

PLAN TO ATTACK LAW

OMAHA FIRMS PLAN ASSAULT ON BLUE SKY MEASURE.

EPWORTH ASSEMBLY CLOSED

Session This Year Proved a Grand Success and Receipts of Gate Satisfactory.

Lincoln.—Assault on the blue-sky law, passed at the last session of the state legislature, is being planned by Omaha firms, which come under its jurisdiction. That is the word brought to the railway commission.

The law's safety has been the cause of many anxious moments on the commission's part for several months. Weaknesses have been found which were not seen by the legislators. And apparent foundations of the law have been determined constitutionally void in other states, and the Nebraska law is affected thereby.

A provision inserted in the Nebraska statute may or may not save this entire law. This says in effect that "should the courts declare any portion of the act unconstitutional or unauthorized by law, or in conflict with any other section or provision of the act, then such decision shall affect only the section or sub-section so declared to be unconstitutional."

Further the Nebraska lawmakers took the unusual step of declaring in the act that "each section and provision thereof, so far as inducement for the passage of the bill is concerned, is independent of every other section, and no section or part thereof is an inducement to the passage or enactment of any other section or part of a section."

Less Dogs, More Diamonds.

Dogs are on the decrease in Nebraska and diamonds on the increase. If the reports of the assessors of the state are to be taken as authority on dogs and diamonds. This year the number of dogs in the state is given as 106,876. In 1913 the number was 107,870; in 1912, 109,670, and in 1911 there were 111,999 of the animals. Pawnee county this year had the least dogs, the number being thirteen, while Gage county just across the county has 3,018. It is evident that when the assessor was around that most of the Pawnee county dogs were visiting over in Gage. Diamonds in Nebraska are valued for assessment purposes, which is supposed to be one-fifth of actual value, at \$127,048 this year. In 1913 the value was \$127,213; in 1912, \$121,127, and in 1911, \$106,832. Douglas county diamonds are assessed at \$19,725 and Lancaster county sarklers at \$19,039. Banner county diamonds are assessed at just \$5.00.

Return Bond Application.

The Omaha and Lincoln Power and Light company, which is owned by the McKinley Interurban interests which operate the interurban road from Omaha to Papillion, has notified the State Railway commission that it desires to withdraw its application, made a few weeks ago, for authority to issue bonds in the amount of \$90,000 and stock for \$25,000 for the purpose of extending its road to Louisville. In its letter the company says:

"Owing to the fact that it seems to be the intention of parties for whom Benjamin Baker is acting to cause a good deal of trouble and obstruction to the authority to issue stocks and bonds, we have concluded to let the matter rest for the present, and we hereby withdraw the application made and will file an entirely new application sometime in the future."

One of Seven Women Work.

One in every seven women in Nebraska is engaged in some useful occupation, according to the latest federal census. There are 63,303 working women in the state out of a total number of 432,326 women. The men in the state number 491,706.

Nebraska women engaged in farming number 5,279. Of these 2,170 manage their own farms. Women stock raisers number 111.

Nebraska has 10,448 women school teachers, 1,356 music teachers, 10,780 listed as "servants," 4,930 dressmakers outside factories, and 439 in factories.

Session is Over.

The Nebraska Epworth assembly, which has been open here at Epworth Lake park the past ten days is over. Like its former meetings, the session has been a grand success and the receipts at the gate have been satisfactory. The Nebraska assembly has taken a stand as one of the leading Chautauqua gatherings in the country and has continued to draw talent from all over the world.

Last Year's Wheat Crop.

To what extent Nebraska suffered by reason of the partial failure, and in some parts of the state, the total failure of the wheat crop last year is evidenced by the reports of the assessors as sent in to the secretary of the state board of assessment. The number of bushels reported to the assessors in 1913 was shown to be 6,250,514 bushels on hand April 1, 1913. The report this year shows but 2,780,674 bushels reported when the assessors made their rounds, indicating a great deal of demand for the 1914 crop.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

A new \$20,000 Swedish Lutheran church building is being erected at Malmoe.

C. N. and V. C. Herbert are planning to open a new state bank at Harrington.

Mrs. E. B. Butler of Cambridge has sold her confectionery store to A. Gales of Burwell.

Alfred Green of Plattsmouth was injured painfully when he was kicked by a horse.

The new armory of Company L, Fifth regiment, at Grand Island has been opened.

Phillip Bush of Oxford was instantly killed when he fell from a windmill tower at Oberlin, Kas.

Members of the state board of control visited proposed reformatory sites at Table Rock and Humboldt.

The house of Carl Gilmore of Friend was destroyed by fire and most of its contents were burned.

Earl Houchin, twenty-one years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Houchin, was killed at Fairfield, Iowa.

Bonds aggregating \$37,000 have been voted at North Bend for an electric light plant and sewer system.

"Jake" Kronke, a well known young farmer, hanged himself in the barn on his sister's farm, five miles south of Dodge.

C. H. Copley, for three years secretary of the Chadron Y. M. C. A., has been transferred to the Baraboo, Wis., association.

Carl Richardson, 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Richardson of Edgar was kicked by a horse and painfully injured.

R. B. Howell, candidate for the republican gubernatorial nomination, spoke at Guide Rock. He was accompanied by Mrs. Howell.

Southeastern Nebraska growers are making an early start in shipping grapes. The quality of the grapes is said to be good and the yield abundant.

When a boat was overturned on the Missouri river near Shubert, Fred Ogg was caught in some fish nets and drowned before help could reach him.

Rev. Nathaniel McGiffin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Fremont college.

A number of cars of horses awaiting shipment from Hemingford have been unloaded because banks temporarily refused to honor drafts for horses.

Leroy McKeever, who lives near Wymore, was severely scalded when a threshing engine exploded. The separator and many bushels of wheat were burned.

One of the worst fires in the history of Harrington destroyed the huge building of the Palace livery barn, Milk Post hall and Foster harness shop. Loss about \$1,500.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Altgood of Nebraska county were severely injured when a team of horses which they were driving ran away, throwing them to the ground.

John Kinsella, new democratic postmaster at Hemingford, has taken charge of the office. William F. Walker, the former postmaster, had served for nearly twelve years.

State Engineer Price has announced that the new bridge across the Platte south of Fremont and North Bend will be accepted and paid for on August 10.

Fremont business men have agreed to give \$4,000 toward the annual fall festival on condition that it be held in the business district instead of in the driving park as planned.

Pedro Fernandez, the Mexican who is alleged to have attempted to kidnap Pauline Ueding of Fordyce, was captured at Yankton, S. D., as he was attempting to cross the river.

Klar Betts, a prominent young farmer, living about seven miles northwest of Clark, was struck by lightning and instantly killed in the barn at F. H. Miller's place. The barn was burned.

Jack Anderson, who was recently found guilty of robbing a Burlington box car in the yards at Beatrice, was sentenced to from one to ten years in the state penitentiary by Judge Pemberton.

The eighth annual Tecumseh chautauqua opened Friday night. The G. A. R. post was in charge of the first night's program. Chaplain F. C. Bruner of Dayton, O., spoke on "The Brown Button."

An inventory of the estate of the late J. H. Catron of Nebraska City has been filed in the county court, showing 4,500 acres of land in Nebraska and Missouri which is valued at \$162,135. The personal property consists of notes and bank stocks, which is valued at \$118,334, making a total estimated value of the estate of \$280,469.

During a petty quarrel at Unadilla between Edward Carper, a local harness dealer, and Dick Nash, the son of Thomas Nash, Carper threw a bench iron at Nash as he was going out of the door, striking him on the back part of the head and rendering him unconscious. Nash was brought to a hospital in Syracuse. There is some chance, the doctors say, of his recovery.

Senator Hoagland and Engineers Wiese, O'Donnell and Diessen of the government reclamation service are making examination of water conditions in the Platte valley.

Prof. Ed M. Hussong, superintendent of schools of Franklin, well known in educational circles throughout the state, has accepted a position as director of manual industries in the city schools of Astoria, Ore., and will leave shortly for that place. Prof. Hussong has been at the head of the Franklin schools for the past seven years and was unanimously re-elected for the coming year.

GEESE ARE MOST PROFITABLE OF POULTRY



Scene in Berlin Goose Market.

Peasant women of Alsace-Lorraine look after the geese that provide the livers for the famous Strasburg liver pies. Three times a day these women stuff food down the throats of the geese by the aid of one forefinger. It takes about an hour to feed 12 geese. These women must keep close watch on these stuffed geese night and day and have a sharp knife ready to bleed any goose showing a staggering gait, for when the stuffing has fattened the goose to the point where the liver enlarges rapidly, the goose may go off with apoplexy, and to let it lie several hours unbled would mean a big loss of both the body for market and liver for the pies. The goose on the market would not bring much more than the cost of the food put into it, but the livers bring as high as \$4 a dozen. Then these women make a profit on smoked geese breasts, the delicatessen stores paying as high as 75 cents a pound for these. This reference to these peasant women keeping such close watch on the fowl liable to die of apoplexy may let in some light on so many sudden deaths in our own heavily-fed flocks. As these die usually at night we do not notice the premonitory symptoms of apoplexy. If we did, and bled the fowl in time, we could safely use it on the table.

All breeders of long experience with whom I have talked, writes W. F. Purdue in Michigan Farmer, say that there is more money in geese than in any other class of poultry. The risk of loss is smaller than with ducks, turkeys or chickens. They are the healthiest and heartiest of all fowls, seldom dying from diseases.

Some people are of the opinion that a goose will eat as much as a hog, but this is not true. Old geese are strictly grazing creatures when pasturing is available and the goslings can be grown to five months of age with less than one peck of grain each. The principal ration of these fowls during the summer and fall months is composed of grass, weeds and insects.

On nearly every farm there are a few places that are worthless for cultivation. All such places could be utilized for a goose pasture with profitable results. Low, marshy ground makes a good run for both old fowls and goslings if they can have a dry spot on high ground for a resting place during the day and at night. It must not be understood, however, that waste ground is essential for the raising of geese. They will thrive upon any pasture suitable for cattle, sheep

or hogs. Cattle and geese will run peacefully together, but overpasturing with geese is bad practice since the fowls soil the grass so badly that cattle do not like to graze after them, and if confined in a small pasture they will soon kill it out. Geese can be raised successfully without water to swim in, but if a small stream runs through the pasture, or if there is a spring pond, all the better. Ponds that are simply accumulations of stagnant water are not desirable for obvious reasons.

The chief objections to geese are their noisy and dirty ways. And in fact, they are a nuisance if allowed to run where they please, as they are sure to be destructive to growing crops and they will dirty the drinking water for the stock. But as a rule they are easily controlled, especially the large varieties. Geese will not thrive in close confinement, but they should be fenced away from the yard, garden and stock tanks. A three-foot wire netting fence will hold most of the breeds.

Experienced breeders of geese say that it is best to purchase breeding birds in the fall, as it takes some time for geese to become accustomed to each other and they will not mate up until they become thoroughly acquainted. The choosing of mates generally takes place about the first of February. Geese are naturally monogamous in their wild state, but under artificial conditions a gander will mate with several partners. But for good results the gander should never be mated to more than three females. Geese are very faithful and will live in families for years, the same mating taking place each spring year after year. But it is not desirable to use ganders over four years old. Young ganders are more active and insure greater fertility in the eggs than old birds. The latter also become quarrelsome and ugly with age.

The females are good for breeding purposes for ten or twelve years, or even longer. They are long-lived and have been known to produce hatchable eggs up to thirty years of age. Two-year-old females can be used for breeding purposes, but they reach their best at three years of age. The eggs of yearling geese seldom hatch well. Once the foundation is laid for goose farming there is no advantage in selling off the old stock of females until they reach a ripe old age, as they are the best for breeding purposes and the young birds bring the best prices in the markets.

REMOVE MALES FROM FLOCK

Unfertilized Eggs Are the Only Ones That Can Be Guaranteed During the Summer Season.

Most people believe that an egg must be set under a hen, or put in an incubator before it will start to hatch, says American Cultivator. Eggs will start to hatch at less than ninety degrees of heat. Many eggs are submitted to this or higher temperatures for several hours if not days, before reaching the consuming public.

When the germ inside the egg commences to develop, the edible qualities of the eggs are lessened or the egg goes off flavor. Eggs may be kept at an incubating temperature for a day, when the chicks will start growing, next day the temperature may be so low that the chick is killed, and from that point decomposition begins, possibly, slowly, but nevertheless, the egg is gradually going bad.

There are almost innumerable ways in which eggs may be started hatching during the summer, such as forgetting to gather the eggs daily, and leaving some under broody hens over night, leaving them exposed to the sun or in warm rooms, stores, cars, etc., or in the kitchen cupboards.

No one can guarantee eggs to their customers during warm weather unless the males are removed from the flock. Unfertilized eggs are essential.

Rest for First Two Days.

During the first two days of the chick's life it should rest and be kept warm. It is better without having food until it is forty-eight hours old.

GUNS FOR POULTRY THIEVES

Use of Electric Contrivances Most Satisfactory Way of Getting Rid of Roost Robbers.

There is a much more satisfactory way to get rid of poultry thieves than killing or injuring people; namely, to frighten them off the premises, says Poultry Journal. One man who uses electric wires connected with an alarm in his bedroom, when it went off went out and caught the thief very neatly. Another man uses an electric searchlight such as automobiles often carry. It consists of a dry battery and a small electric light. All that had to be done was to put it in place and connect it with the door so that a spring will light it. Mr. Thief will skeddaddle as soon as he has such a bull's-eye pointed at him. Still another man uses a big gong such as those used in railway stations. It is connected with a clock set to go off when the door is opened. Perhaps a better way would be to have it connected with an electric battery. Such apparatus as these cost very little and they are exceedingly effective in frightening thieves away. Nothing is better than light. One woman who owned a house some distance from her neighbor's had electric light buttons in various places so she could light up the whole premises—not only the house, but the barns.

Food for the Hens.

Hens will get a good deal of their food in the fields if they have a chance, but try them with a bit more every morning and night. A bit too much is better than hunger.

Party Frocks for Little Girls



THE three simple dresses pictured here, worn by little maids from six to nine years old, set forth the most approved lines on which frocks for children are made. They are of fabrics most in demand for occasional wear. They are made in the same designs as the simple clothes for daily wear, but show more latitude in the matter of decoration.

At the left of the picture the little miss is arranged in a party frock of messaline. It could hardly be more simply cut if it were a gingham school dress. It is a plain slip with parallel tucks running lengthwise at the front and back. They, with the shaping of the underarm seams, provide the scant fullness of the skirt. At the termination of the tucks small rosettes of velvet ribbon are used as a finishing touch. The neck and sleeves are ornamented with an applique of heavy lace.

At the right a plain close-fitting slip fastens at the left side. It is made of a figured crepe, in white, finished with a sailor collar and bow in black satin and a sash of black satin ribbon. The sleeves are very short and ornamented with four narrow tucks at the bottom and finished with a piping of black satin. The fastening is managed with small crochet buttons and buttonholes above the waist line. Below this the hem in the material is stitched down. Very long black stockings and low slippers with straps

are worn with this somewhat abbreviated garment. A little greater length and amplitude would improve the skirt.

Fine plain organdie or dimity or the best grades in lawn are suited to the dress shown in the middle of the picture. It is also a one-piece slip, with the fullness provided for by deep plaits laid over the shoulders in the back and front. The skirt is bordered with a wide band at the bottom, of printed organdie, showing plain and figured stripes alternating, and the sleeves are finished with one plain and one figured stripe of the same material. The figures appearing in the border are calculated to captivate the childish fancy. Conventional figures, like snow crystals and much-conventionalized little dogs and birds interspersed among them characterize this bit of decoration, only suited to a young child. The sleeves in this dress are elbow length. The neck is finished with a band of the figured fabric. A round collar of princess lace forms the finishing touch for this little dress-up affair. Half-length socks and low canvas shoes are worn with this as with almost all other summer dresses.

In adapting these designs to American children they are improved by cutting them knee length and allowing slightly more fullness at the bottom of the skirt.

Simple Coiffure for Any Occasion



ONE of the loveliest of the new coiffures is pictured here. It is shown decorated with an extravagant ornament of paradise feathers, for evening wear. The style is not elaborate and might be adopted, as one suited to all occasions.

There is a small pompadour of unwaved but fluffy hair extending from temple to temple across the forehead, with a very light fringe as a finish. The mass of the hair is parted in the middle of the back and combed forward at each side. It is held loosely and braided in two braids, which begin at a point just above the ears. These two braids require all the hair excepting the ends of that portion which covers the pompadour. These ends are spread over the crown of the head at the back, concealing the part, and pinned down to be concealed by the braids.

The braids are brought across the back of the head and are pinned to place. In hair of average length the end of one braid will extend to the

beginning of the other, the two forming a double braid across the back of the head. But the arrangement of the braids must depend upon the length of the hair. If it is very long they will be coiled and pinned down at the back of the head or wrapped about it. The feature to be noted in this coiffure especially is the fact that the hair is brought forward so that the braids begin above the ears.

To dress the hair in this way successfully requires that it be first made fluffy. A small support is needed to keep the pompadour in place. A scant supply of natural hair may be dressed in this way by using two short switches in the braids at the sides.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Bridle of Pearls.

One of the dainty new evening capes is made of lace, wired to stand out about the face and fastened under the chin with a bridle of pearls.

It is edged with small pearl beads, too, all about the wired edge.