

## FIGHTING FOR WATER

COLORADO AND WYOMING ACQUIRING VALUABLE IRRIGATION GRANTS.

## ALABAMA TO BE DRY STATE

Prohibition Bill Vetted but Repassed by Legislature—German Armed Cruiser Bluecher is Sunk.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska's western irrigated lands will lose their priceless water and the farmers in that part of the state will face ruin if suits brought before the United States supreme court by Colorado and Wyoming are decided in favor of those states. Both states have taken the position that all water in their streams belongs to the people of the state by virtue of the state constitution, and that the water can be taken and used as the people of those respective states see fit. If they can substantiate this claim they will be enabled to use all the water in the North Platte, South Platte and Republican rivers, and render those streams valueless for irrigation purposes by the people of Nebraska. The Western Nebraska Irrigation association have petitioned the governor and attorney general to take immediate steps to protect Nebraska's rights.

## German Surprise Frustrated.

London.—An attempt by a German cruised squadron to repeat the attack recently made on Scarborough, the Hartlepool and British coast towns was frustrated Sunday by the British patrolling squadron, and in a running fight the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk and two German battle cruisers were seriously damaged. The British ships suffered only slight injury. So far as is known only 123 of the Bluecher's crew of 885 were saved. A battle also occurred between destroyers accompanying the bigger ships, but the result of this engagement has not yet reached the admiralty.

## ALABAMA TO BE DRY STATE.

Enactment of Legislature Vetted by Governor and Repassed Over His Veto.

Montgomery, Ala.—Alabama will become a prohibition state July 1, under two related measures which have become law without executive approval. Within a few hours after Governor Henderson had vetoed the bills and asked that the prohibition question be submitted to voters at a special election, both houses voted down his proposal and passed the bills by overwhelming majorities. The vote in the house on repassage was 72 to 20; in the senate it was 24 to 10.

## Nebraska Population Increased.

Washington.—The state government of Nebraska collected \$3.05 in revenue per capita in 1913 according to statistics recently made available by the census bureau. Only fourteen states in the union collected a less per capita amount. The per capita collection in 1913 was 1.83 cents per capita. During the ten-year period the population of Nebraska increased 11.5 per cent; the per capita revenue has increased 66 per cent. The per capita government cost in Nebraska in 1913 was \$2.70; in 1903 it was \$1.95. The ten-year period shows an increase of 39 per cent. Only ten states showed a lower per capita government cost in 1913.

## Chicago.—One hundred thousand

Chicagoans are out of work this winter, according to a report of the public welfare commission to Mayor Harrison. This is exclusive of the drifting population of idle. Statements were received by the commission from 248 firms which for the most part gave depressions in business as the reason. Fourteen firms reported increases in the number of employes.

## Washington.—A resolution calling

for an extra session of congress to consider rural credits legislation was offered in the house by Representative Dick T. Morgan of Oklahoma Saturday afternoon.

## First Sky Battle in History.

London.—For the first time in the history of the world, general sky battles have been fought along the French-Belgian seacoast. A fleet composed of from twelve to thirteen German aeroplanes, the largest number of air raders ever assembled, attacked the French coast town of Dunkirk from the sky in Friday's engagement. Several British and French aviators ascended and at a dizzy height the first great aerial battle in the history of the world was fought along the seacoast.

## Lincoln, Neb.—Communications between

the agricultural colleges throughout the United States to the U. S. department of agriculture, relative to co-operative agricultural extension work, may be transmitted in the mails free of charge for postage. Notice to this effect has been received by Postmaster Brown from A. S. Burleson, postmaster general. Students in the agricultural schools in the United States desiring information or reports from the department at Washington are eligible to use the mails free under the new postal law.

## SCHOOL BILL ON FILE

Includes a Number of Changes in the Educational System of the State

Western Newspaper Union News Service. The school code revision commission's bill has been filed in the senate by Senator Mallory of Box Butte. The bill takes senate file number 107. The bill provides for a multitude of changes in the school laws, its subject matter being nearly all amendatory in its nature. The recommendations of the commission for strictly new projects, such as the rural school district bill, otherwise known as the county unit bill, are embodied in separate bills and will stand or fall by themselves, some of which have already been filed.

A bill similar to the present senate one will be filed in the house by Representative Nogley. A resume of the code bill is as follows:

- (1) A measure to enable an easy consolidation of rural schools, providing for transportation of all children residing over two miles from the school house, and providing state aid of \$150 to \$300 per year.
- (2) A measure to facilitate the formation of rural high schools and providing \$150 to \$300 per year for state aid.
- (3) A measure to provide for vocational education in both city and rural schools.
- (4) A constitutional county high school measure.
- (5) A measure to provide seven months of school for weak districts in thinly settled portions of the state.
- (6) A provision to change the date of the annual meeting from the last Monday in June to the second Monday in June.
- (7) A provision to increase the minimum length of school term from four to seven months and reducing the minimum required in schools with seventy-five pupils from nine months to eight months.
- (8) A provision to raise the free high school tuition from seventy-five cents per week to one dollar.
- (9) A provision to eliminate the third grade county teacher's certificate.
- (10) A provision to change the date of the county teachers' institute from the summer months to September, October and November, and reducing the time it is to be in session from one week to ten days.
- (11) A measure to provide for a system of auditing all school treasurers' accounts under the supervision of the state superintendent.
- (12) A measure providing for the selection of county superintendents by hiring the superintendent from the county, and not confined to the county limits.
- (13) A measure whereby the state superintendent is to make proper regulations for sanitation, and fireproof construction of new school buildings.
- (14) A measure to compel all pupils in villages, towns, and cities, between the ages of seven and sixteen to attend school in the winter time instead of two-thirds of the time as at present required. This is the same as the law now enforced in Omaha and Lincoln.
- (15) A measure providing that pupils in the rural districts shall attend a minimum of 120 school days each year and extending the distance from two to two and a half miles.
- (16) A provision for a probation officer in every county whose duty shall be to enforce the compulsory attendance law.
- (17) A measure to provide for an equal distribution of the state school appropriation.
- (18) A measure permitting the enlargement of the course of study in the rural schools when the same is possible.
- (19) A measure providing for the payment of a county superintendent's traveling expenses.
- (20) A measure providing state payment of free high school tuition in weak rural schools when the same is possible.
- (21) Numerous minor amendments to the present laws which will simplify the same and assist materially in making the educational system more responsive to modern educational demands.

## Kill the Sterilization Bill

The house of representatives stood by the governor's premature veto of the sterilization bill and voted to kill the measure before it went any farther and took time of legislation with the known fact that it would run up against executive displeasure finally. The vote was forty-four to override the premature veto and forty-seven to stand with it. The committee had voted to indefinitely postpone the bill because of the governor's attitude, although Chairman Meredith said that he thought other features of the bill were not proper. It created another state commission for one thing. Stebbins moved to put the bill on general file against the recommendations of the committee, and Mockett said that if the committee wanted to kill it they ought to tell why.

After turning down the free postage for the members of the house three different sessions, the house has reversed itself and voted to allow members 15 cents each per day during the term, as postage.

Warden W. T. Fenton, of the state penitentiary, is working on a proposition to establish a day school, which he believes would remedy the monotonous program for some 100 inmates at the institution, who were thrown out of employment because the contract for labor with a broom firm was abolished by the legislature of two years ago. For the past three months this large number of convicts have been in idleness, pacing back and forth in their cells from morning until night with nothing to occupy their minds.

In furtherance of the plan for merging different state commissions and bureaus, a bill has been drawn for introduction into the legislature which has for its object a reorganization of the Nebraska fire commission and consolidating it with the insurance commissioner's office.

Two hours are clipped off the time allotted for the sale of liquor by licensed saloons in this state in a bill introduced in the house by Anderson of Phelps. He amends the figure "8" in the 8 o'clock closing law to read "6."

## SOUND ASLEEP



## A HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE

APPROPRIATION FOR \$100,000,000 GOES THROUGH HOUSE.

United States Will Show an Enormous Increase—Arguments Are Heard on the Immigration Bill.

Washington.—After two days of debate on the general state of our national defenses, the house passed without roll call the army appropriation bill, carrying \$101,000,000.

Advocates of immediate strengthening of militarism fought to the last for additional appropriations, but the belligerent forces met with no encouragement either democratic or republican leaders. The last roll call on a motion by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts to commit the bill with instructions to report back an amendment carrying \$1,000,000 for aviation was defeated 253 to 34. The bill, which carries funds for all branches of the army during the coming fiscal year, includes \$300,000 for the purchase of twenty-five airships and \$50,000 for an armored motor car.

## Arguments on Immigration Bill.

Washington.—For more than three hours President Wilson listened to appeals that he sign the immigration bill and pleads that he veto it, voiced by the spokesmen of 500 men and women who packed the historic east room of the White house. The speakers were labor leaders, publicists, social workers, students and others representing many interests in life, most of them contending for or against the literacy test which the bill proposes shall be applied to determine the fitness of immigrants to become citizens of the United States.

## OVER A HUNDRED MILLIONS.

United States Will Soon Have Passed that Mark.

Washington.—April 2 the population of the United States will have reached and passed the hundred million mark, according to C. D. Sloane, geographer of the census bureau, who estimates the population at that date will be 100,000,059. J. S. McCoy, actuary of the treasury department, however, calculates the population will be 100,016,000 on February 1, and that the hundred million mark will be reached on January 27 or 28.

## Potato Raising in Nebraska.

Lincoln.—During 1914 Nebraska produced slightly over seven million bushels of potatoes. Of these about 300,000 were grown under irrigation in Scotts Bluff county, while the remainder were grown throughout the state without irrigation. The largest production for any one county was over 600,000 bushels from Box Butte county, these being grown under "dry land" conditions. The average yield per acre for 1914 was 83 bushels.

## Railroads After Three Cent Fare Law.

Lincoln, Neb.—It is reported here that the railroads of Nebraska will join in an effort to induce the present legislature to increase the present 2-cent fare law to 3 cents a mile. It is understood that attorneys representing the railroads have framed such a bill and will circulate petitions throughout the state in favor of a 3-cent fare law. The railway commission alleges it cannot increase the fare without special authority from the legislature.

## For Irrigation Legislation.

North Platte, Neb.—The legal committee of the Nebraska Irrigation association held a meeting here for the purpose of preparing bills to be presented to the state legislature. These bills will represent the resolutions adopted at the state meeting held recently at Bridgeport, Neb. The most significant of these bills was that one asking for \$25,000 to defray the expenses of litigation to determine the priority right of appropriations in interstate streams regardless of state boundary lines.

## RUSSIANS WILL PUT ANOTHER PLAN OF CAMPAIGN INTO EFFECT.

Methods of Corn Growing Explained By Mexican Farmer—Foreign Trade is a Vital Element.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. London.—"The Russians are unfolding a new plan of campaign," the Daily Telegraph's Warsaw correspondent, "and within a month a fresh offensive will develop. It will not be trench fighting, but operations particularly suited to the composition of the Russian army the cavalry bearing an important share. The new plan contemplates operations extending over at least six months."

Telegraphing from Bucharest the Daily Mail's correspondent says: "Strong forces of Hungarian troops are proceeding to the Bukovina frontier by way of Blatzitz to arrest the Russian invasion."

## St. Louis.—"One week of the European

war did more than ten years of academic discussion to convince the American people that foreign trade is a vital element in domestic prosperity. No doubt remains that the nation is determined to see its foreign commerce safeguarded and increased. Differences of opinion relate only to method. All parties' attempts are united in patriotic co-operation for the common end." This statement was made by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation, in an address at the banquet to delegates to the foreign trade convention in session here.

## RAISES BIG CROPS OF CORN.

Mexican Tells Growers He Understands the Method.

St. Louis, Mo.—That he had increased the corn yield of his land from seven to 240 bushels an acre, and that the average corn yield of the United States, approximately twenty-five bushels an acre, could be raised to 200 or possibly 300 bushels were the statements with which Zeferina Bominguez of Puebla, Mex., surprised delegates to the convention of grain dealers of Missouri in session here.

## Want Mill at State Farm.

Lincoln, Neb.—Resolutions asking for the installation of an experimental mill at the Nebraska State Agricultural college were adopted by the South Platte Millers' club, which met at a local hotel. The millers believe that a practical course in milling would be of value to the students and at the same time a department could assist the millers of the state in solving many problems.

## Washington.—A scathing arraignment

of the conduct of the white man in Alaska toward the native is coupled with charges of wholesale and continual violations of liquor traffic regulations and laws to protect fish and fur-bearing animals of Alaska and the Pribilof and Aleutian Islands, in a report submitted to President Wilson and Secretary Redfield by Dr. E. Lester Jones, deputy commissioner of fisheries.

## Lincoln, Neb.—Seven inches of rain,

reducing the income of the last state fair, compelled the Nebraska state board of agriculture to inaugurate a sweeping policy of economy. The committee on premium list revision recommended a cut in salaries of clerks. Secretary W. R. Mellor dissented from this and introduced a resolution cutting off the pay of all members to a day and railroad fare while actually on duty. The salary of the members of the board of managers was wiped out and everyone put on a \$4 a day basis when actually employed.

## Turn Over Lands for Crops.

Amsterdam.—The Telegraf publishes a dispatch from Berlin saying the Prussian government has ordered all administrators of forests to turn over free of cost all such lands under their jurisdiction that are suitable for the growing of crops. The government of the grand duchy of Weimar has taken similar action. Among the regulations concerning this transfer is the stipulation that the first crop from these lands must be harvested this year.

## WITH THE LAWMAKERS

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Epitome of the Work of the Daily Sessions of the National Lawmakers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Saturday.

The Senate—Not in session; meets Monday. Democratic caucus completed consideration of ship purchase bill and voted to make it a party measure.

The House—Debate was continued on the agricultural appropriation bill. Joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for pan-American financial conference introduced by Representative Flood.

Bill to regulate opium traffic in American consular districts of China favorably reported.

Representative Morman (republican) introduced resolution urging special session to consider rural credits. Representative Mann attacked president, saying he was attempting to build up a personal machine to secure re-nomination.

Adjournd at 5:37 p. m. until noon Sunday, when enlogies for late Representative Bremner of New Jersey will be pronounced.

Friday.

The Senate—Met at 11 a. m. Republican senators continued speaking against the administration ship bill.

The House—Met at 11 a. m. Debate continued on the army appropriation bill.

Thursday.

The Senate.—Republicans continued their attack on the administration shipping bill.

Work on the rivers and harbors bill, was begun in the commerce committee.

Senator Martine attempted, unsuccessfully, to get up his bill to prohibit employment of armed guards by corporations.

Passed urgent deficiency bill, carrying 2,500,000 to reimburse owners for cattle slaughtered in foot and mouth disease campaign.

Democrats again caucused in effort to perfect the ship purchase bill.

The House.—Debate was begun on the army bill.

Passed senate bill authorizing construction of a new bridge over Niagara river at Lewiston.

Call issued for democratic caucus February 4 for organization of the house for the Sixty-fourth congress.

Completed general debate on army appropriation bill.

Wednesday.

The Senate—Senator Burton began the third day of his speech against the administration ship bill.

The banking committee resumed consideration of rural credits legislation.

The foreign relations committee authorized Chairman Stone to introduce a resolution to appropriate \$50,000 for the proposed Latin-American financial conference.

Considered nominations in executive session.

The House.—The coast guard bill to consolidate the revenue cutter and life saving services was debated.

Passed senate bill to create the coast guard by combining the revenue cutter and life saving services.

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## A Big Influence

It is surprising the wonderful influence good digestion has on your general health. It not only promotes strength, but also keeps the liver active and bowels open. Therefore, watch the digestion and as soon as any weakness is manifested resort to

**HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters**



Truth That Bares. "Pa, what is a truisim?" "A truisim, my son, is a truth which is so true that it makes everybody tired."

## TENDER SENSITIVE SKINS

Quickly Soothed by Cuticura. Nothing Better. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap. Many comforting things these fragrant super creamy emollients may do for the skin, scalp, hair and hands and do it quickly, effectively and economically. Also for the toilet, bath and nursery. Sample each free by mail with Book Address postpaid, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## Admiration.

"What do you think of my latest series of observations?" asked one scientist. "Wonderfully interesting," replied the other. "If you had not been a scientist you would have made a great press agent."

## BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

## Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach. Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels. A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

## Poor Doggy!

"Say, Mister, will you give me five cents?" "What for?" "I want to buy a loaf of bread for my starving family." "Oh, certainly, in that case. Here's your nickel." "Thank you, sir. Now, if it isn't asking too much, will you give me a dime more?" "What for?" "I want to buy some meat for my dog."

## A Stitch in Time

Colds, fevers and germ diseases are pretty sure to overwork the kidneys and leave them weak. In consequence, in fact, at any time when suspicion is aroused by a lame, aching back, rheumatic pains, headaches, dizziness or disordered urine, the use of Doan's Kidney Pills is a stitch in time that may avoid serious kidney disease. No other medicine is so widely used, so freely recommended or so generally successful.

## A Nebraska Case

Samuel Bixler, Gordon, Neb., says: "I was afflicted with chronic kidney complaint. My whole body ached and my joints and elbows pained and swollen. Often everything in front of me got black and spots floated before my eyes. My heart palpitated violently and I had fainting spells. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought me the great relief from all these ailments and I can't be too grateful."

## Get Doan's at Any Store, 50¢ a Box

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.