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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1912

**Three-Year Homestead Bill**

(From Lingle, Wyo. Herald.)

Washington, D. C., June 6.—President Taft today signed the three-year homestead bill, permitting entrymen on public lands to prove up their claims in three instead of five years, allowing five months' absence from a claim each year and reducing the acreage to be cultivated on large claims from eighty to forty acres. The pen used by Taft was given Representative Taylor of Colorado.

The bill is destined to so liberalize homestead laws as to check the immigration of American farmers to Canada.

Final agreement on the Borah-Taylor bill was reached May 23 by house and senate conferees. Wyoming and Colorado congressmen have off the plum of victory after a battle lasting many weeks.

Secretary of the Interior Fisher, who had been opposing the bill in every possible way, yielded his scruples concerning water power sites, minerals, timber and cultivation requirements with the result that settlers will get their land and everything it contains upon satisfying the government they have lived three years upon it.

Those who take lands may be absent from them for five months of each year during settlement period. It is required that they shall cultivate one-sixteenth of their holdings the second year and one-eighth of the land the third year. For several weeks Secretary Fisher had been insisting that the cultivation be placed at one-fourth of the land but Congressmen Taylor, Mondell and Ferris strenuously objected that such exacting would be too heavy.

Few realize what the new law will mean to the West generally and the State of Wyoming in particular. The main features as incorporated in the law are:

First—A reduction in the period of residence from five to three years upon all homestead entries, whether made before or after the passage of the act.

Second—A leave of absence from the land of five months each year, the time of leaving and returning to be reported to the local land office. Under the old law leaves of absence could be granted only for specific reason, a total or partial failure of crops, sickness or other unavoidable casualty.

Third—The cutting in half of the present requirements as to cultivation.

Just what the scope of the last mentioned provision will be is not shown by the reports now at hand. Under the enlarged homestead act of February 9, 1909, allowing a maximum entry of 320 acres, 40 acres of cultivation is required beginning the second year of the entry and 80 the third, fourth and fifth years. Whether 20 acres the first year, and 40 acres for the second and third years will be the future requirement will not be definitely known until the full text of the bill becomes known. At all events the new law brings a measure of relief fully understood and appreciated only by those who have been trying under the most adverse and discouraging circumstances to meet the present requirements.

The magnitude of such legislation to entrance can hardly be overestimated. It will cause many thousands of acres now vacant to be entered and during the coming three years millions of acres will pass to patent, making thousands of permanent homes, all contributing heavily to the maintenance of the various counties by taxation.

"This measure on which we have been working for so many months means untold relief to several thousand struggling homesteaders in eastern Colorado and eastern Wyoming," said Taylor. "In permitting them to prove up and get title in three years they will have a basis of credit and the leave of absence will permit them to earn money when it is possible. The bill applies to existing homestead entries of every sort, including the 320-acre farms in the dry farming regions. I believe the passage of this law will mean the addition of 25,000 people to the state within the next two years. It is certain to head off a large share of the vast tide of immigration to Canada."

**NEBRASKA NEWS**

**Three Kearney County Districts to Establish Rural High School.**

**MANY AT KEARNEY NORMAL.**

**Peculiar Legal Question Comes Up in Damage Suit Brought From Otoe County—Aldrich on Amendments. Stat. Cash is Coming In.**

Lincoln, June 10.—The first rural high school to be established in western Nebraska will be the result of a meeting of the trustees of three school districts in Lowell precinct in Kearney county. The law regarding the establishment of rural high schools was passed by the 1907 legislature, but it has resulted in the establishment of but one school up to the present time, so it is reported by the state superintendent's office.

The state superintendent also reports that over 700 students are enrolled at the Kearney state normal school, the greatest number ever reported at this time of the year. At Chadron the enrollment is over 200 and at Peru is the largest in the history of the school.

**Enforcing Law as to Eggs.**

Food Commissioner Hansen issued the following regarding the sale of ancient eggs: "A meeting was held at the Lincoln hotel of the egg dealers of the state for the purpose of discussing the handling of eggs. Commissioner Hansen, in his talk to the egg dealers, said that he would vigorously prosecute buying and selling of rotten eggs, that candling would have to be done by buyers and that he expected to be kept informed of the condition of eggs received; that his inspectors had been instructed to be busy in looking up bad egg shipments, and if found the shippers would be prosecuted. He also stated that producers, merchants and egg buyers must candle eggs and reject the spoiled ones. Rotten eggs shipped have placed Nebraska eggs in bad repute on the eastern market, and the producers are losing large amounts of money, as they are compelled to accept low quotations on Nebraska eggs."

**Thompson Files Complaint.**

F. S. Thompson, president of the Albion Commercial club, has filed with the railway commission a complaint against the Union Pacific Railway company. He complains that the railway service between the capital city of Boone county and Columbus is poor and insufficient. He asks that the commission look into the matter and see if the present service cannot be made better and a motor car put on in addition. He also sets forth that the depot at Albion is not up to date and that something should be done to give Albion a depot that will be a credit to that city. Albion very recently appeared before the commission with a like request regarding train service and inadequate depot privileges on the Northwestern at that place, but as yet the old service stands and the old depot declines to give way to something more modern.

**Kanert Seeks New Trial.**

The case of Fred Kanert, a Grand Island business man, who was convicted of a statutory assault on Mary Waddick, a fourteen-year-old girl, was up for hearing before the supreme court. Kanert was found guilty in the Hall county district court and sentenced to a term of seven years in the penitentiary. He appealed to the supreme court. One of the reasons for an appeal was that testimony was allowed showing that Kanert's wife died last September in Mason, Ill., and that he did not attend the funeral, which testimony prejudiced the jury and was not proper evidence. He sets forth again that the court room was filled during the trial with men and women who were allowed to laugh and sneer at the evidence and that such acts prejudiced and influenced the jury against him.

**Injury in Garage.**

An interesting case was heard in the federal court, wherein John G. Rhode sues the R. A. Duff company of Nebraska City for injuries received in the automobile garage of the latter. On Jan. 11 of last year Rhode was having some repairs made to his car in the garage of the defendant and asked direction to the toilet room. He was directed to the back part of the building, which, he claims, was poorly lighted. There were two doors leading out of the room, neither of which had any sign on them. By mistake he opened the door into the cellar and fell ten feet, sustaining injuries which has crippled him permanently. He claims that the company was negligent in not having a warning upon the door.

**Prince Hangs in August.**

Albert Prince, convicted of the murder of Deputy Warden Davis at the penitentiary on Feb. 11, will "hang by the neck until dead" on Aug. 30. So reads the death warrant delivered to Sheriff Hyers of Lancaster county. The warrant will not be read to Prince, however, until the morning of his execution.

**Aldrich Makes Announcement.**

Governor Aldrich announces that the awarding of the printing of the amendments will not be made until after he returns from the Republican national convention.

**"CORNHUSKER" OUT OF MAILS**

Authorities Appealed to at Lincoln to Stop Its Circulation.

Lincoln, June 10.—H. A. Evans, who was appointed by Chancellor Avery to receive the Cornhuskers returned by the students to be rebound, with the objectionable joke features eliminated, admitted that less than 120 books out of the entire issue of 1,500 had been returned.

Matters were further complicated when Postmaster Sizoo announced a ruling temporarily barring the Cornhusker from the mails until the department at Washington had examined the book and passed on the so called "objectionable matter."

County Attorney Strode also rendered an opinion holding that the book contained features rendering its publisher or circulator liable for prosecution under the state laws for circulation of obscene matter. The opinion was rendered on the request of the chancellor.

The sole topic of conversation in Lincoln and in university circles continues to be the Cornhusker. Sentiment is very much divided over the action of the chancellor and it is currently reported that Lincoln business men will appear before the board of regents and ask that the boys be cleared of the censure passed on them.

**FORM NEW POWER COMPANY**

Lincoln Capitalists Back Koenig's Columbus Project.

Lincoln, June 10.—The Common western power company filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state with a capital stock of \$7,000,000 fully paid up. It took a fee of \$3,751.25 to get its articles filed.

The articles of incorporation show that the corporation expects to do a general business in acquiring and developing water power for heating and lighting purposes and water for irrigation. Headquarters of the company will be in Lincoln, but the power will be secured from the Loup river above Columbus. This is the power site which is in controversy before the supreme court and is known as the Koenig company.

**POSTMASTERS TO MEET**

Mail Chiefs of State Will Gather at Lincoln June 11 to 13.

Lincoln, June 10.—Every indication points to a large attendance at the tenth annual convention of the postmasters of the state to be held in Lincoln, June 11-13. This association includes every postmaster in Nebraska. The department grants a leave of absence from his office to every postmaster in the state and expects him to attend.

P. V. DeGraw, fourth assistant postmaster general; George G. Thomson, chief clerk to Postmaster General Hitchcock; and Joe P. Johnston, inspector in charge, Kansas City, Mo., will be present to give instructions and greetings.

**Two Inches of Rain.**

Arapahoe, Neb., June 10.—A two-inch rain has fallen here. The precipitation is reported from the local telephone office to be general over western Nebraska. This rain breaks a hard drought extending over several weeks, which has greatly shortened the wheat crop. The first cutting of alfalfa is being put up and is one of the best in years, both in yield and quality. The rain will start a second growth quickly and will be of great benefit to winter wheat that survived.

**State Cash Coming In.**

The condition of the state finances has picked up the past week and instead of showing a deficiency of about \$80,000, as it did June 1, there is now something over \$18,000 to the good and more coming. This condition of things was brought about mostly by remittances from Douglas county of \$51,000; Otoe county, \$24,000; and Platte county, \$13,486. The remittances will probably continue now in such amounts that all state warrants presented can be paid. Only once during the year has the treasurer been compelled to refuse payment.

**Drinks Sulphuric Acid; May Die.**

Omaha, June 10.—H. E. Hell of Bloomington, Neb., was found in an unconscious condition in the Dodge hotel by a chambermaid, who went into the room to clean up. On the floor beside the bed in which Hell lay was found an empty bottle with a label marked "sulphuric acid." The man was removed to St. Joseph's hospital, where he is in a serious condition.

**Hastings Minister to Go to Pueblo.**

Hastings, Neb., June 10.—Rev. Clarence W. Weyer has accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church of Pueblo, Colo., and will assume the duties of the pastorate there Aug. 1. He has been eleven years in the ministry, five and a half at Fremont and five and a half here. The larger field in Pueblo caused him to accept the call. His salary will be \$2,500 a year.

**Seward Man Returns From Globe Tour**

Seward, Neb., June 10.—John Zimmerman, Jr., cashier of the First National bank, has returned from a trip around the world, mostly made in an automobile, going over deserts and mountains never before traveled by an automobile. He accompanied Mr. Webster, who had girdled the world many times.

**Girl Suffers Severely From Burns.**

Beatrice, Neb., June 10.—Ethel, the eight-year-old daughter of Eugene Moses, a farmer living near Rockford, was terribly burned while trying to start a fire in the cook stove. Her recovery is doubtful.

**COMMITTEE FIGHTERS.**

Ex-U. S. Senator Dick and Ormsby McHarg, Counsel For Taft and Roosevelt.



Photo of Dick by American Press Association

**COMMERCE COURT HIT**

Supreme Court Upholds Interstate Commerce Commission.

Declaring that the commerce court was not to substitute itself for the interstate commerce commission, the supreme court of the United States in decision after decision reversed the commerce court and upheld the interstate commerce commission. The principal decisions were announced by Chief Justice White and concurred in by the entire court.

Jurisdiction of the commerce court over complaints of shippers denied by the interstate commerce commission, as well as over those recognized by the commission through affirmative orders for relief, was denied by the supreme court.

The supreme court reversed the commerce court's decision which would have allowed railroads to carry railroad coal at lower rates than commercial coal. The interstate commerce commission was upheld.

**TRIES TO KILL COUNT TISZA**

Deputy Fires Three Shots at Speaker of Hungarian House.

Count Tisza, president of the lower house of the Hungarian parliament, had a narrow escape from assassination in the diet. He was fired upon three times by Deputy Julius Kavacs, who then shot himself, probably with fatal effect. Count Tisza was unscathed.

Kavacs was one of the most militant members of the opposition and was among those who were ejected from the chamber Wednesday because of disorderly conduct.

Soon after the proceedings opened Kavacs moved to the front of the gallery and shouting "There are still opposition members in the chamber," drew a revolver and emptied three chambers in the direction of the president. Then seemingly chagrined at his bad marksmanship, he put two bullets into his own body.

**FREDERICKS LOSING HOPE**

Not So Confident of Securing Conviction of Darrow.

Los Angeles, June 10.—Obviously annoyed by the course of events in the trial of Clarence S. Darrow for alleged jury bribery in the McNamara case, District Attorney John D. Fredericks let fall a hint that the state was not now so confident of conviction in the present case and made a statement to the effect that if a verdict of guilty was not obtained now the prosecution would proceed on further charges.

"Win or lose," said Fredericks, "we are going to keep on trying Darrow, and the only thing that can stop us is a plea of guilty."

The evidence thus far adduced in the present trial, the district attorney continued, has provided facts sufficient for the returning of at least four other indictments for the corruption of jurors, and it is probable that these other indictments will be returned—but not, however, until the present trial is completed.

**Black Peril in Africa.**

Johannesburg, June 10.—The "black peril" is straining the temper of the European population. There has been a recrudescence of trouble in the last few days, and the number of vigilance associations has increased rapidly. "Drives" of natives where cases of assault are suspected have been quite common.

**SPECIAL**

**HARPER'S TOGGERY**

Gage Brothers Millinery at very Low Prices

Come in and see them

1/2 Price

Our stock of Ladies' Hats must be sold

The price will convince you

1/2 Price

Old Location Occupied by the Co-operative Store

**Harper's Ladies' Toggery**

**Real Estate at a Bargain**

I have farm and city property to sell at a bargain

One 2-story business building on Box Butte avenue. \$500 will handle this; balance on easy terms.

**FOR SALE**

Two houses on East Second Street. \$800 will handle this.

One house in West Lawn. Price \$700. Easy payments.

One 5-room house, Duncan's Addition. Price \$1200.

One homestead. 75 to 100 tons of hay. All under fence.

**FOR RENT**

Two 6-room houses, \$13 a month each.

One 4-room house, \$11.

One 10-room, modern, \$30.

**W. S. Ridgell**

PHONE 677

**CALUMET BAKING POWDER**

The wonder of baking powders—Calumet. Wonderful in its raising powers—its uniformity, its never failing results, its purity.

Wonderful in its economy. It costs less than the high-price trust brands, but it is worth as much. It costs a trifle more than the cheap and big can kinds—it is worth more. But provides its real economy in the baking.

Use CALUMET—the Modern Baking Powder.

At all Grocers.

Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition

**FOUR VOLCANOES VIOLENT**

Fifteen Hundred Persons Placed in Peril in Alaska.

Seattle, June 10.—Four slumbering volcanoes in the Aleutian mountain range of Alaska suddenly have come to life and are throwing out great quantities of smoke and hot ashes. The awakened peaks are Iliamna, St. Augustine and Redoubt, in the Cook Inlet country, and Katmai, which overlooks Shelikof strait.

Including Indians, it is estimated that 1,500 persons are in peril. It is the height of the salmon canning season and large crews of men are engaged in fishing and canning.

Dispatches from the north say the volcanoes are emitting lava and rocks, but the discharge from the Alaska craters usually is only ashes and smoke and it is hoped there will be no loss of life. Apparently Kodiak and its neighboring islands have been covered by ashes.

Since the rising of climate in Alaska, sheep and hogs have been able to feed outdoors in Kodiak island throughout the year. The volcanic ashes, if it fell on the island as deep as they did on the decks of the steamship Dora, must have destroyed the grass, which, however, will grow again on the ashes.

The efforts of the mountains to clear the debris from their clogged craters caused convulsions which were recorded in Washington, D. C., and in Seattle. After the chimneys were opened the needles in the observatories were no longer agitated.

George Edmund Foss, aged eighty-two, father of Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts and Congressman George E. Foss of Illinois, died at his home in Boston.