

STATE OF NEBRASKA

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

Intemperance and Paupers—State Board of Charities and Corrections Says the First Causes Most of the Others—Some Statistics.

The state board of charities and corrections has discovered that the cause of dependence in the state is mainly chargeable to drunkards. In the report to the governor for the past biennium the secretary of the board, John Davis, calls attention to the problem created by the drink habit. Demand is made for an indeterminate sentence law, and some more systematic inspection and control of county poor houses. The juvenile court law is also favored, and a recommendation is made for an improvement in the condition of jail buildings in the state.

However, the state is not alone in its problems for the board has found that other states are in the same chaotic condition.

"Nebraska is making a fair beginning," the report says, "in the care of these classes, and with the proper help from all philanthropic people. From our officers and our legislative bodies we feel confident that it will not be many years before we take a front rank in these lines, as we already do in education."

Reference is made to the compulsory education law as a preventive of crime, and it is charged that the statute meets with a very lax enforcement outside of the cities which have truant officers.

The board concludes that the enforcement of the compulsory education law would prevent much crime and reduce the number of commitments to the industrial school.

A total of 2,632 people are receiving aid in or out of the poor houses of the state, according to the report. In the poor houses 743 have been cared for. The total cost was \$104,671. The per capita cost ranges from \$1.02 to \$4 a week. Some special cases cost nearly \$4 a day.

Reference is made to the cases of dependents who are crippled, and the suggestion is made that they could be cared for better at some central institution, the counties paying their pro rata share. Of those being cared for by the counties 230 are feeble minded, 45 are crippled and diseased, while 140 are scheduled as having come from degrading environments, making a total of 465 people who are not, it is alleged, properly cared for.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

Farmer Starts to Walk Home and Dies Enroute.

Frank H. D. Hunt, a farmer and old resident, residing near the old town of Hillsdale, was found dead on the road between his home and St. Derion Wednesday. The best information is that Mr. Hunt had been at St. Derion, where he had been doing some trading, and started home on foot. The road from his home to St. Derion is around a bluff facing the Missouri River to the northwest and is a very cold road, and it is supposed he got cold, which induced heart failure to the extent he could not travel and he froze to death. When found he was badly frozen.

Mr. Hunt was a man about 70 years of age, but was active and strong as a man of 60. Mr. Hunt came to Nebraska in 1857 and located near Blue Springs. He was an old soldier.

Would Prohibit Football.

Jail sentences and terms in the penitentiary are rewards Representative A. V. Cunningham, of Hamilton, seeks to allot to the gridiron heroes of the state. He introduced a bill in the house emphatically forbidding football, specifying a jail sentence for the first offense and two years in prison for the second. Spectators are liable to the same punishment as the players.

Blew Out the Gas.

Henry Kane, a merchant of Lynch, about 50 years of age, was found dead in room 209 at the Merchants Hotel in Sioux City Wednesday morning, death having evidently been caused by asphyxiation. The smell of gas was plainly discernible all over the floor upon which the room is situated. Everything pointed to an accidental death.

Child's Narrow Escape.

A loaded shotgun, kept handy for ducks, came very nearly being the end of a little baby boy in the home of Otis Temperly, near Stanton. The little fellow slammed a door shut, the gun dropped off the wall and an explosion followed. A portion of the charge pierced the little fellow's clothing and one shot broke into the flesh.

Otoe Poultry Association.

A number of the leading poultry men of Nebraska City and vicinity held a meeting Wednesday night and organized the Otoe County Poultry and Pet Stock Association. It was decided to hold a poultry and pet stock show in Nebraska City next fall. The membership in the association is limited to residents of Otoe County.

Superintendent Clark Resigns.

Horace M. Clark, superintendent of the girls' industrial school at Geneva, Thursday filed his resignation with Gov. Mickey, to take effect Feb. 15. Mr. Clark gave as a reason that his private interests demanded his attention. Mr. Clark has been superintendent of the school for the last four years.

Lincoln Fire Loss.

Accurate information regarding the losses by Tuesday night's big fire at Lincoln cannot be secured, but a conservative estimate would be in the neighborhood of \$220,000.

Ames Factory May Enlarge.

The Standard Beet Sugar Company, at Fremont, is so well satisfied with results after closing up all details of the last season, which ended Jan. 14, that it has decided to enlarge the capacity of the factory, provided the company can be assured of more beets from the farmers in that vicinity.

Man and Team Killed.

L. D. Fackler was struck and instantly killed by a train at Shelton. His team was also killed and wagon demolished.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Riding on the Track and Both Horse and Man Killed.

W. A. Morrow, about 27 years old, son of Clint Morrow, of Modale, Ia., was killed at Blair Thursday evening about a half mile west of the Missouri River railroad bridge by the engine of an extra westbound freight train. Morrow rode a horse over to Blair in the morning and on returning in the evening went east on the railroad, instead of taking the wagon road.

When about 250 feet from the crossing he was struck by the train, killing the horse and rider, the man falling close to the rails and the horse being thrown about 100 feet down an embankment. The man's face was badly disfigured, but was identified by Dr. O. D. Wilson, late of Modale, who has known him from a boy.

LINCOLN HAS SERIOUS FIRE

Several Buildings Destroyed at an Early Morning Blaze.

Fire, discovered in the lower floor of the building occupied by the Lincoln overall and shirt factory at Lincoln, Tuesday night, completely destroyed that building, the furniture block adjoining and spread to the building occupied by the Lincoln Hardware Company. The buildings are located at Thirteenth and P Streets, across from the Oliver theater and that building was in danger. The entire fire department was at work, but owing to the extreme cold and the hard work to get coal to run the engines the firemen were handicapped.

The furniture block, adjoining on the north, and the Lincoln Hardware Company, across the alley to the south, were both burned.

STATE INSTITUTION SCANDAL

Serious Charge Against Former Employee of State at Beatrice.

Some commotion has been caused at the institution for feeble minded at Beatrice by the discovery by Dr. Johnson, the superintendent, that a woman in one of the wards of the institution is soon to become a mother. The woman is about 35 years of age and has been an inmate of the place for nine years. Suspicion points to a former employee of the institution, who was discharged about four months ago as the guilty person.

Dr. Johnson reported the matter to Gov. Mickey, and has placed the case in the hands of County Attorney Killen. Neither Dr. Johnson nor County Attorney Killen will divulge the names of the parties connected with the affair.

CHILDREN HAVE CLOSE CALL

Panic Starts in Theater at Alliance, but is Quelled.

Through the confusion caused by a child fainting a cry of fire was raised at the Pheland opera house at Alliance Saturday afternoon, which resulted in a panic among an audience composed entirely of children, that would have proved disastrous had not members of the company and other cool-headed people worked energetically for a few minutes.

As it was, several children were slightly injured through being trampled upon, while three small tots were rescued clinging to the railing of an exit nearly thirty feet from the street. One woman jumped from this distance, but was not seriously hurt.

MURDER TRIAL AT FULLERTON

Bert Tarpening to be Tried a Second Time for Killing M. Edgington.

An adjourned term of the district court convened in Fullerton Wednesday, with Judge Hollenbeck on the bench. The work of selecting a jury to try Bert Tarpening, the young man who on the morning of April 7 last struck with his fist and killed Maynard Edgington in front of Gay's billiard hall in Fullerton, was immediately commenced. A special venire for fifty jurors was issued. It is thought by the attorneys interested in the case that the entire week will be consumed in the trial.

It was tried last June before Judge Reeder and the jury being unable to agree was discharged.

Pierce Sued for \$10,000

Dr. L. R. Brown, a dentist at Pierce, has filed suit in the district court against the village of Pierce and Mrs. L. M. Mohrman for the sum of \$10,000 damages for defective sidewalk. Last fall while on his way home the doctor tripped himself on a loose board and fell, spraining his side quite severely. He was not able to be out of doors for several weeks.

Tekamah May Get Electric Lights

At a regular meeting of the city council at Tekamah an ordinance was passed providing for the submission to the qualified electors of the city a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of purchasing or installing an electric lighting system or plant, to be owned and operated by the city.

Shut Her Stove Too Tight.

The body of Mrs. Henry Guntrum was found lying on the bed at her home in Lincoln, death resulting from escaping gas. The hard coal stove was cold, the damper in the pipe was shut off tight, and the woman lay in the adjoining room as calmly as if she but slept.

New Lights for Geneva.

Tuesday the electric current was turned on and for the first time the streets of Geneva were lighted. The residences are not yet ready. The contract agreed to have the lights for Jan. 1, but a delay in shipping the arc lights for the main street hindered the work.

Child Scalded to Death.

While his mother was mopping Saturday afternoon, the 16-month-old daughter of Henry Hassman, of Randolph, fell into a pail of scalding water which stood on the floor, and was so seriously injured that it died six hours later.

Child Shot by Playmate.

While her brother and a neighbor boy were playing with a loaded 22-caliber revolver the weapon was discharged and 10-year-old Mabel Crable was painfully wounded in the arm. The mishap occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Crable, in Hastings.

Large Barn Burned.

The large barn on the Simon Wheeler farm southwest of Dixon, was burned to the ground Monday morning. The loss is estimated at about \$700, partially covered by insurance.

IS THE PULPIT DECLINING.

Quality of the Men Who Are Preparing for the Ministry.

After a thorough investigation of the question, "Is there a decline in the ministry?" Everett P. Tomlinson, in the World's Work, sums up the results of his inquiries among men of all denominations and most of the professions. He says:

From these opinions, facts and figures certain conclusions can be drawn that shed light upon the problem.

There is no real "death" of students for the ministry. There is a slight back-set at the present time, but it is not so great as has occurred in other years, and reports of attendance of students in the theological seminaries, when compared with similar reports of twenty-five years ago, show a marked and marvelous increase.

In some quarters there is a deteri-

oration in the quality of students, but the reports are not altogether unanimous. Methodists and Episcopalians report a decided increase in numbers and in quality, and other religious bodies vary in localities and colleges in this respect.

There is a marked change in the sources of supply. The West and South provide a much larger proportion of students than the East. The response is greater in the newer regions than in the old, in the country than in the city, in the small churches than in the larger. There is also a steadily increasing drift away from the seminaries located in the country to those that are located in or near the large cities.

The chief causes keeping young men from the ministry are the poverty of the calling, the fear of the lack of intellectual and moral freedom, the conviction that the petty outweighs

the larger in the work, and the suspicion of the present "beneficiary" system which casts a blight over all. "Heresy," or the fear of its smirch, is the greatest obstacle.

There is a practically unanimous report of a higher type of life and of more Christian students in our colleges than ever before.

The deepest interest of the communities now is in questions that might be termed spiritual rather than religious, certainly not theological. Theology as a "science" has given place to Christianity as a life. The church as an organization has a weaker hold, while at the same time there is a greater interest in all vital questions and affairs. As a consequence what our forefathers heard as a distinctive "call to the ministry" is now finding expression in other and widely varied forms of service.

There is a blotting out of the for-

mer false distinction between "secular" and "sacred." Whatever men may think as to certain men or peoples, all history is now believed to be "sacred" and every day and every honest work as "holy." This fact has led many earnest young men who in former years might have believed themselves to be "called" to the work of the ministry now to believe that they can make their lives count for as much, perhaps more, if they give themselves to other lines of work that at one time were termed "secular."

Willing to Quit.

First Poker Player—I say we quit the game, now we're even.

Second Poker Player—Even! How do you make that out?

First Poker Player—Why, you had all of my money a while ago and now I've got all of yours!—Kansas City Times.

Result of Boycott.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—NAME.

ARTICLE 2.—OBJECTS.

First—To insure, so far as possible, a permanent condition of peace, prosperity and steady employment to the people of Battle Creek.

Second—To energetically assist in maintaining law and order at all times and under all conditions.

Third—To protect its members in their rights to manage their property and to dispose of their labor in a legal, lawful manner without restraint or interference.

Fourth—To insure and permanently maintain fair, just treatment, one with another in all the relations of life.

Fifth—To preserve the existing right of any capable person to obtain employment and sell his labor, without being obliged to join any particular church, secret society, labor union or any other organization, and to support all such persons in their efforts to resist compulsory methods on the part of any organized body whatsoever.

Sixth—To promote among employers a spirit of fairness, friendship and desire for the best interests of their employes, and to promote among workmen the spirit of industry, thrift, faithfulness to their employers and good citizenship.

Seventh—To so amalgamate the public sentiment of all the best citizens of Battle Creek, that a guarantee can be given to the world of a continuance of peaceful conditions, and that under such guarantee and protection manufacturers and capitalists can be induced to locate their business enterprises in Battle Creek.

This follows articles relating to membership, officers, duties, etc., etc.

This constitution has been signed by the great majority of representative citizens, including our work people.

A number of manufacturers from other cities, where they have been suffering all sorts of indignities, inconvenience and losses from the general ill of labor union strikes, picketing, assaults and other interference, proposed to move, providing they could be guaranteed protection.

The subject grew in importance until it has reached a place where absolute protection can be guaranteed by the citizens of Battle Creek on the following broad and evenly balanced terms which guarantee to the workman and to the manufacturer, fairness, justice, steady work and regularity of output.

The new-coming manufacturer agrees to maintain the standard rate of wage paid elsewhere for like service, under similar conditions, the rate to be determined from time to time from well authenticated reports from competing cities. The tabulated wage reports issued by the Government Department of Commerce and Labor can also be used to show the standard rate, and it is expected later on that this government bureau will furnish weekly reports of the labor market from different centers, so that the workman when he is ready to sell his labor and the employer when he is ready to buy, may each have reliable information as to the market or ruling price.

The new-coming manufacturer also agrees to maintain the sanitary and hygienic conditions provided for by the State laws and to refrain from any lockouts to reduce wages below the standard; reserving to himself the right to discharge any employe for cause.

The Citizens' Association on its part agrees to furnish, in such numbers as it is possible to obtain, first-class workmen who will contract to sell their labor at the standard price for such period as may be fixed upon, agreeing not to strike, picket, assault other workmen, destroy property, or do any of the criminal acts common to labor unionism. Each workman reserving to himself the right to quit work for cause, and the Citizens' Association further pledges its members to use its associated power to enforce the contracts between employer and employe and to act en masse to uphold the law at all times.

The new industries locating in Battle Creek will not start under any sort of labor union domination whatsoever, but will make individual contracts with each employe, those contracts being fair and equitable and guaranteed on both sides.

Thus from the abuses of labor unions and their insane efforts to ruin everyone who does not "obey" has evolved this plan which replaces the old conditions of injustice, lockouts, strikes, violence, loss of money and property, and general industrial warfare; and inaugurates an era of perfect balance and fairness between employer and employe, a steady continuance of industry and consequent prosperity. The entire community pledged by public sentiment and private act to restore to each man his ancient right to "peace, freedom and the pursuit of happiness."

Other cities will be driven to protect their work people, merchants and citi-

zens as well as their industries from the blight of strikes, violence and the losses brought on by labor unionism run amuck, by adopting the "Battle Creek plan," but this city offers industrial peace now with cheap coal and good water, first-class railroad facilities and the best grade of fair, capable and peaceable mechanics known.

Details given upon inquiry of the "Secy. of the Citizens' Association."

Identification.

The public should remember that there are a few Labor Unions conducted on peaceful lines and in proportion as they are worthy, they have won esteem, for we, as a people, are strongly in sympathy with any right act that has for its purpose better conditions for wage workers. But we do not forget that we seek the good of all and not those alone who belong to some organization, whereas even the law-abiding unions show undeniable evidence of tyranny and oppression when they are strong enough, while many of the unions harbor and encourage criminals in their efforts to force a yoke of slavery upon the American people.

As a public speaker lately said: "The arrogance of the English King that roused the fiery eloquence of Otis, that inspired the immortal declaration of Jefferson, that left Warren dying on the slopes of Bunker Hill was not more outrageous than the conditions that a closed shop would force upon the community. These men burst into rebellion 'when the kid did not touch their pockets.' Imagine if you can their indignant protest had been sought to prohibit or restrict their occupation or determine the conditions under which they should earn their livelihood," and to assault, beat and murder them, blow up their houses and poison their food if they did not submit.

The public should also remember that good true American citizens can be found in the unions and that they deplore the criminal acts of their fellow members, but they are often in bad company.

Salt only hurts sore spots. So, the honest, law-abiding union man is not hurt when the criminals are denounced, but when you hear a union man "holler" because the facts are made public, he has branded himself as either one of the law breakers or a sympathizer, and therefore with the mind of the law breaker, and likely to become one when opportunity offers. That is one reason employers decline to hire such men.

A short time ago inquiry came from the union forces to know if Mr. Post would "keep still" if they could call off the boycott on Postum and Grape-Nuts.

This is the reply: "The labor trust has seen fit to try to ruin our business because we would not join its criminal conspiracy. We are plain American citizens and differ from the labor union plan in that we do not force people to strike, picket, boycott, assault, blow up property or commit murder."

We do not pay thugs \$20 to break in the ribs of any man who tries to support his family nor \$30 for an eye knocked out.

We try to show our plain, honest regard for sturdy and independent workmen by paying the highest wages in the State.

We have a steady, unvarying respect for the law-abiding peaceable union man and a most earnest desire to see him gain power enough to purge the unions of their criminal practices that have brought down upon them the righteous denunciation of a long-suffering and outraged public, but we will not fawn, truckle, bend the knee, wear the hated collar of white slavery, the union label, nor prostitute our American citizenship under "orders" of any labor trust.

You offer to remove the restriction on our business and with "union" gold choke the throat and still the voice raised in stern denunciation of the despotism which tramples beneath an iron shod heel, the freedom of our brothers.

You would gag us with a silver bar and muffle the appeal to the American people to harbor to the cries for bread of the little children whose faithful fathers were beaten to death while striving to earn food for them.

Your boycott may perhaps succeed in throwing our people out of work and driving us from business, but you cannot wrench from us that priceless jewel our fathers fought for and which every true son guards with his life. Therefore, speaking for our work people and ourselves the infamous offer is declined."

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