

ELECTION RESULTS

USUAL WET AND DRY FIGHT IN NEBRASKA.

MANY STARTLING RESULTS

Saloon Question Was Most Frequent Cause of Division—Sunday Baseball Also an Issue.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lincoln, Neb.—Municipal elections were held throughout the state Tuesday. This year is the "off year" for this city, and no election takes place here on municipal matters until 1915. In contests reported the saloon question was the most frequent cause of division. Bond issues and other matters of local government were decided in many places.

WET	DRY
*Albion	Ainsworth
Alliance	Anselmo
Alma	Anselmy
Amherst	*Arapahoe
Ashland	Arcadia
Auburn	Arlington
Barneston	Aurora
Beatrice	*Bancroft
Benson	Bassett
Bloomfield	Benkelman
Blue Hill	Beaver City
Bloomington	Beaver Crossing
Bridgport	Bellwood
Brining	Benedict
Burwell	Blair
Cedar Bluffs	*Broken Bow
Chadron	*Callaway
Clarks	Clay Center
Columbus	Central City
*Comstock	Dorchester
Cook	Craig
Culbertson	Curtis
Crete	David City
Dawson	Decatur
Deweese	Denton
Elgin	Edgar
Elwood	*Emerson
Eustis	*Ewing
Fairbury	*Falls City
Fremont	Fairfield
Friend	Franklin
Fullerton	Gibson
*Genoa	Giltner
Gothenburg	*Hampton
Greenwood	Hebron
Cresley	*Hickman
Hartington	Holdrege
Harvard	Humboldt
Hastings	Junata
Havelock	Kimball
Herman	*Lexington
Holstein	Lyons
Homer	Miller
Johnson	Minden
Kearney	Nelson
Kenesaw	North Loup
Laurel	Oakland
Leigh	Ogallala
Louisville	Ong
Loup City	Oxford
Madison	Pawnee City
McCook	Pebson
Nebraska City	*Red Cloud
Neligh	Rushville
Newport	Sargent
North Platte	Shubert
Conoto	*Silver Creek
Odell	Stella
Ohioa	Stromsburg
Ord	Sumner
Orleans	*Superior
Oshkosh	Tecumseh
O'Neill	Tekamah
Papillion	*Thurston
Pender	Ulysses
Phillips	University Place
Pickrell	Valley
Pierce	Waco
Pilger	*Wahoo
Plainview	Wakefield
Plattsmouth	Wausa
Prosser	*Weeping Water
Ravenna	Western
*Republican City	*Wolbach
Rulo	York
Schuyler	
Scotia	
Seward	
Shelton	
Springfield	
Stanton	
Staplehurst	
*Sterling	
Swanton	
Sutton	
Syracuse	
*St. Paul	
Table Rock	
Talmage	
Tilden	
Upland	
Valentine	
Verdon	
Waterloo	
West Point	
Wilber	
Wilcox	
Wood River	
Wymore	

*Changes from last year's policy.

Sunday Baseball	Against
For	Tecumseh
Norfolk	Beatrice
Broken Bow	Clay Center
Ashland	Gibson
Amherst	Eustis
Sterling	Kearney
Kearney	Callaway
Callaway	Fordyce
Fordyce	Ord
Ord	Upland
Upland	Blair
Blair	McCook
McCook	Anselmy
Anselmy	Anselmo
Anselmo	Hartington
Hartington	Schuyler
Schuyler	Plainview
Plainview	Oshkosh

A number of surprising changes were recorded. Falls City went dry after forty-five years of saloons. Superior went dry by one vote. Wahoo went dry. Hickman, Emerson and Callaway were other changes to the dry column.

St. Paul went wet after a hot fight on the liquor question. Tekamah went dry for the eighth year. In many contests the vote was very close. The following are the results in the more important towns in the state, and particularly when "wet or dry" was the issue:

Kearney.—With the same majority as that of a year ago, Kearney remained wet by 43 votes. The lighting contract providing for a series of ornamental street lights was carried by 182 votes to the surprise of many who thought the opposition was too strong. The Sunday baseball question was decided with a majority of ninety-five votes.

Beatrice.—Closing one of the most bitter campaigns in the history of the city the three present commissioners, J. R. Spyer, J. W. Mayer and J. R. C. Field, were re-elected. The city will remain in the wet column and the Sunday baseball and the Sunday amusement questions failed to carry. The wets carried the city by a majority of 178. Sunday baseball lost by forty-one.

Broken Bow.—At the municipal election here A. M. Brew, on the people's independent ticket, was elected over Mayor E. E. Squires of the citizens ticket. The contest was close and spirited. Brew's majority was about sixteen. Sunday baseball was carried and pool halls were voted out. Saloon license was not voted upon, and the town remains dry.

Havelock.—The democrats secured the election of their candidate for mayor, one councilman and the city engineer (uncontested) at Havelock. The republican candidates were elected to other offices. Sunday baseball was approved by a large majority. An unusually large vote was polled.

Hebron.—W. C. Cooper was elected mayor on the dry ticket by four votes. The dry element prevailed by a majority of eleven votes. Two wards went dry, one wet and one a combination of wet and dry votes. The pool hall question received an equal number of votes from both parties. Sunday baseball was decisively defeated by forty votes.

Columbus.—The ticket nominated by the citizens and endorsed by the democrats was elected, although there was some opposition, especially on the school board. The saloon question was not an issue.

Tecumseh.—Tecumseh stays in the dry column by seventy-three majority. The town went dry last year by but six. Sunday baseball was defeated by ninety-four votes. Harry S. Villar was elected mayor.

Falls City.—For the first time in forty-five years Falls City went dry today by a majority of 172. Over a thousand votes were cast during the day.

Humboldt.—Humboldt changed her policy and went dry by twelve votes. Mayor Davis, democrat, was defeated by A. L. Brunn, republican, by eight votes.

Wahoo.—Wahoo went dry by a majority of seven, for the first time for several years. Last year the vote was close, the wet majority being seven.

David City.—The proposal to license saloons was defeated by a majority of three votes. Last year the town went dry by twenty-eight votes.

Norfolk.—Sunday baseball carried by 427 majority and Sunday moving pictures by a majority of 105.

Superior.—Superior went dry by a majority of one vote on the initiative and referendum election.

Clay Center.—J. E. Wheeler was re-elected mayor. Sunday baseball was defeated three to one.

Geneva.—Geneva went wet by seven majority, this being no reversal of policy from last year.

Gothenburg.—After a year in the dry column, Gothenburg went wet by only two votes.

Harvard.—Harvard remained in the wet column this year by a majority of twelve.

Cook.—The wet policy was adopted here.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska State Democratic Editorial association has been called to meet in this city April 21, at which time plans for the coming state campaign are likely to be tentatively outlined.

Electric Power for Long Pine. Long Pine.—Much interest is centered in a plan to dam Long Pine creek and create electric power for use in this city and other towns up and down the road. An engineer has been looking over the ground with H. M. Culbertson, a well known local capitalist and promoter. If the plan is found feasible it is said a large amount of outside capital can be secured to construct the dam and power plant, as the never-ending supply of water and the narrow walls of the canon render the undertaking comparatively easy.

University Place, Neb.—Citizens of this place were thrown into a high state of excitement Monday when forty sticks of dynamite were discovered in a shed not far from the main street of the town. Sheriff Hyers was notified immediately of the find, and, after inspecting the place where the explosive had been, carted the entire consignment to his office at the court house. No clue as to who took the dynamite to the shed has been discovered, but officers will be kept on the case until they hunt down a clue or are compelled to give up.

In the PUBLIC EYE

MRS. WARREN NOT A CLUBWOMAN



Mrs. Francis E. Warren, the young wife of Senator Warren of Wyoming, was known in Washington society during her girlhood. Before she came to take her place as a matron of the official set at the capital she was often a guest at the home of her uncle, the late Justice Brown of the Supreme court.

Senator and Mrs. Warren are now occupying what was formerly the Brown home, in which as a girl Mrs. Warren spent so many happy days. It is well adapted to entertaining on a generous scale. Its drawing rooms contain some rare pieces of old mahogany which would delight the eye of the collector, but Mrs. Warren prizes them most for their family associations. The guestroom of this mansion is furnished with colonial pieces which are probably as beautiful examples of the craftsmanship of that period as are in existence.

Mrs. Warren is fond of society and in Washington particularly interesting, but she is essentially a home woman. She takes great delight in reading, and some of her happiest hours are spent in her big, well-stocked library.

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SAYS DIVISION OF PRODUCTS IS PROBLEM

"The equitable division of that which is produced is a problem we have not yet solved," declared Secretary Wilson of the department of labor in an address at the first anniversary banquet of the department in Washington the other night.



"Nobody has yet presented a concrete plan by which this problem can be solved. Some say collective ownership of all means of production, distribution and exchange would solve it and give to every man the full social equivalent of that which his labor produces. But assuming you have collective ownership of all means, how are you going to determine what the full social equivalent is?"

The speaker then referred to the different branches of the department of labor. He said the department is bound to grow.

VISCOUNTESS D'AZY IS POPULAR

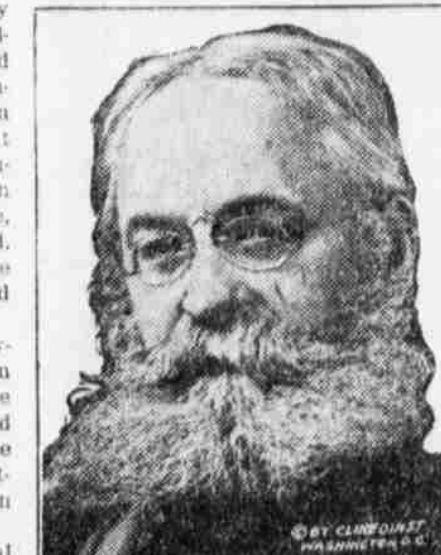


Viscountess Benoit d'Azy, the young wife of the naval attaché of the French embassy at Washington, is known as the most popular woman in the diplomatic corps. Accomplished and highly original, she has also a gift for leadership that is generally recognized. She is usually prime mover in private theatricals, winter sports, costume dances and other diversions with which society amuses itself, and she often bends her energies upon the successful consummation of some enterprise which she has organized for one American charity, or another. Not long ago she produced the play, "Le Voyageur," in the ballroom of the mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh. Viscountess d'Azy herself played a role, and the other members of an unusually distinguished cast were the Countess Bertier de Sauvigny, wife of the military attaché of the French embassy; Baron von Nagell, Baron Karl von Freudenthal and Mr. von Rath. The play was given as a benefit for the Washington diet kitchen and \$1,000 was realized.

The Viscountess d'Azy has five children. The daughter of the Marquis de Vogue, himself a scion of one of the oldest houses in France and a member of the French Academy, she was married, as are most French girls of gentle blood, almost as soon as she entered her teens. She is a devoted mother, and the comrade and playmate of her five children, whose names are Charles, Elaine, Clare, Margaret and Martha.

EXPLORER GREELY STILL VIGOROUS

As vigorous and active as many men of half his age, Maj. Gen. Adolphus Greely, famous as a soldier and Arctic explorer, reached the seventieth milestone of his life's journey a few days ago. Since his retirement from active service six years ago General Greely has made his residence in Washington city. Much of his time, however, has been spent abroad, where he has interested himself in the study of aviation, military affairs and geography and kindred sciences.



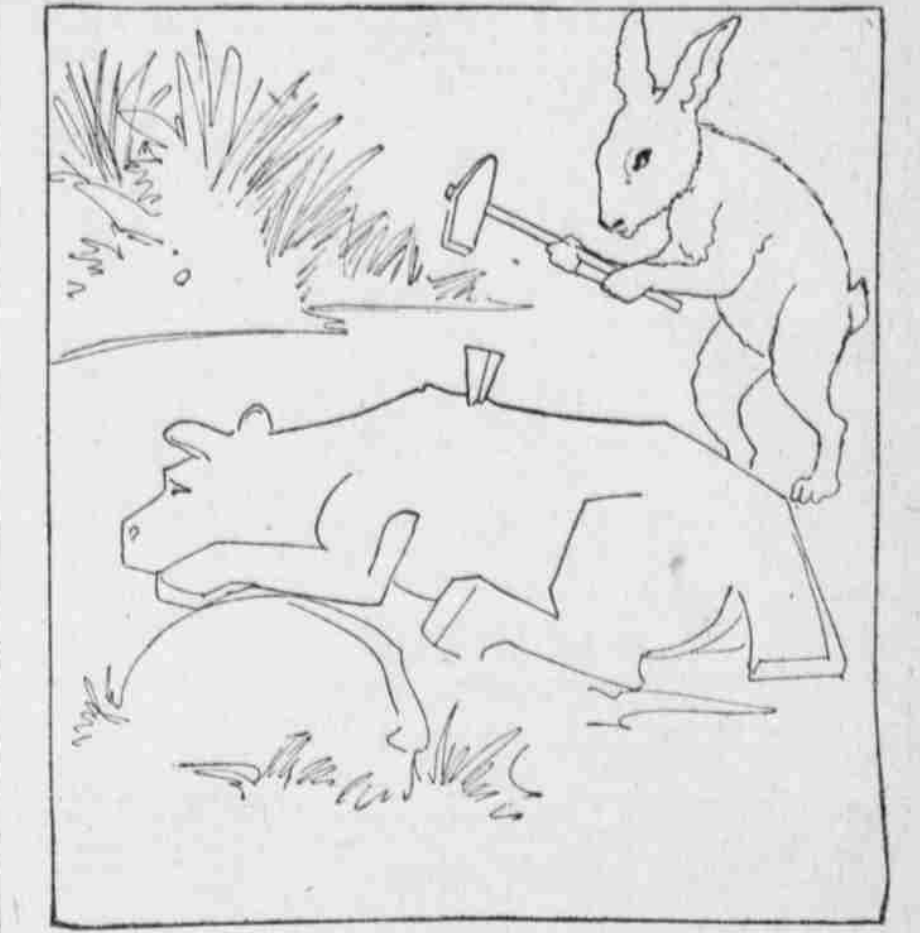
General Greely is a native of Newburyport, Mass., where he was born March 27, 1844. He served in the Union army from 1861 to 1865 and was the first man who entered the Civil war as a private soldier to attain the rank of brigadier general in the regular service.

More than 30 years ago General Greely attracted world-wide attention by a polar expedition of which he was the chief. This expedition sailed northward in 1881. It contained 25 members, of whom only seven came back. Two relief expeditions failed to find the Greely party, and when finally rescued by the third expedition, sent under command of Capt. Winfield Scott Schley, the survivors of the party were nearly crazed with hunger.

New Indian Animal Stories

How the Rabbit Destroyed Flint

By JOHN M. OSKISON



Children, Color the Above Sketch to Suit Yourself. Save All the Sketches and Make a Book of Them.

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Long time ago, when the Indians of the wooded mountains used to tip their arrows with pieces of sharp flint, the little children who watched the old men at work chipping the flint and binding the pointed bits of stone into the ends of the arrows with deer sinew, would hear this story:

Once the animals all came together in council to talk about how they could destroy Flint, the awful fellow who lived up on the mountain and killed so many of them. One after the other, the animals stood up in the council and told about how Flint had come down from the rocky ledges of the mountain and carried off some of their relatives. The Great Bear said it; the long-pronged deer said it; the oldest gopher said it; and finally the Great Otter said that somebody must go and kill Flint in order to save the lives of the rest of the animals.

But who would dare to go up to the mountain and undertake to destroy Flint? No one wanted to go, though the Great Otter, who was at the head of the council, said that great honor would come to the one who succeeded. At last when it came time for the rabbit to answer, he said that he would go and destroy Flint if he only knew the way to his house.

"Oh!" said all the animals at once, "we will show you the way." And so they all came out of the council and took the rabbit to a high knoll. When they were all gathered on the knoll, the Great Otter stood beside the rabbit and pointed to a house "way up on the side of the mountain. They could just barely see it.

"There," said the Great Otter, "lives Flint," and he told the rabbit just how to get up there. It was a long road, and the rabbit sat down to rest before he got to Flint's house, and he planned what he would do. Then he got up and went on.

Flint was standing in the door of his house as the rabbit came up and said to him: "Siyu (hello)—are you the fellow they call Flint?" And the rabbit said it just as if he meant to bite his head off right there!

"Yes, I'm Flint," answered the wicked one who lived on the mountain, but he didn't invite the rabbit to come inside. So the rabbit said: "Is this where you live?" And Flint answered:

"Yes, this is where I live." And then the rabbit said:

"Well, my name is Rabbit. I've heard about you, and so I've come to invite you to visit me."

"Where do you live?" asked Flint. "My home is in the broom grass by the river," said the rabbit.

"Well, I will be pleased to come and visit you in a few days," said Flint, and he looked as if he wished the rabbit would go away.

"Why not come with me today and have supper at my house?" asked the rabbit, who had made his plan.

"All right, I will," said Flint. "Just wait till I cover my fire with ashes so it will keep till morning."

So the two came down from the mountain together, and they came to the rabbit's house by the river. The rabbit said he'd make a fire down by the water, where it was cooler, and then they ate their supper on the grass.

It was a good supper the rabbit cooked, and afterward Flint said he was sleepy and would take a nap. And when Flint lay down the rabbit hunted round for two big sticks. Then he got out his knife and began to whittle on the sticks. One he whittled in the shape of a hammer and the other he shaped like a wedge.

"What are you doing that for?" asked Flint sleepily.

"Oh, I always have to be doing something," said the rabbit. "Besides, these may come in handy."

Soon Flint was fast asleep. The rabbit spoke to him, but he did not answer. The rabbit went over and kicked Flint, but even that did not wake him. Then the rabbit put the sharp wedge against the body of Flint, and drew back as far as he could with the hammer and sent the wedge deep into Flint's body.

As he struck, the rabbit turned and ran as fast as he could to the door of his house. Just as he got inside he heard a great explosion and struck his head out to see what it was. The wedge had broken the body of Flint to bits and the pieces were flying all about.

It was one of the pieces that came flying straight at the rabbit and cut his upper lip before he could pull his head inside his door. And to this day you can see in the upper lip of the rabbit the little split made by the piece of Flint.

DARK ROOM EMERGENCY LAMP

Easy Matter to Arrange Ruby Light for Developing Films and Plates—Tungsten Globe Used.

In developing films and plates it is essential that a ruby lamp be used. Not having one I took my Brownie No. 2 camera, in the back of which is a



Emergency Ruby Lamp. small ruby lens, and removed the film holder, says a writer in the Popular Electricity. In this space was placed a small tungsten battery lamp. A few feet of flexible wire was attached to the lamp socket terminals and a dry battery furnished the current.

A small but practical electric railway has been installed in a Paris sewer.

FIRST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Pioneer of Juvenile Literature Was John Newbury—immortalized in "The Vicar of Wakefield."

John Newbury was really the pioneer of the children's books which he advertised so ingeniously, and the two hundredth anniversary of his birth is worthy of remembrance. His "Juvenile Library," commenced about 1750, was the first attempt to provide the children with readable books, and it was in this series that "Goody Two-Shoes," "Giles Gingerbread" and "Tommy Trip" first made their appearance in print. Goldsmith, who wrote a good many of these children's classics for Newbury, termed him the "honestest man in creation," and immortalized him by a pleasing portrait in "The Vicar of Wakefield."

His Parental Excuse. Teacher—You were absent from school yesterday? Tommie—Yes, ma'am. I was sick. "Have you any excuse for being sick yesterday?" "Yes, ma'am. It was the pie, ma'am." "I mean have you any excuse from your parents for being sick yesterday?" "Yes, ma'am. It was pie what mother made what made me sick."