

GOVERNMENT'S COST

EXPENSES OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR LAST QUARTER OF 1915

EXPENDITURE COMPARISON

Items of General Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources Around the State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lincoln.—State Auditor Smith's report of expenses of the state government for the three months ending January 1 shows a total of \$1,107,220.68. The total expended for the previous quarter was \$1,124,932.94.

A comparison of expenditures during the two quarterly periods shows that the cost of mileage and traveling expenses of state officers and employees during the third quarter was \$15,430.85. During the fourth quarter this dropped to \$10,535.35.

The record shows that among all of the departments the live stock sanitary board heads the list in the matter of mileage and traveling expenses. That board spent \$1,157.98 in three months. The state railway commission came next with an expenditure of \$784.26. The game and fish commission spent \$740 for this purpose, while the state superintendent's department comes next with \$672.85 for mileage and traveling expenses. The four state normals spent \$789 for traveling expenses and mileage.

For salaries and wages the state spent \$409,114.26 during the last quarter of the year. It spent \$5,415 for postage, \$12,961 for permanent improvements and new buildings, and \$109,331 for sundry claims and miscellaneous.

The state board of control which has charge of fifteen institutions expended for all purposes \$342,757, of which \$93,530 was for salaries and wages and \$34,667 for new buildings and \$16,266 for permanent improvements.

In the three months the state spent \$62,490 for food for its officers and wards of the state. It paid \$32,383 for fuel and lights, and \$6,220 for telegraph and telephones.

The following is a summary of the expenditures of the board of control for fifteen state institutions during the period:

Summary of 15 Institutions and the Board	Salaries and wages
Transportation, telegraph and telephone	\$3,539.92
Articles of food	3,261.90
Clothing	62,490.66
Stationery, books, etc.	9,850.21
Fuel, light and power	4,121.57
Machinery, tools, etc.	32,382.19
General repairs	12,115.24
Miscellaneous	17,409.73
Furniture and equipment	4,956.68
Permanent improvements	16,266.24
New buildings and land	34,667.81
Total	\$342,757.95

Summary of State Normal Schools	Salaries and wages
Other services and expenses	\$7,803.81
Telephone	22,156.82
Books and printing	6,170.68
Postage	512.38
Mileage and traveling expenses	782.22
Office supplies	1,587.00
Furniture, repairs and equipment	9,850.21
Buildings	24,911.53
Miscellaneous	10,570.46
Total	\$143,503.91

The following recapitulation shows the comparison of expenses of the several departments of the state government for third and fourth quarters:

RECAPITULATION.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Salaries and wages	\$372,975.12	\$409,114.26
Other services and expenses	43,935.59	42,387.29
Books and printing	25,324.26	36,665.96
Telephone and telegraph	3,261.90	6,220.20
Postage	6,127.00	5,415.00
Mileage and traveling expenses	15,430.85	10,535.35
Office supplies	6,150.48	7,569.81
Furniture, repairs and equipment	45,728.47	43,641.61
Institutional libraries, binding cases and publishing reports	2,485.00	1,654.95
Automobile number plates	5,075.34	5,075.34
Use in prosecutions	2,504.75	2,504.75
Aid to agriculture	7,845.59	7,845.59
Aid to school districts	11,400.00	11,400.00
Normal training and expenses	1,440.00	1,440.00
Remodeling room in capitol	1,440.00	1,440.00
Support of national guards, armory and rifle practice	13,495.24	9,403.26
State aid bridge	79,486.72	8,452.17
State fair repair	12,403.14	7,982.48
Motion picture films	461.41	461.41
Single miscellaneous items	9,010.73	35,271.37
University departmental expenses	15,403.14	21,290.46
Permanent improvements, new buildings and lands	270,646.59	212,961.63
Articles of food	62,759.51	62,490.66
Stock feed	6,120.00	6,120.00
Fuel, light and power	20,552.75	20,552.75
Machinery, tools, etc.	6,590.90	12,115.24
Clothing	7,137.76	9,850.21
Glanders and dourine	1,254.49	1,254.49
Sundry claims and miscellaneous	79,435.84	109,331.39
Grand totals	\$1,124,932.94	\$1,107,220.68

Three days' program for the celebration to be held at Lincoln for the fiftieth anniversary of the state of Nebraska has been arranged for by the executive committee.

By agreement between Attorney General Reed for the state and attorneys for oil companies doing business in Nebraska the injunction suits instituted in the district court of Douglas county to prevent C. E. Harman, state oil inspector, from collecting inspection fees were dismissed. The companies will pay all inspection fees to Mr. Harman, who will use as much of the funds as necessary to pay the expenses of his various departments, the balance of the fees to be turned over to the clerk of the supreme court.

One hundred and twenty million dollars is passing directly out of the state every year to mail order houses, according to Nathan Roberts, secretary of the State Hardware Men's association, and a member of a committee establishing the Nebraska Retailers' congress, in addressing the lumbermen's convention. One of the prime objects of the congress will be to affiliate all retail organizations in the state, with the express aim of fighting mail order concerns and keeping money within the state.

STOCK SHIPMENTS INCREASE

Railway Commission Records Show Big Increase in Shipments.

Live stock shipments within the state of Nebraska during the fiscal railroad year ended June 30, 1915, amounted to 65,284 carloads, being nearly 7,000 carloads more than the preceding year. Shipments of live stock from Nebraska to other states aggregated 41,970 cars, an increase of nearly 3,000.

Lumber shipments, both state and interstate, have been decreasing almost steadily for the past six years. Last year the number of cars shipped within Nebraska was 2,028, being less than in any former year since 1908, inclusive, and only one-fourth as many as in 1911. The shipments of lumber received from other states last year came to 21,586 carloads, which was the lowest number in eight years.

Coal shipments in Nebraska for the fiscal year of 1914-15 were only 1,153 carloads, or only a little over half as many as in the preceding annum. Shipments from outside the state to Nebraska, however, reached 71,721 carloads, being 5,000 more than the year before and the largest of any year except 1913.

The foregoing figures are exhibited in a tabulation made up in the office of the state railway commission.

Rulings of Sanitary Board.

The Nebraska Sanitary Board has adopted regulations regarding the shipment of stallions and jacks into the state of Nebraska that require a health certificate. This health certificate made after inspection by a graduate veterinarian must show that stallions and asses brought into the state are free from such hereditary, infectious, contagious or transmissible diseases as: urethral gleet, melanosia, periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness), laryngeal hemiplegia (roaring), dourine, glanders, farcy, and that such animals are free from the following defects or blemishes: cataract, (glass eye) chorea, St. Vitus dance, string halt, bone spavin, ring bone, side bone, curb, with curly formation of hock, or is seriously defective in conformation, or vicious disposition.

Dr. Fast Goes to Hastings.

Dr. W. S. Fast, for the last three years superintendent of the institute for feeble-minded at Beatrice, has been tendered the position of superintendent of the hospital for the insane at Hastings, the largest in the state, to succeed Dr. M. W. Baxter, who resigned recently following an investigation by the board of control into his accounts.

After a conference Friday with the board of control Dr. Fast accepted the new position, which gives him charge over twice the population as he has supervised at Beatrice, and broadens his field of work.

Since the state board of education lands and funds authorized a reappraisal of state school lands in Howard county, resulting in a decrease of \$17,000 in the total valuation, reported by the county board, it is beginning to hear from other counties. The commissioners of Cherry county complain against the reappraisal put on school lands in their county last spring, after Land Commissioner Beckman and Secretary of State Pool had been there to look over the tracts. There is still some land in Cherry

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county to be appraised. The county board members thought it would be a good thing if members of the state board would come up and go over the ground with them.

One of the farmers' most troublesome problems is the equalization of labor throughout the year. Among the suggestions given to the students at the college of agriculture for winter work are the following: Repair each piece of farm machinery, make tools and do other carpenter and repair work, oil and repair harness, haul manure, sharpen all tools, sharpen mower sickles, sharpen posts for fences, prune orchard and other trees, clean seed, repair buildings (particularly inside work, and market grain and hay.

State Money for Irrigators

Some of the funds appropriated by the last legislature for the encouragement of pumping irrigation which was left to the disposal of the regents of the University of Nebraska, are still available. According to the provisions of the bill, the money may be received by any responsible individual or organization in the western section of the state who will contribute a like amount of his or their own funds. When the plant is complete and the well has proved to be a success, the contribution from the state is to be returned.

TO DEMAND RAISE

10 TO 20 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE TO BE ASKED BY MINERS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

SEEK TWO-YEAR CONTRACT

Uniform Day and Wage for All Classes of Labor—Coal Must Be Weighed Before Being Screened and Paid For on Mine-Run Basis.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31.—The United Mine Workers of America on Friday adopted the report of the scale committee, which asked for a raise of ten per cent for the bituminous miners and workers about the mines and 20 per cent for the anthracite workers. Van Bitter of Pittsburgh is chairman of the scale committee. The demands will be brought before the bituminous operators at Mobile February 8 and before the anthracite operators at New York February 21.

The demands follow:
For bituminous districts:
All coal to be weighed before being screened and paid for on a mine-run basis.

Ten per cent per ton increase at the basing point.

Ten per cent increase on all dead work and yardage.

Twenty per cent increase on all day labor.

Uniform day and wage scale for all classes of outside and inside day labor.

Proper readjustment of the machine differential at the basing point.

The eight-hour day shall apply from bank to bank.

All local inequalities and internal differences to be referred to the various districts affected for settlement.

Contract in effect for two years.

Weekly pay.

Every other Saturday an idle day.

The demands of the anthracite miners formulated at their tri-district convention held at Wilkesbarre, Pa., September 7 to 10, 1915, are reaffirmed and indorsed.

U. S. MAY DISARM LINERS

Washington Asks Powers to Agree on Set of Rules for Submarine Warfare.

Washington, Jan. 31.—A suggestion that all the belligerent countries subscribe to a declaration of principles governing attacks on merchant vessels and forbidding the arming of such vessels has been made by the United States in an effort to establish in international law a general policy disposing of many of the vexatious problems arising from the development of submarine warfare.

Identical notes have gone forward asking the various countries at war to say specifically whether they are willing to join in such an agreement. The declaration of principles would provide:

That noncombatants may expect protection under the rules of international law and the principles of humanity when traveling on merchant ships.

That warning must be given before a merchantman is attacked.

That belligerent-owned merchant ships must obey warnings to stop.

That merchantmen shall not be fired on except in case of resistance or flight.

That no merchantman shall be sunk except where it is impossible to supply a prize crew, or until passengers and crew are placed in safety.

The note voices a warning that this government is considering adoption of a policy under which all armed merchantmen that enter ports of the United States in future shall be considered war vessels, subject to the established regulations governing internment.

BRANDEIS TO SUPREME COURT

President Nominates Boston Lawyer for Vacancy on Bench—First Jew to Be Named.

Washington, Jan. 31.—President Wilson sent to the senate on Friday the nomination of Louis Brandeis of Boston to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph Rucker Lamar. Mr. Brandeis is the first man of Jewish nationality to be named to the supreme court bench.

He is well known in the legal world. Since 1897, when he became senior member of Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter, he has been prominently connected with many important litigations. He was counsel for the shippers in the advanced freight rate investigation before the interstate commerce commission; he was also counsel for the people in the proceedings involving the constitutionality of the Oregon and Illinois ten-hour law for women. Mr. Brandeis is fifty-nine years old.

Johnson-Willard Films Banned.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 31.—The moving picture films of the Jack Johnson-Jess Willard prize fight at Havana are excluded from the United States on a decision handed down by the United States circuit court of appeals.

Six Hurt in Powder Blast.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—There were four explosions in rapid succession at the Carney's Point (N. J.) plant of the DuPont Powder company and six workmen were injured, three seriously. The accident occurred in No. 3 plant.

WAITING FOR THE WATER TO RUN



CLAIM TURKS CRUSHED DRAFT BILL IS PASSED

OTTOMAN ARMY SMASHED IN NORTHERN ASIA. MEASURE READY FOR THE KING'S SIGNATURE.

British Suffer Heavy Losses in Effort to Cut Through to Kut-el-Amara. Bachelors and Widowers Will Be Forced to Serve in Army—Ireland Excluded.

London, Jan. 27.—While the British are sacrificing thousands of men in a heroic effort to cut their way through to Kut-el-Amara, where General Townshend and a British army are bottled up by the Turks, the Russians in the north are making the Turks strain every nerve to keep them from coming to the aid of the British.

The grand duke's victory near Erzurum proved to be even greater than early reports showed. According to Reuter's Telegraph company 4,000 Turks were captured by the Russians, while the number killed, wounded and forced into scattered flight was enormous. The dispatch adds that the Russians took scores of machine guns and a great quantity of munitions.

"Engagements continue at the Kut-el-Amara positions," says the report. "British forces coming from Imam Ali Gherbi attacked on January 21 the Turkish position near Menlarie, about thirty-five kilometers (21 miles) east of Kut-el-Amara, on both sides of the Tigris river.

"The engagement lasted six hours. The Turkish were repulsed several kilometers to the eastward.

"On the battlefield the British left about 3,000 dead. The Turkish losses were comparatively slight.

"British soldiers taken prisoner stated that the British also had lost 3,000 men in dead and wounded in the preceding engagements near Sheik Said."

WILSON SPEAKS IN GOTHAM

President Delivers Preparedness Address Before Railroad Men—U. S. Should Rush Defense Plans.

New York, Jan. 29.—"Plans for the readjustment of the United States army must be formulated and carried out without delay, for we do not know what the circumstances of another month or another day may bring forth."

This was the warning sounded by President Wilson on Thursday before the members of the Railroad Business association at the Waldorf hotel. It was the president's first speech in the campaign for preparedness and he emphasized the urgent necessity for immediate action and predicted that adequate methods will be employed to increase the army and navy so that America need fear no foreign power.

Insistence that the American people love peace, but must be treated justly and must harmonize internal racial and religious differences, marked his address before a conference of 1,500 New York clergymen of all denominations. He declared that peace was inconsistent with abandonment of principles and loss of self-respect.

The president repeated his opposition to action by the federal government on the woman suffrage question in speaking to 200 members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage who called at his hotel and would not leave until he saw them. He reiterated his position that he would help the cause in individual states wherever possible, but politely turned aside efforts to cross-examine him.

Montenegrin Generals Surrender.

Berlin (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.), Jan. 29.—Advices from Vienna on Thursday say that General Vukavitch has surrendered to the Austrians at Danilovgrad, together with several other Montenegrin generals.

Russ Statesmen to England.

Petrograd, Jan. 29.—The upper and lower houses of the Russian parliament will confer shortly on the subject of a visit of members of the duma to England. This visit probably will be made Easter.

U. S. WARNS BRITAIN

LANSING CITES ILL FEELING CAUSED BY SEIZURE OF AMERICAN MAIL.

NOTE SENT TO LONDON

Message From State Department Declares That America Will Not Admit Right to Search of Neutral Mail on the High Seas.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The text of the American protest to Great Britain against interference with neutral mails, made public on Thursday, reveals that diplomatic and consular pouches have been treated in a manner the United States considers "vexatiously inquisitorial." The note describes the practices of British officials as "unwarranted interferences," and urgently requesting a prompt reply, points out that "a strong feeling is being aroused" in this country by the loss of valuable letters, while foreign banks are refusing to cash American drafts because they have no assurances that drafts are secure in the mails.

The United States declares that parcel post articles are entitled to the exemptions of neutral trade, and denies the right of Great Britain to take neutral mail ships into British jurisdiction for purposes of search and then submit them to local censorship regulations. It also denies that the British government has any authority over neutral sealed mails on ships which merely touch at British ports.

With the text of the American note was made public Great Britain's ad interim reply, saying that questions of principle raised by the United States have made it necessary for Great Britain to consult her allies before answering finally, and indicating that there will be no unnecessary delay in the negotiations.

The American note is in the form of a memorandum to Ambassador Page at London, instructing him to file a "formal and vigorous protest."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Paris, Jan. 27.—Through the offices of the International Red Cross commission exchange of French and German prisoners of war who are suffering from tuberculosis has been effected.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 28.—The bodies of Benjamin Snell and Frank Woods, American cowboys, have been found west of Cusihuiriachic, according to an unconfirmed report from western Chihuahua, reaching here on Wednesday. Snell and Woods were reported last week to have left Cusihuiriachic with Roy and John Kramer to rescue the father of the latter, Dr. David Kramer, who had been wounded in the leg by a bandit, and who was hiding in the mountains.

New York, Jan. 29.—Eugene Van Schaick, millionaire president of the Knickerbocker Oil and Gas company, and a cousin of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, committed suicide at his office, 30 East Forty-second street, on Thursday. Mr. Van Schaick, who was sixty years old, ended his life by shooting.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Fifteen thousand dollars was taken from the Washington Park National bank on Thursday by five youthful automobile bandits in one of the most daring robberies ever committed in Chicago. H. W. Mahan, president of the bank, announced that the bank was fully protected against loss. The men entered the paying teller's cage and ordered the teller to give them the money. The bandits then escaped in an auto.

MEXICANS SEIZE U. S. MEN

Four Other Soldiers Either Drowned or Shot to Death While Swimming in Rio Grande.

Brownsville, Tex., Jan. 28.—Two American soldiers were seized by armed Mexicans and four others, fired upon, were drowned in the Rio Grande at Progreso, Tex., on Wednesday. Three United States army officers who led a rescuing expedition into Mexico, have been placed under arrest. The men were swimming in the river and had crossed to the Mexican bank when two were made prisoners by a band of Mexicans. The others swam madly for the American shore, volleys of bullets following them. The missing: Private William C. Wheeler, Private B. Peterson. The drowned: Sergeant Owen L. Clement, Corporal Michael F. King, Private Henry A. Rohde, Private Charles D. Wilton. A relief expedition was immediately organized in an effort to rescue the two captured men, but it failed to find trace of the Americans.

Clubman Leaps to Death.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Albert H. Scherzer, president of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge company, consulting engineer and member of many clubs, committed suicide by jumping 16 floors in the Monadnock block.

Freighter Goes to Bottom.

New York, Jan. 31.—The British freighter, Chase Hill, 4,533 tons, which left New York on January 13, for Havre, has gone to the bottom, according to word brought here by the British steamer Indralema.