

TO ADVERTISE STATE

HOUSE FAVORS BILL REQUIRING ASSESSORS TO FURNISH DATA

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

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Governor Neville's recommendation for a better system of collecting and disseminating information in regard to Nebraska's agricultural resources has met the approval of the lower branch of the legislature. The Naylor bill, making it incumbent on local assessors to collect this information and to furnish estimates where they could not secure the exact data, was sent to third reading.

The measure met with some opposition, especially as to the failure making county board members liable on their bonds if they should pay the salary of any local assessor failing to make the returns of agricultural statistics.

Mr. Anderson (Boyd) assisted by Messrs. Hoffmeister, Auten and Greenwalt, made the main fight against the bill and amendments. All four declared that the farmers object to giving the information.

"This would simply help the grain gamblers and manipulators of Wall street and the Chicago board of trade," asserted Hoffmeister. "The farmer would get no benefit, as his wheat will all be sold and he will be feeding his corn to hogs before the figures are compiled and published."

Still Contends Sales Illegal

Nebraska railroads have appropriated state, school and saline lands through the years since 1896 without paying either a purchase price or a rental, according to the alleged discovery of Land Commissioner G. L. Shumway. According to this finding the Burlington railroad secured the most land belonging to the state under the 1869 act which gave the roads the right to enter state land but made no provision as to compensation. The law has provided a way for the railroads to purchase land and the constitution provides that state lands shall not be donated to railroads. Since Land Commissioner Shumway finds no record of anything having been paid, he assumes that the railroads appropriated the land.

Nebraska Second in Automobiles

Nebraska is the second state in the United States in per capita ownership of automobiles, according to statistics in the hands of Secretary of State Pool.

The figures compiled on the basis of 101,400 automobiles in Nebraska, show that there is one machine for every 12.37 people. Iowa alone leads Nebraska with 198,587 cars, or one for every 11.2 persons.

Fourteen states have in numbers over 100,000 automobiles each, so that Nebraska—so far as number of cars is concerned—is the fourteenth on the list.

Although the state of New York has 318,114 cars, it has only one to each 32 people, and stands at the bottom of the list per capita ratio.

State in Good Financial Shape

While the prospect of a 20 per cent increase in state appropriations may frighten some people, the state is in good shape to pay it. It is out of debt, has a balance of over a million dollars in the treasury, owns \$10,000,000 of securities yielding an average of 4 1/2 per cent interest for the temporary school fund, and is now on a low tax rate basis. The people are enjoying the greatest prosperity in the history of the state. Last year, the bank deposits increased by \$55,000,000, or 50 per cent, over the year before.

Bill for Agricultural Research

Governor Neville's recommendation for a better system of collecting and disseminating information in regard to Nebraska's agricultural resources met the approval of the lower branch of the legislature at its first session of the week. The Naylor bill, making it incumbent on local assessors to collect this information and to furnish estimates where they could not secure the exact data, was sent to third reading.

Entries for the coming state high school basketball tournament, which is to be staged in Lincoln, March 7 to 10 under the direction of the athletic department of the university of Nebraska, are still pouring in. The total so far surpasses the mark made by Guy E. Reed, assistant director of the athlete department, who predicted that the full list would include not less than 130 entries. The 1916 Nebraska tournament attracted about 90 entries and the tourney was the biggest event of its sort in the annals of American basketball.

Are Making Co-operative Sales

County agent work in Nebraska is bearing fruit in a new form—the co-operative sale of live stock. Utah interests have called upon county agents of this state to supply ten carloads of pure-bred cattle and ten carloads of brood sows. This foreign demand is the direct result of co-operation of farmers in county agent work. For some time, farmers associated together in farm bureaus have been purchasing live stock co-operatively, but this is the first big sale they have effected.

PASSES "BONE DRY" BILL

Drastic Measure Goes—Final Vote Will be Taken at Once.

Tuesday morning was set as the hour for the prohibitory enforcement bill, H. R. 793. Following the adoption of the "bone dry" rider by Congress last week the standing committee on prohibition proceeded to formulate amendments to the bill making it as drastically "dry" as the English language contains words to do so. Not only was every permission of shipment into the state cut off, but the person who had "stocked up" in April in order to have something at hand in his home when the fatal 1st of May arrived, was automatically created a violator of the law and subject to its penalties.

At 10 o'clock Tuesday the house commenced consideration of the enforcement bill and in less than two hours completed the measure and ordered it engrossed for third reading.

The committee amendments above reviewed were adopted without comment or debate and the bill was then read section by section and approved without opposition or question. As it now stands the bill is probably as drastic and uncompromising a "bone dry" law as has ever been submitted in this country. The final vote in the house on the bill will in all probability be taken before the close of the present week.

Pig Raising for Boys and Girls

Boys and girls who want to do a little farming "on their own hook" have an opportunity to do so by enrolling in the pig-raising project conducted by the agricultural extension service of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Children who enter this project raise and feed their pigs under the direction of the extension service and keep accurate records of gains, expenses, and receipts. At the end of the year, the boy or girl who scores the highest with respect to cost and rate of gains, merit of the pig produced, and the kind of records kept, will be awarded a prize.

Completion of this work may take the place of an examination in agriculture for eighth grade promotion. High school credit may also be given. Further particulars may be secured by writing the Extension Service, University Farm, Lincoln.

After the Tax Dodgers

Mattie of Oteo obtained the approval of the committee of the whole for his bill, S. F. 94, directed against tax dodgers, but which Beal said would not hurt the dead but might injure the innocent living. It provides that estates transferred by deed or will which have escaped taxation shall be put on the tax lists for every year they have been omitted, together with an annual penalty of 50 per cent. He said it did not refer to real estate, only to personal property. He suggested that real estate need not be included because it was easily found by assessors and if omitted from taxation the fault is with the assessors.

Federal Body Will Co-operate

Chairman Meyer of the interstate commerce commission has informed the Nebraska railway commission that Examiner W. P. Bartel has been delegated to sit with the state commission when the latter body commences a hearing on the application of carriers in Nebraska to increase the intrastate minimum weight of car loads of flour from 24,000 pounds to 40,000 pounds. The interstate commerce commission did not favor exclusive federal control of railroads when that matter was being discussed, but instead proposed to co-operate with state commissions.

To Reorganize N. N. G.

Complete reorganization of the Nebraska national guard on a footing that will entitle it to full recognition and support from the war department is proposed in H. R. 423, reported by the house committee on miscellaneous subject for the general file.

This bill provides for a brigade organization of not more than five infantry regiments, with such other bodies as artillery and cavalry troops, engineer and signal corps, aviation section, medical and sanitary troops, and other units. At present there are but two regiments and detached signal corps and field hospital organizations. One of the important changes allowed by the bill is that commissioned officers may be made appointive instead of elective. This is a feature that Adjutant General Hall favors.

The state senate has unanimously passed the Norton bill from the house calling a constitutional convention. It was by unanimous vote that the house acted on this bill. Reversing its record of a generation the senate is now unanimously in favor of a constitutional amendment. Prior to the adoption of the prohibitory amendment by the people last fall the senate had refused to permit the people to hold a convention to amend or revise the constitution. It is now willing to let the people do as they please with the constitution.

Sawyer Saved the Squirrels

Sawyer of Lancaster made such a telling plea for the saving of squirrels that Oberlies of Lancaster willingly consented to the indefinite postponement of his bill, S. F. 155, a bill to repeal the present law which protects squirrels except two months in the year. Oberlies said he introduced the bill for the killing of squirrels at the request of lovers of birds. He said he did not have the affection for squirrels that his colleague did, but he had an affection for his colleagues and would not defend the bill.

TO FREE AMERICANS

U. S. SAILORS WILL BE RELEASED BY GERMANY ON MARCH 7.

FOUR ARRIVE AT COPENHAGEN

Physicians and Veterinarians, Captured on the Yarrowdale, Tell Experiences Since They Were Captured by Teuton Raider.

Washington, March 5.—Germany, in a note delivered to the state department by Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss minister, promises the release of the Yarrowdale prisoners on March 7, saying quarantine regulations will have been complied with by that date.

Copenhagen, March 5.—Four Americans from the steamer Yarrowdale, who had been prisoners in Germany for three months, arrived here on Friday. They are Dr. John Davis, Columbus, Miss.; Orville McKim, Watertown, N. Y.; Dr. H. D. Snyder, Norfolk, Va., and Richard Zabriskie, Englewood, N. J.

The four men were virtually destitute. They arrived here with only the clothes they wore and will be supported by the British consul under the custom of the sea until it is possible to send them home. The men owe their release before the remainder of the 72 Americans who were on the Yarrowdale to the fact that as physicians or veterinarians they ranked as officers and were confined in the officers' camp at Karlsruhe. The horse tenders and sailors, who composed the majority of the American captives, are still held in "quarantine" at the prison camp for enlisted men at Dulmen.

The four men left the camp at Karlsruhe February 27 and traveled under escort directly to Warnemunde where after being subjected to the usual frontier search, they were put aboard a Danish ferry and left to shift for themselves. The Danish police took charge of them upon their arrival in Denmark, provided them with quarters for the night in a hotel at Gjedser and gave them the first hearty meal they had enjoyed since landing in Germany in December. The next morning the Danish authorities provided railroad transportation to Copenhagen.

Ancient sea practice makes seamen stranded in a foreign port the guests of the consul of the power under whose flag the lost ship sailed. The British consul provided hotel accommodations.

Few more dramatic tales have been brought forth by the war than the story of adventure, hardship and peril at sea, short rations on land and the new danger from the sky, which was related by these four American professional men. Snapped up by the German raider in midocean, they cruised around for days while the commerce destroyer was gathering further prizes. Then they made the voyage in the Yarrowdale to Swinemunde under such conditions that they expected the ship's seams to open and the vessel to sink beneath them at any moment.

They lived in prison camps in Germany on the meager prison fare provided by the German government, without food parcels, which lighten the existence of other prisoners of war; they passed through four airplane attacks on Karlsruhe, during which bombs intended for the railroad station rained on all sides of their camp and to cap the climax they were ignorant until the last whether they were prisoners of war or neutrals in detention.

To add to their anxieties their fellow Americans from the Yarrowdale, at the time when they left them at the Neustrelitz camp to be transferred with other officers from the captured steamers, were in a state of destination.

U. S. INDICTS THREE AS SPIES

American Newspaper Correspondents Alleged to Be in Plot to Get Information for Kaiser.

New York, March 5.—The federal grand jury, which has spent five days probing the alleged spy plot by which American newspaper correspondents were sent to England as "observers," indicted on Friday Albert A. Sander, George Vaux Bacon and Charles W. Wunenburg.

The two alleged leaders of the plot, who were arrested when detention of George V. Bacon, in England, was followed by revelations of a spy system, pleaded not guilty and were released on \$5,000 bail.

The indictments charged that Sander and Wunenburg sent spies to Great Britain and Ireland to obtain information for military authorities in Germany, particularly to discover sailing times of merchant ships and collect information regarding economic conditions which were forwarded here and relayed to Berlin.

100 Subsea Dreadnaughts.

Paris, March 5.—Germany has a fleet of 100 battleship submarines, heavily armed and capable of bombarding seacoast cities and fortifications. It is said that the disclosure was made by Admiral Degouty of the French navy.

Hospital Unit Coming Home.

Copenhagen, March 5.—The American hospital unit from Naumburg, including Doctors Sauer of El Paso, Frick of New York and Nurses Bertha Becht, Mary Canard and Alida Meyer are on their way home.

TIME TO BEGIN TO LOAD HER UP?



HOPES TO AVOID WAR HOLLWEG HITS U. S.

PRESIDENT WILL CONTINUE TO WORK FOR PEACE.

Group of Pacifists Headed by Jane Addams of Chicago, Present Resolutions.

Washington, March 1.—"I have done, am now doing and will continue to do everything in my power to keep the United States at peace."

This was the assurance given a group of pacifists by President Wilson this afternoon. The pacifist committee had presented resolutions to the president, urging him to keep this country out of war.

"Nothing short of invasion should be allowed to involve this country in the holocaust," the pacifists told the president.

The group was headed by Jane Addams of Chicago and included Miss Emma Green Balch, professor of economics, Wellesley college; Joseph Cannon, representing mine workers and labor organizations of the West, and Dr. Frederick Lynch, executive secretary of the Church Peace union.

HOYS DIED IN OPEN BOAT

Clergyman, Who Was Passenger on Liner Sunk by Submarine, Tells How Americans Died.

Liverpool, March 1.—Rev. F. Dunstan Sargent of Grenada, British West Indies, a passenger on the Laconia, who administered the last rites of the Roman Catholic church to seven persons who perished, gave the Associated Press the following account of the deaths of Mrs. Mary Hoy and Miss Elizabeth Hoy of Chicago, and Cedric P. Ivatts of London.

"Mrs. Hoy died in the arms of her daughter. Her body slipped off into the sea out of her daughter's weakened arms. The heart-broken daughter succumbed a few minutes afterward and her body fell over the side of the boat as we were tossed by the huge waves."

SHIPPING LOSSES ARE GREAT

Vessels Destroyed Since the War Began, Exclusive of Warships, Represent Tenth of World's Marine.

New York, March 3.—Shipping destroyed since the war began, exclusive of war vessels, represent 10 per cent of the world's merchant marine as it existed August 1, 1914, according to figures published by the Journal of Commerce. Construction of warships has offset most of the losses, it was cited. The statistics record the destruction of 2,573 vessels of 4,811,100 gross tons, of which more than half was owned by Great Britain.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED

Measure Carrying \$138,000,000 Appropriations Approved by House Without Record.

Washington, March 2.—The sundry civil bill, carrying appropriations totaling \$138,000,000 and providing \$400,000 for an investigation of the high cost of living by the federal trade commission, passed the house on Wednesday without a record vote.

30,000 Troops Quarantined.

El Paso, Tex., March 3.—Thirty thousand regular and National Guard troops stationed at El Paso have been quarantined in their camps here because of an epidemic of pneumonia among the troops.

Denmark Is in Dry Column.

London, March 3.—The sale of all spirits and other alcoholic liquors has been prohibited in Denmark, says a dispatch. The order is temporary and calls for returns to be made on all stocks of spirits in the country.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR QUESTIONS AMERICA'S FAIRNESS.

Declares Recall of Gerard Unprecedented and Brusque—Doesn't Know Why Action Was Taken.

Berlin, March 1.—German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg told the German reichstag that President Wilson's action in breaking off relations with Germany was "unprecedented." He characterized the method by which America terminated friendly intercourse as "brusque." He drew a parallel between President Wilson's course in the Mexican imbroglio of 1913 and the German situation after the start of the war.

"Gentlemen," continued the chancellor, "let us consider the whole question. Breaking off of relations with the United States and the attempted mobilization of all neutrals against us does not serve for the protection of the freedom of the seas proclaimed by the United States."

"They won't promote the peace desired by President Wilson. They rather must have consequently encouraged the attempt to starve Germany and multiply bloodshed."

"We regret the rupture with a nation who by her history seemed to be predestined to work with—not against—us."

"But since our honest wish for peace has only encountered jeering of war on the part of our enemies, there is no more 'backward step'; there is only 'ahead' possible for us."

Germany's peace conditions are based on "reparation for all wrongs suffered and guarantees for the existence and future of a strong Germany."

The chancellor so outlined them in his speech.

SEVEN KILLED IN CRASH

Twelve Others Injured When Train Strikes Auto Carrying Workers at Lima, O.

Lima, O., March 1.—Seven dead and twelve injured in the hospital, at least two of whom will die, was the result of an automobile and railway accident here.

Twenty-two homeward bound employees of the Ohio Steel foundry were hurled through the air and then crushed beneath train wheels when a Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton freight struck the auto.

BERLIN STIFFENS SEA ORDER

No Notice to Be Given—All Boats in Atlantic on Same Basis.

Berlin, March 3.—The admiralty made the following announcement: "On March 1 expired the final period of grace allotted for sailing ships in the Atlantic. From this date no special warning will be given to any boats by submarines."

King Alfonso Sends Note.

Madrid, March 3.—James W. Gerard, former ambassador from the United States to Germany, is carrying a message from King Alfonso to President Wilson, according to reports in circulation in official circles here. Nothing is known of the nature of the communication.

To Lend Turkey \$48,000,000.

Berne, March 5.—A Vienna dispatch says that Austria has agreed to lend Turkey 240,000,000 crowns (\$4,000,000) for an unspecified period. The money is to be used for purchases in Austria-Hungary.

Kaiser Has Severe Chill.

Berlin, March 5.—The German emperor is suffering from a severe chill. It is stated that the emperor is compelled to remain indoors, but receives the ministers and communicates daily with headquarters.

KILL SHIP MEASURE

ARMED NEUTRALITY BILL DIES AS RESULT OF FILIBUSTER.

POWER TO ARM SHIPS DENIED

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska Denounces Action—Manifesto Shows How Senators Stood.

Washington.—Twelve senators led by Senator La Follette and encouraged by Senator Stone, democratic chairman of the foreign relations committee in a filibuster, denounced by President Wilson's spokesman, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, as the most reprehensible in the history of any civilized nation, defied the will of an overwhelming majority in congress up to the closing minute of the Sixty-fourth congress, and denied to the president a law authorizing him to arm American merchant ships to meet the German submarine menace.

Unyielding throughout twenty-six hours of continuous session to appeals that their defiance of the president would be humiliating to the country; uncompromising in a crisis described to them as the most serious to the nation since the civil war, La Follette and his small group of supporters refused a majority of their colleagues an opportunity to vote on the armed neutrality bill and it died when congress ended at noon, March 4.

To fix responsibility before the country seventy-six senators, thirty republicans and forty-six democrats, signed a manifesto proclaiming to the world that they favored passage of the measure.

This declaration embodied in the record of the senate referred to the fact that the house had previously passed a similar bill by a vote of 403 to 13 and also recited that the senate rule permitting unlimited debate gave a small minority opportunity to throttle the will of the majority.

Thirteen senators declined to sign the declaration.

Those Who Held Out.

The twelve who went on record with the thirteen members of the house against granting to President Wilson the authority he asked from congress in the crisis were:

Republicans—Clapp, Minnesota; Cummins, Iowa; Gronna, North Dakota; Kenyon, Iowa; La Follette, Wisconsin; Norris, Nebraska; Works, California—7.

Democrats—Kirby, Arkansas; Lane, Oregon; O'Gorman, New York; Stone, Missouri; Vardaman, Mississippi—5.

Associated with them in opposition to the armed neutrality bill were the following representatives who voted against the house bill:

Republicans—Benedict, Cal.; Cary, Wis.; Cooper, Wis.; Davis, Minn.; Helgesen, N. D.; Lindbergh, Minn.; Nelson, Wis.; Stafford, Wis.; Wilson, Ill.

Democrats—Decker, Mo.; Shackelford, Mo.; Sherwood, O.

Socialist—London, New York.

While the armed neutrality bill was going to its death, President Wilson forewarned of its doom, was in his room just off the senate chamber signing bills and waiting to take the oath of office for his second term. Many senators hastened to shake his hand and assure him of their loyalty after adjournment. Senator La Follette left the chamber immediately and went to his office. Asked if he had any statement to make, he only said: "No, but I have a great speech undelivered, which I propose to deliver throughout the country."

Fix Print Paper Price.

Washington.—The federal trade commission accepted a proposal by news print paper manufacturers that it fix a price for their product and named \$2.50 a hundred pounds as a reasonable charge. Higher prices were set for paper in less than carload lots, and for sheet paper. Acceptance of the arbitration plans was announced by the commission in a preliminary report to congress on its news print investigation, saying there had been no real shortage of print paper, but that important manufacturers of the United States and Canada had banded together to secure unreasonable profits.

Troops Ship Torpedo-4.

Berlin, March 1 (By Wireless to Sayville, March 4).—An armed transport steamer of 34,494 tons, with about 500 colonial troops, artillery and horses on board, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on February 24. The admiralty announced. Some of the troops on board were lost.

A troop-laden transport of about 5,000 tons was sunk on February 23, it was also announced.

Skinner Dies of Persecution.

New York.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Lokal Anzeiger quotes English papers to the effect that Captain Martin of the British trawler King Stephen, who, February 4, 1916, did not rescue the crew of a wrecked Zeppelin in the North Sea because he feared the Germans would overpower his small crew, died as the result of persecution. According to the dispatch he received threatening letters from English people, which so affected him that he became insane.