

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS IS FINISHED

NUMBER OF NEW MEASURES IS LESS THAN HERETOFORE

OTHER LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

A Brief Digest of Other Important Legislation Being Considered by the Nebraska Legislature

Lincoln. — The flood-gates, were opened on the last day on which bills could be introduced in the Nebraska legislature, and 282 new bills were introduced. The house contributed 187 to the list and the senate 95, with night sessions of both houses necessary to finish up the work. The last bill introduced in the house was numbered 576. The total two years ago was 783. The senate record is 253 for this session as against 297 during the last regular session.

The final collection contained a great variety of measures. One of the very late numbers prohibits the sale, gift or possession of cigarettes or cigarette material. Another provides for the creation of a state teachers' retirement fund and makes further provision for a \$600 annuity each year to teachers who have taught for a period of twenty-five years. One bill appropriates \$25,000 for the purpose of compiling a list of Nebraska soldiers and sailors. Osterman has a bill providing for a postal ballot system for primary elections. There's a pension for policemen bill, a bill to appropriate \$125,000 to establish a state home for the indigent, a subway crossing bill, a bill declaring void any marriage prohibited by the laws of this state, a gopher bounty bill, a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the boys' working reserve, and a \$5,000,000 appropriation bill for the proposed Nebraska mill and elevator association. There are big bills and little bills in the final assortment.



Senator Cronin represents the twenty-fourth district. His home is at O'Neill where he has been editor of the O'Neill "Frontier" since 1891. This is his first term in the state senate, but he has served four terms in the lower house.

The house of representatives adopted unanimously a resolution offered by Representative Jacobson of Dawson county, calling on the state library commission to turn over to the chief clerk of house all German language books in its possession. The resolution states that there are some 1,200 of these books, now withdrawn from circulation. It declares that some of these books include Prussian war songs and distorted histories of the United States. It provides that a committee of the house be appointed to review such books and arrange that those containing offensive matter be burned.

House Roll No. 373, by Burney and Byrum, creates a uniform school text book commission for the state, which shall have charge of the selection of all text books in public and private schools up to and including the twelfth grade. It shall be composed of the state superintendent of schools, the state treasurer and the presidents of the state normals at Peru, Kearney, Wayne and Chadron.

The old effort to permit the sale of state school lands was renewed when Representative Sturdevant and Betha introduced a bill for that purpose. Lands containing deposits of silica, peat or minerals are not to be sold but may be leased.

The privileges and elections committee of the lower house has decided to stand pat in its opposition to the non-partisan election of judges and school officials. The committee recommended for passage a bill abolishing the entire non-partisan election system, this being in accordance with opinions expressed by Governor McKelvie.

House Roll No. 372, by Wildman, fixes the following maximum rates for the service of graduate nurses: \$30 per week for regular cases; \$35 for contagious and obstetrics; less than a week \$5 a day. They may receive room, board and traveling expenses in addition. For persons other than graduate registered nurses the maximum shall be \$20 a week and maintenance.

House Roll No. 387, by Purcell, provides that where land owners agree to build separate fences with a lane between and one does not do so the other may build it and recover.

Last week Representative Howard of Omaha, in the face of a determined fight, defeated an effort to kill his minimum wage bill by a vote of 49 to 31. It was then recommended for final passage, when it must have fifty-one votes to be successful. The bill fixes a minimum of \$1 a day for minors, \$1.50 for women apprentices, and \$2.00 for women other than apprentices. Exceptions are provided for physical defectives.

Representative Larsen has another bill for the establishment of a minimum wage commission, to fix minimums in various industries to meet various conditions. Representative Reynolds of Omaha argued against the Howard bill because he thought a flat scale would not work justly. Howard declared the minimum was simply a living wage, and would be just anywhere.

Representative Larsen's bill, for bidding public officers, or contractors on public work from "requiring or permitting" anyone to labor more than eight hours in one day was recommended for passage after the word "permitting" had been stricken out.

Representative Harte's bill, limiting employment of women in the packing houses, was another successful measure introduced by the Omaha delegation. The joint sub-committee of the senate and house has decided upon a bill providing for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. Disregarding the desire of Governor McKelvie the committee has recommended election of the delegates on a non-partisan ballot. The bill provides for a special election November 4 to elect 100 delegates, one for each representative district in the state. The convention is to meet in December, 1919. Candidates are to be nominated by petitions signed by at least 5 per cent of the voters in the district.

The lower house has recommended for final passage House Roll No. 219, by McLeod of Colfax county, increasing the maximum school tax levy in cities of over 1,500 population from 45 to 55 mills. Omaha and Lincoln are excepted.

House Roll No. 371, by Wildman, provides a system of licensing of real estate men and committing the enforcement thereof to the state railway commission. The license is issued by commission, and the fee is \$100 a year.

On motion of Jacobson, the lower house extended its inquiry into the state circulating libraries by requiring the state library commission to turn over to committee's inspection not only of German language books, but of all foreign-tongue books. The books are to be examined, but will not necessarily be destroyed.

Omaha and Lincoln barbers, both shop proprietors and journeymen, were before the house committee on medical societies in the interest of H. R. 112, by Foster and others, creating a state licensing and examining board for barbers, to have control of sanitation in shops, schools and colleges. The object of the bill, it was explained, is to place the barber profession on a par with other professions.

Representative Miller, in House Roll No. 483, would authorize the state banking board to deny charters to new banks in towns already adequately provided with banking facilities. This is a power which the board has tried to exercise, but which the courts ruled it did not have.

The judiciary committee of the senate decided to report out for favorable consideration S. F. 91 by Peterson of Lancaster, a bill to standardize loaves of bread by weight. The bill fixes the weight of several different sizes of loaves and provides it shall be unlawful for any one to sell a loaf that does not come up to the specified weight, a small allowance being made for shrinkage.

No reduction of the tuition rate for non-resident pupils attending city high schools will have the approval of the house committee on education. The committee voted to kill the Fries bill, H. R. 65, cutting the rate from \$1.50 to \$1 per week. The introducer was present and talked for the bill, but it was opposed by the city superintendents of Fremont, Seward and Aurora. Expressions of the unanimous sentiment of school men over the state against the measure were read.

House Roll No. 304, by Porter and others, amends law creating water power districts in the state and defining, describing and regulating their powers, duties and form of government. Prohibits furnishing of energy to any county or municipality that has refused to become a part of the district.

The state board of control has asked the legislature to appropriate \$287,900 to maintain state institutions up to April 1. The request is for deficiency appropriations amounting to \$316,500, less \$28,600 of estimated cash receipts which may come into possession of five of the fifteen institutions under the board.

Senate File No. 129, by Warner, requires property owners to eradicate barberry bushes, and provides that if they don't, the sheriff shall.

House Roll No. 306, by Strong, provides that before a school district may draw any part of the state apportionment it must, in addition to the present requirements, report that all children of school age in the district have attended school for the time required by law. The intent is to change the basis for the apportionment to actual school attendance basis.

Senate File No. 123, by Peterson and Saunders, authorizes the district judge of his own volition to alter or revise any divorce decree concerning the care, custody or maintenance of minor children.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THIS MAJESTIC STATE

Reports of Interesting Happenings Throughout Nebraska Condensed to a Few Lines for Quick Perusal.

The two big political parties are making plans to win Nebraska women since the partial suffrage bill has been sustained by the court in Lincoln. They will lay energetic and systematic steps for the woman vote, with organizations throughout the entire state. If the women of Nebraska take advantage of their new privilege, it will increase the normal vote of this state from 250,000 to 500,000.

Carl L. Modesitt, head of the Potash Refinery company at Holland, has made the prediction that every potash plant in this state, with 2,000 employees and representing investments of \$10,000,000, will be closed within thirty days. "The truth of the situation," he is quoted as saying, "the bottom has dropped out of the potash market."

It has been decided by the standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Nebraska that it will wait until the regular meeting of the diocesan council in May for election of a successor to the late Bishop Williams, who died recently at Omaha.

R. V. Clark, superintendent of the State Industrial School for Boys at Kearney, has reported to the State Board of Control that the 69 cattle in the dairy herd of the school have been examined and found to be entirely free from tuberculosis.

Lower prices for food to the consumer, lower wages for the laborer, and lower prices for the farmer's grain was predicted by Governor McKelvie in an address before members of the Nebraska Retail Hardware association at Omaha.

Judge Troup in district court at Omaha, granted a temporary restraining order, enjoining the Nebraska Telephone company from continuing in force a new schedule of toll rates, known as "government rates for telephone toll service."

The making of brick and tile from pure western Nebraska sand, using large quantities of electrical energy developed by Nebraska streams, may be a reality in the near future, according to a number of Bassett business men.

According to State Prohibition Agent Gus Hyers, an unnamed Nebraska school district employed two slouts to trail bootleggers and fines secured through the campaign in six months totaled \$10,000.

David A. Best of Omaha, who had charge of prisoner's savings at the state penitentiary at Lincoln, has been charged by the state board of control with usurping from \$250 to \$260 of the convicts' money.

It is estimated that more than 3,000 persons in Douglas county will lose the right of suffrage as a result of the "full citizenship" requirement passed at the last session of the legislature.

The State Banking board has mailed out a call to the 956 state banks in Nebraska, asking for a report on the condition of the banks at the close of business January 28.

The Lincoln Woman's club has sent 219 letters to other Nebraska women's organizations, suggesting protests against a threatened restoration of the narrow hobble skirt.

Nebraska, population considered, stands first in the United States in number of banks, with a total of 1,120. Nebraska has one bank to every 1,207 of her population.

Grain dealers over the state predict that corn acreage in Nebraska will be kept low this year because of the government guarantee of a wheat price.

The Richardson county health board has appointed 105 school directors in the county to see that a strict quarantine is maintained in all flu cases.

The annual meeting of the State Florists' society will be held in Lincoln during the meeting of Organized Agriculture, February 25 to 28.

Several Bassett men and the eastern capitalists are making plans to establish the third bank in that city. Bassett now has two banks.

The average number of automobile license plates mailed out by the secretary of state during January has been 4,133 daily.

Louis J. Koepff, for 17 years connected with the *Buttrick Daily Sun*, has bought the *Plymouth News* of M. M. Falk.

The state supreme court has ruled that when non-resident aliens are legal heirs to Nebraska land, it becomes the duty of the county attorney of the county in which the land is located to start proceedings to forfeit the land to the state, which must pay the heirs an amount equal to the value of the property.

Free membership privileges for a period of three months will be extended by the Columbus Y. M. C. A. to all Platte county boys returning from the war.

E. A. Holden, who disappeared from his home in Sterling in October, 1906, taking \$800, was declared legally dead by the Nebraska supreme court and the M. W. A. was ordered to pay his wife, Olive, his life insurance. The Woodmen sought to prove that Holden was seen after he disappeared.

Mayor Miller of Lincoln proposes fixing auto speeders in proportion to their speed—81 per mile per hour—above a specified limit when motorist is hitting off 30 miles an hour by the speedometer.

Provost Marshal Crowder's report to congress shows that Nebraska's registered men were fourth in point of perfection as disclosed by examinations under the draft systems. Oklahoma led with 82 per cent, closely followed by Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Texas and North Dakota.

Nebraska editors have started a movement to tear the veil off the Russian wolf by calling him an "anarchist" instead of a bolshevik, as bolshevism and anarchism are one and the same. The movement is expected to spread over the entire nation.

Lennox Herron of St. Paul, this state, who was recently awarded a congressional gold medal for bravery in 1893, during the Indian uprising, was one of 328 men in the United States to receive such a distinguished honor. Mr. Herron is now 70 years old.

Governor McKelvie, on his return from Washington, asserted at Lincoln that he is in favor of a Nebraska state constabulary of sixty men, to patrol the state against booze runners and auto thieves, a substitute for the old Nebraska national guard.

It took \$1,004,719 to run Nebraska in January, 1919, according to warrants issued by State Auditor Marsh. The semi-annual apportionment of \$400,123 in state school funds distributed to every district in the state helped swell the total.

Mrs. Ellie Leese Scott, former well known Lincoln newspaper woman, has been appointed by Governor McKelvie on a Nebraska reception committee to receive Nebraska boys landing in New York from overseas and to look after their welfare.

The Madison county farm bureau has decided to continue its work this season and has re-employed Noel Rhodes as the farm demonstrator. An effort is being made to have every farmer in the county join the organization.

Buyers from all parts of the country attended the hog sale at the stock farm of Edward Kern, near Stanton. Mr. Kern is a breeder of Duroc hogs. In the sale sixty individuals were offered and the sales aggregate \$54,523. Richardson county claims to have established a record in land deals. Just the other day a tract of 353 acres five miles south of Humboldt, sold for \$150 an acre, or a total sum of \$52,950.

A very unusual accident occurred at Lyons when the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Robley fell down a corn chute where men were loading shelled corn and was smothered to death.

A total of 21,486 head of hogs were brought to the South Omaha market in January in auto trucks, breaking all monthly receipts in the history of the yards transported in that manner.

The department of justice at Washington has sent additional federal slouts to Nebraska to watch for violations of the Reed amendment in bringing liquor into dry territory.

The problems of the rural school will be discussed in detail at the meeting of the state association of rural school patrons, February 27, at University Farm, Lincoln.

Omaha is making preparations to entertain members of the Nebraska Farmers Congress which will hold its annual convention there Feb. 17-20.

On account of the mild weather many Nebraska coal dealers retailed no more coal in January than they did last August, so they say.

A movement has been inaugurated at Tecumseh for some street paving. The promoters propose to pave twelve blocks in the city.

Word has just been received by Fremont relatives that Roy Sauer has been awarded the distinguished service cross.

Diek Slack, who lived near Pawnee City, was found dead in his barn, he having been kicked to death by a team of mules.

Another flare-up of the dreaded influenza appears to have started in Furnace county in and around Wiltonville.

If present plans are carried out Grand Island will lay something like five miles of paving the coming summer.

The influenza epidemic is still giving health authorities in Cuming county a great deal of concern.

Corn prices at the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, dropped from \$2.00 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Parties at Brock refused \$300 per acre for a half section of land adjoining the Brock townsite.

Two David City school teachers, Miss Esther Able, 23, and Harold Townly, 22, were killed and two more teachers were severely injured when a Union Pacific passenger train struck the automobile in which they were riding at Schuyler.

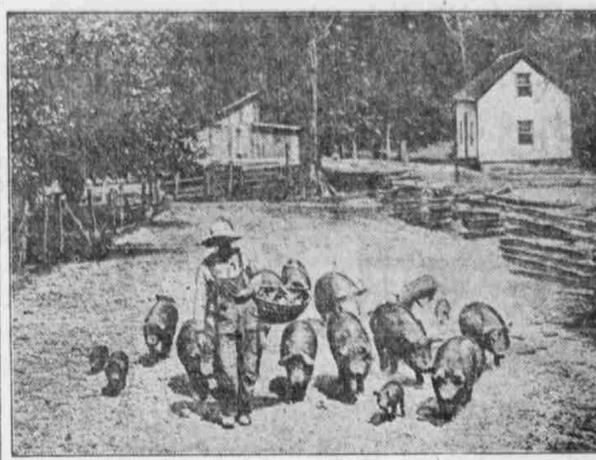
Figures given out by General Crowder at Washington show that from April 1, 1917, up to November 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the armistice, Nebraska contributed 53,432 of her young men to the cause of helping win the world war.

George S. Diek, head of the Kearney state normal school for the past four years, has resigned his position. During the remainder of the school term George Martin will act in the capacity of president.

Discharged soldiers and sailors of Buffalo county have perfected what is believed to be the first organization of veterans of the world war. The object is to organize all Buffalo county men who have seen service and been given an honorable discharge, no particular motive prompting the move other than a patriotic effort.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
HOW AMERICAN HOG GROWERS MET WAR'S NEED



A Coming Herd of Porkers. They Produce Profits for Their Owner and Meat and Fats for His Country.

COUNTY AGENTS AID HOG RAISER

Remarkable Growth of Business in Cotton States as Well as in Other Sections.

LARGE GAIN SEEN IN 1918

Department of Agriculture Advises Conservative Policy in Production Until High Prices of Feed Are Overcome.

There are 75,587,000 hogs in the United States, according to recent estimates of the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture. Of this number 34,776,000 are found in the six corn belt states of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, while 24,082,000 porkers are in the 15 Southern states and the remainder are distributed over the other 27 states of the Union. Under present conditions the South ranks second only to the corn belt as the leading pork producing section of the country. The remarkable fact that the growth of the hog business in the cotton states, as well as in many other sections of the country where the development has been rapid during the last five years, is that the progress has been the direct result of the untiring efforts of county agents to popularize pork production.

Last year at least 2,435 counties had the service of an agricultural agent and in every locality where conditions were favorable for hog raising, these agents devoted their efforts to increasing the hog population to meet the increased demand for meat and fats brought about by the war.

County Agents' Work.

An example of the county agents' work to increase pork production is shown in 17 counties of southern Alabama. Not a single carload of hogs was shipped to market from these counties during 1912-1913. This was before the county agent got in his work. During the year ending April 1, 1918, these 17 counties marketed 2,352 carloads of hogs.

County agents in Mississippi have been getting results in their work to enlarge the swine industry. In 1914

this state exported 7,244 hogs while in 1917 it sent 88,730 fat porkers to the market, an increase of 1,224 per cent. An increase of corn production was necessary to develop the hog supply and the county agents have been boosting this source of fattening feed. In 1900 North Carolina raised 34,000,000 bushels of corn, while in 1918 it harvested 64,365,000 bushels, which enabled the state to fatten 1,599,000 hogs. In Georgia approximately 29,475,000 bushels more corn were produced in 1918 than in 1909. Other Southern states have made similar records in increasing corn and pork yields.

Agent is Versatile Helper.

While working to increase pork production, county agents have shown how pork could be produced economically; how, by fighting disease, particularly cholera, much loss could be prevented; and how, by proper selling, producers could dispose of their animals to the best advantage.

County agents in Pennsylvania, working through farm bureaus, have conducted numerous demonstrations in the feeding of hogs, in which they showed methods worked out by experiments for making cheap gains. These demonstrations taught many hog raisers how to save at least one-half of the grain feed bill in raising hogs by providing green feed throughout the growing season.

Saves Wheat With Hogs.

In a certain section of Montana nearly 50 acres of choice wheat were beaten down by a hailstorm just a few weeks before harvest. It looked like a total loss, but the county agent called a meeting of the farm bureau and told the members that the wheat could be saved if hogs could be secured to clean up the fields. The county agent was then authorized to go "hog hunting" and as a result he secured 2,300 head which were put to work salvaging the damaged wheat.

In many localities the limiting factor in hog raising is easy access to market. County agents are solving this question by inducing farmers to market hogs co-operatively, thus greatly reducing the expense to each farmer. In Utah recently more than 100 farmers supplied 18 carloads of hogs from sections 35 to 90 miles from a market shipping point. The hogs were brought in wagons and even automobiles to the shipping point and were there handled under the supervision of county agents. Similar work is being done by county agents or through farmers' organizations in many parts of the country.

THE HOG SITUATION

A conservative policy with respect to increasing the number of swine until the relative shortage and high price of feed are overcome is the recommendation of the United States department of agriculture, recently made in a statement on American agricultural production in 1919. In summarizing the hog situation the department reports that the number of swine fell from 65,620,000, the high point in 1911, to 58,933,000, the low point in 1914; and under the stimulus of war demand and a record corn crop in 1917 the number increased to 70,978,000 on January 1, 1918. Reports indicate that the number on farms on January 1, 1919, was 75,587,000, or an increase of 6.5 per cent.

The number of swine per capita of population in 1911 was 0.679 of one animal. On the same basis there should be 72,474,000 on farms in 1919.

Exports of pork products fell from 1,678,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1899 to 707,000,000 in 1910, and rose 1,692,000,000 in 1918. Although definite data are lacking, reports indicate a considerable reduction in the number of swine in Europe. A representative of the food administration reports a reduction of 25 per cent in the United Kingdom, 12½ per cent in Italy and 49 per cent in France. However, in estimating probable demand in Europe for American pork products certain factors must be borne in mind; namely, (1) large stocks now on hand in the United States, and (2) the rapidly with which the number of swine can be increased in Europe. Another factor of importance is the relatively large proportion of lard in the exports of this country, amounting to about 50 per cent of all pork products exported in the five-year period from 1910 to 1914, and about 200 per cent more than the total quantity of beef exported. Exports of lard amounted to 481,000,000 pounds in 1914, 476,000,000 pounds in 1915, 427,000,000 pounds in 1916, 445,000,000 pounds in 1917, and 392,000,000 in 1918. All reports emphasize the shortage of fats and oils in Europe at the present time. No shipments to Germany and Austria have been included in the exports of lard from the United States since 1914. However, prior to the war, Germany was our second largest customer, taking 146,000,000 pounds in 1914, or about 30 per cent of our total lard exports. The foreign demand for lard is likely to be heavy during the present year.