

KEEP KITCHEN CLEAN

IS NO PLACE FOR "PUSSY" OR "ROVER."

GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Purring old Pussy, who has long held forth under restaurant stoves or around bakery kitchens, will have to go. So will Fido and Rover, as well as all dogs and cats. For the eleventh commandment of the twelve handed down from the Sinai of the food commission says: "The presence of cats or dogs is positively prohibited in any kitchen, dining room, bakery, meat market or other place where food is produced or prepared."

This and other commandments were evolved in terse form from the sanitary law of the state. All food-producing plants and dispensaries will be under this law during the summer. Strict enforcement will be had by the food commission inspectors. The most important provisions are as follows:

"The clothing and person of those who come in contact with or handle food, must be clean at all times, and such persons must wash their hands thoroughly before beginning work each day and after handling any article which is unclean."

"No person who is afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease shall be allowed to work in any establishment where food is cooked, served, prepared or distributed. Neither shall any person or persons be allowed to sleep in any such place."

"Spitting on floors, walls or utensils is positively prohibited. Cuspidors must be provided and these shall be emptied and cleaned daily."

"Every food producing or distributing establishment during the fly season shall have all doors, windows and other openings properly screened. The floors, walls and ceilings of every such place, must at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition."

"Refuse, dirt and all other waste and unwholesome products must be removed daily."

"Unsanitary conditions will be deemed to exist in any food establishment where proper precautions are not taken for the extermination of rats and mice, cock roaches or vermin."

"The presence of cats or dogs is positively prohibited in any kitchen, dining room, bakery, meat market, or other place where food is produced or prepared."

"Unwholesome conditions will be deemed to exist in any kitchen, bakery, meat market or other food producing establishment where the smoking of cigars, pipes or cigarettes is permitted, and the same is positively prohibited."

Issues a Precautionary Warning.

Serum, the prevention of hog cholera and the precautions to be taken by farmers is the subject of warnings being emphasized by the state board of directors. Farmers are urged to enforce an effective quarantine when cholera breaks out on a farm. It is a mistake, it is claimed, to neglect sanitary precautions and to rely wholly on serum. The serum is useful, not so much to cure sick hogs, as to prevent other animals from taking the disease.

The following precautionary measures are necessary:

"Do not locate hog lots near a public highway, a stream or a railroad."

"Do not allow neighbors or strangers to enter your hog lots and do not go into your neighbors' lots. If you are compelled to pass from one hog lot to another, clean your shoes and wash them with a 3 per cent solution of the compound solution of cresol."

"Do not put new stock, either hogs or cattle, in lots with herd already on the farm."

"If hog cholera breaks out, separate the sick from the apparently healthy animals and burn the carcasses of all dead hogs on the day of death."

Beef Producers' Day.

The second annual beef producers' meeting will be held at the Nebraska University Farm, Lincoln, Friday, May 22. At that time the experimental cattle fed during the winter will be on exhibit. Visitors will have an opportunity to inspect the different lots of cattle and compare the rations fed. The figures giving the results of the year's work will be given out. The forenoon will be given over to an inspection of the grounds, experiments, live stock, etc. The regular program will be given at 1 p. m. Last year beef producers' day proved to be the event of the season. Indications are that the meeting this year will be better than last.

A course teaching students how to operate every sort of motor on the farm, ranging from the traction engine to the automobile, will be offered at the Nebraska University Farm from June 8 to July 3, this summer. Any able-bodied man over eighteen years of age may register. No educational requirement is made, although applicants are supposed to have completed the eighth grade. The course of study includes shop practice and a demonstration of the principles of gasoline and oil engines, steam tractors, and automobiles.

Agricultural College Exhibit at Fairs.

The state fair, as well as five county fairs, will receive exhibits this year from the Nebraska college of agriculture. The fairs to receive it are as follows: Clay county fair, Clay Center, August 25, 26, 27; Saunders county fair, Wahoo, September 1, 2, 3, 4; state fair, Lincoln, September 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; Fillmore county fair, Geneva, September 16, 17, 18; Nemaha county fair, Auburn, September 23, 24, 25; Gage county fair, Beatrice, September 29, 30, October 1. Although a large number of applications were received.

NEWS FROM STATE HOUSE

The Ivy day festivities of the state universities were celebrated by a holiday and all day program last Wednesday.

Professor Persinger of the state university will sail May 30 for South America, where he will spend three months studying life and conditions in that country.

H. W. Smith, editor of the Seward Independent-Democrat, and a member of the 1912-13 legislature, has filed for the nomination for state auditor on the democratic ticket.

The Nebraska soil survey in conjunction with the government will make a survey of Gage and Thurston counties this summer.

Assessment of the seven railroads of the state has been completed by the board of assessment and equalization. No changes were made over last year. The Union Pacific's total will be increased because of added mileage, but that will be the only change for the state.

State Treasurer George has issued a call for \$150,000 worth of general fund warrants, effective May 15. The call is for warrants up to No. 8934, and the last was registered January 26. In all there are \$170,000 in warrants outstanding and the state board of assessment may have to levy a mill assessment to call them in.

The question of whether or not a member of the Nebraska national guard should be required to pay regular poll tax is one which has been put up to assessors several times lately. Guardsmen claim they are exempt from either petit or grand jury duty and also from payment of poll tax and refer to section 6493 of the Nebraska statutes.

Candidates for appointment to the boys' fair encampment have been busy in a number of counties. Selections are made by a committee consisting of the county superintendent of schools, the chairman of the county board of commissioners or supervisors, the members of the state board of agriculture, the president of the county agricultural society, and the county farm demonstrator.

The committee in charge of the outing of the Nebraska press association, to be held at Epworth Lake park June 18 to 25, is still hard at work, although they have already arranged for the most elaborate and enjoyable program ever before presented to the newspaper people of the state. There will be eight days of relaxation, each succeeding morning ushering in a series of events, every one of them of increasing interest.

The loss of the equipment of company F, Fifth regiment, Nebraska national guard, at Wymore is estimated at nearly \$5,000. Major J. M. Birker of the adjutant general's office was sent to Wymore to investigate the loss and the fire which destroyed the property. He brought back with him two rifle barrels that had gone through the fire. They were melted and twisted and showed the effects of great heat.

That a law placed on the statute books fifty-nine years ago when Nebraska was a territory is still the law of Nebraska the state, and that law prohibited the sale of liquor as a beverage, and therefore the state is legally dry, despite the fact that there has been saloons in it for many years, is maintained in the brief of H. C. and Ada M. Bittenbender, in the case of the State of Nebraska ex rel. Henry C. Bittenbender and Ada M. Bittenbender vs. The Excise Board of the City of Lincoln, filed in the supreme court.

A vast food products show, portraying many food establishments in operation, including a railroad dining car, will be given at this year's state fair. The state food commission will have charge. The old agricultural building has been allotted to the commission for the purpose. Secretary Mellor of the board announces that reports of no implement display withdrawals had been forwarded to him thus far. On the other hand, he declared that an unusually large entry list had already been secured and space reserved and paid for by many of them.

The first manuscript for volume No. 85 of the Nebraska supreme court reports, which will be printed by a firm at Columbia, Mo., has been forwarded from the office of Clerk H. C. Lindsey. Printing Commissioner Ludi has gone to Columbia to see that the right material is furnished for the job. Under the contract awarded the next ten volumes will be printed by a firm there. The price to be paid is \$1.45 per page for 500 copies. Each volume contains in the neighborhood of 900 pages, making the total cost of the ten volumes \$15,000.

Those acquainted with the situation declare that a system of honors such as is being advocated at the university would have a general tendency to broaden the knowledge of the students trying for them. It is the plan to make the receipt of honors conditional upon the recipients doing a certain amount of work outside of class. For instance, if the person striving for honors were doing a certain amount of work in American history he would also be required to get a general knowledge of both European and ancient history.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

"JUST PLAIN OLD INDIAN"



place was bare except for the bones. He appeared to be as valiant with the trencher as with the cup.

"I'm just a plain old Indian," is a phrase of which Huerta is fond in allusions to himself and his democratic tastes. He vaunted that humble origin not long since at a banquet to which the fashionable Jockey club invited him.

"A few weeks ago I couldn't have got inside this place," he said to his entertainers. "There has been no change in me. I am the same old Indian that I was. Yet now you let me sit down and drink champagne with you as if you thought me as good as you are."

The Jockey club hosts laughed feebly, as though they didn't quite see the joke.

By common report General Huerta, Mexico's present dictator, is much given to convivial pursuits. His prowess with the cognac bottle is much lauded, but how much truth there may be in this gossip is hard to tell. One hears all sorts of stories, says an American close to the Mexican dictator, but it is a serious question whether his alleged devotion to the bottle ever interferes seriously with his mental processes or with his work.

Save for his poor eyesight he looks physically fit. Probably he is much more robust and active mentally and bodily than the average American approaching sixty. Huerta is nearly that age. He has led an outdoor life, working hard, sleeping long and eating simple food. Indeed, he eats whatever is set before him and seems to assimilate it. One who sat near him recently at a banquet noticed that every cover as it left his table was bare except for the bones.

HOW HUDDLESTON GOT THE JOB

"I heard you people wanted to hire a congressman, so have come down to see if I can get the job."

He got it.

This is how George Huddleston applied for Oscar Underwood's job as congressman from the Ninth Alabama district, and the manner of application and the results are characteristic of Huddleston. He is as unlike Underwood as a gatling gun is unlike a silk hat.

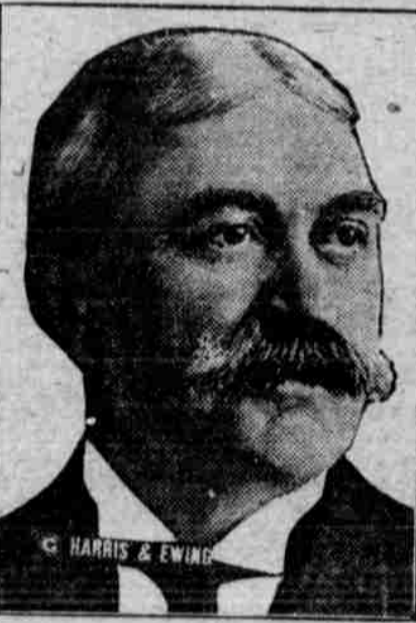
Underwood is a large man physically, temperamentally reserved, suave and polished in manner, and rather distinguished in appearance. Huddleston is a little, frail-looking man, without social gloss, and utterly lacking in the physical characteristics that are supposed to adorn those of his aggressive, fighting temperament.

When Underwood wants anything he proceeds cautiously, pulling a wire here and there; a string there, eventually landing what he started out to get. When Huddleston wants anything he goes after it like he went after the job as congressman. So far he has always brought home the bacon.

Huddleston is forty-four years old and has the proverbial advantage of having been born in the country.



AFTER A SECOND SENATORIAL TERM



and he did not disappoint them. As usual, some ambitious Democrats have been busy during the senator's attention to senatorial duties and have announced their ambition to succeed him as senator. While Mark was not alarmed, he thought it the part of wisdom to look things over.

Fine, bluff Marcus Aurelius Smith, senator from Arizona, has gone home for a short session of stirring up things and is making sure of a second senatorial term. He was given the short term when Arizona placed her star on the flag, but it was understood that honorable Mark would eventually benefit with a full term during the period of Democratic ascendancy in the new state—a state that owes more to Mark Smith than any other single citizen within her borders for his efforts as delegate to accomplish statehood and make it possible to have senators.

For some sixteen years Mark Smith was delegate in congress from Arizona without a vote, but powerful otherwise, especially when the boundless West was interested in legislation. In all the years of the Honorable Mark in congress there was confidence among his friends that he would some day come back as senator.

NOT AFTER ANOTHER TERM

James Francis Burke, ever vigilant, aggressive, industrious, also debonair, startled his congressional associates by announcing that he would not ask another term this year. The Hon. James Francis has had five terms from the most populous Pittsburgh district, which stood firmly for the Republican faith in both distressing campaigns of 1910 and 1912.

The Burke way of handling things in campaign years and between times had much to do with keeping his small, compact part of the Pennsylvania map loyal to the Republican party and there may be some wonder that a young member so sure of return should prepare to drop out. Burke explains it in these words:

"Despite importunities I have positively refused to again return to congress. Ten years is enough for any one unless he determines to make politics the sole object of his career. The time to quit is when you are strong, and in my case, business has attained such proportions as to demand my undivided attention."



New Indian Animal Stories

How the Rattlesnake Killed the Sun's Daughter

By JOHN M. OSKISON



Color This Picture to Suit Yourself.

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Long time ago, when the sun was hot overhead, the old men would call to the little boys to come into the shade and stop playing for a time.

"The old lady Sun is stopping at the house of her daughter for dinner," they would say, "and you better wait till she is on her way toward the cool land in the West before you go out again."

And the boys would come into the house and beg the old man who had called them in to tell about the time the rattlesnake was sent up to kill the sun, but only succeeded in killing the sun's daughter. This is the way it was:

In that time the sun had no home at all, but had to keep traveling up the sky from the east and down the sky in the west and under the earth while it was dark day after day and day after day.

But the daughter of the sun had a nice house right up in the middle of the sky, and every day the sun would stop there for dinner. And every day the sun and the sun's daughter would have a dispute about how the people on the earth looked. The sun said that the people were ugly, for they screwed up their faces when they looked up at her; but the sun's daughter said that the people were smiling and handsome, for she never went out of her house until the sun was down past the edge of the west, and then the people could look at her without squinting their eyes.

And the sun would get angry and shine down on the earth so hot that the people would swelter, and many of them became sick. That pleased the sun, but it did not please the sun's daughter, who was friendly with man. So the sun's daughter sent a message saying that the little people of the woods (the Yunwi Tsunsi) would tell man how to stop the heat sickness.

When the chief or the Yunwi

Tsunsi came to see the wise medicine men, he told them that the only thing to do was to send some one up to the house of the daughter of the sun to kill the sun when she stopped there for dinner. And the wise medicine men said they would do that.

For a long time, the wise medicine men talked about who would be best to send, and finally they decided that the copperhead snake and the spreading-adder snake ought to go, for they would be sure to kill the sun if they bit her.

So the copperhead and the spreading-adder went and hid themselves just outside the door of the house of the daughter of the sun while the sun was inside eating dinner. But when the sun stepped out, she was so red and angry that the spreading-adder snake was blinded and all he could do was to swell up and spit out yellow slime—just as he does to this day when he is stirred. And when the copperhead saw that the spreading-adder couldn't do anything, he ran away.

Then the wise medicine men had to come together again and find another messenger to send up to the house of the daughter of the sun. This time it was the rattlesnake who went, and he coiled down right beside the door, with his eyes closed. And when he heard some one coming out of the house he sprang like a flash of lightning and struck.

But it was the daughter of the sun who had come out, and so it was she who was killed. As soon as he had struck, the rattlesnake came back to man and said that he had done his work.

At first, the people did not know that the rattlesnake had killed the daughter of the sun instead of the sun herself, and so the people all thanked the rattlesnake and said that they would never harm him. And so to this day men who know will not disturb the rattlesnake, and the rattlesnake does not bite man unless he is bothered.

BOOMERANG IS EASILY MADE

Two Pieces of Light, Hard Wood, 14 Inches Long Are First Needed—How It Is Thrown.

In making a boomerang first procure two pieces of light, hard wood, 14 inches long, 1 1/2 inches wide and 3-16 of an inch thick. Nail them together in the center as shown. The nails



A Boomerang.

should be clenched on the other side to make a strong joint.

Figure 2 shows how to throw it. It will go in a circle and most always come behind the thrower. A light wind should be blowing to make it work properly.

PERFORM A KIND ACT DAILY

Boy Scout Must Be Friendly, Courteous, Kind, Obedient, Cheerful, Thrifty and Brave.

If there is anything the adult world would hold unchangeable, it is the charming hodge-podge of good and bad that makes up boy nature. Yet there was meeting recently in Washington a body which asserts that the boy character is being reformed. The National Council of Boy Scouts, having enlisted 800,000 youngsters, under 7,000 masters, credits itself with all but a revolution. Once, as Jacob Rilla put it, the boy was an unmistakable admixture of heathen and good citizen, the heathen normally a little uppermost. Now that he is a scout, he is "friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty and brave; these are the scout laws, and he obeys them not only because he has promised, but because he wants to." The bureau of education is even asked to recommend the Boy Scout movement to all educational authorities. Much as is claimed for its tutorship in camp knowledge, physical training and so on, more is made of the fact that every scout is expected to "perform a kind act every morning of his life," that scores of people write in monthly telling of the good turns the scouts do them, that cities which once feared the small boy now expect him to assist the aged across the street, and bell the town crier against the birds, while good manners and thoughtfulness have made him invaluable at events like the inauguration and Gettysburg celebration.

Can't Be Plain. Why is it impossible for a pretty girl to be candid? Because she can't be plain.