place next year. An effort is being made to establish local historical societies in every county in order to gather together material and data necessary for a proper celebration and also in order that from this time on everything of this nature may be saved. The passing now of old settlers and with them so much that is valuable of the state's history has brought about a realization of the necessity of societies of this kind. Some of the counties have had such organizations for many years.

March 4 to 11 is to be Baby Week in Nebraska and all over the United States. Sponsored by the children's bureau of the United States department of labor and assisted by thousands of members of women's clubs all over the country, an effort will be made to bring about a better understanding concerning children's problems. Although conditions in Nebraska are not so acute as in other sections of the United States, Nebraska women are expecting to take a keen interest in the movement. In an effort to cooperate with the work, the extension service of the college of agriculture, Lincoln, will spend a program for this occasion to anyone interested.

State Treasurer Hall has notified the state sanitary live stock commission that fees derived from the stallion registration law may be drawn from the state treasury to pay expenses of the enforcement of the inspection law. The law as amended provides that the fees shall be paid into the state general fund, but it also carries an appropriation of such fees for the payment of expenses of inspections. The state treasurer has taken no action on fee claims presented to him by the secretaries of the board of health.

A resolution has passed the Lincoln council authorizing the clerk to draw a warrant for \$25,000 in favor of the state university. This is in accordance with the agreement whereby the city is helping buy the campus extension ground.

Meetings of organized agriculture at Lincoln last week brought out the fact that this state is in splendid condition in all the lines represented, and has been blessed with a term of unusual prosperity in every department of agriculture.

The war has reduced the number of horses in Nebraska just 8,000, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States department of agriculture. The number in the state January 1 was 1,030,000, compared with 1,035,000 a year ago and the same number five years ago. The value per head was \$94, compared with \$92 a year ago and \$106 five years ago. Mules increased during the year, from 85,000 to 98,000. The price, however, fell off but \$1 a head, being \$104 this year and \$105 last year.

Get the Habit of Drinking Hot Water Before Breakfast

Says we can't look or feel right with the system full of poisons.

Millions of folks bathe internally now instead of loading their system with drugs. "What's an inside bath?" you say. Well, it is guaranteed to perform miracles if you could believe these hot water enthusiasts.

There are vast numbers of men and women who, immediately upon arising in the morning, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This is a very excellent health measure. It is intended to flush the stomach, liver, kidneys and the thirty feet of intestines of the previous day's waste, sour bile and indigestible material left over in the body which, if not eliminated every day, become food for the millions of bacteria which infest the bowels, the quick result is poisons and toxins which are then absorbed into the blood causing headache, bilious attacks, foul breath, bad taste, colds, stomach trouble, kidney misery, sleeplessness, impure blood and all sorts of ailments.

People who feel good one day and badly the next, but who simply can not get feeling right are urged to obtain a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from any druggist or storekeeper. This will cost very little but is sufficient to make anyone a real crank on the subject of internal sanitation.

Just as soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and freshening, so limestone phosphate and hot water act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It is vastly more important to bathe on the inside than on the outside, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do.

Correction. "The great American drama," remarked the eminent critic, "is still unwritten." "You're wrong," answered the playwright. "I wrote it three years ago, but I can't get any manager to produce it."

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Beautify Your Hair! Make it Soft, Fluffy and Luxuriant—Try the Moist Cloth.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all. Adv.

Probably. "I read a funny story about a hair in the soup the other day." "Must have been a married hair."

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."—Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one reads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

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