

## FARMER MEMBERS HAVE THEIR INNING

AGRICULTURAL BILLS ADVANCED IN LOWER HOUSE

### OTHER LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

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

Lincoln.—Farmer members of the lower legislative house took the bit in their teeth and literally crushed all opposition in a half hour's debate. In this brief battle, they overcame unfavorable reports on two of their pet legislative measures, placed them on the general file and then set them for special consideration ten days ahead of their normal position on the calendar.

The two bills were House Rolls Nos. 345 and 480. The former, which had been recommended for indefinite postponement by a majority of the trade and commerce committee, is designed to force the Omaha Grain exchange to admit to membership farmers' organizations which distribute profits on a co-operative basis. It is a Farmers' union bill. The latter, similarly recommended unfavorably by the agricultural committee, is a revision of the seed inspection bill, designed to make it a workable law.

Two other farmers' bills were recommended for passage in the same half hour by the committee on corporations. Both are senate files which have already passed the senate. One, Senate File No. 128, authorizes co-operative associations to own stock in other co-operative associations. It is intended to permit formation of co-operative terminal elevators, banks or similar institutions, with stock owned by local farmers' co-operative unions. The other, Senate File No. 226, authorizes organization of co-operative associations as limited partnerships instead of as corporations, and exempts such societies from all supervision by the "blue sky" or other state departments.

The debate in the house on the seed bill, House Roll No. 480, was short. Representative McLaughlin moved that the house reject the unfavorable committee report and schedule the bill for consideration Tuesday. His motion carried overwhelmingly.

The grain exchange bill produced a fight or oratory, but the vote was one-sided, 43 to 20. Farmers' union representatives, lobbying for the bill, claim over sixty votes for it, if all members are present.

Representative Reynolds of Omaha, chairman of the trade and commerce committee, defended the committee's action in recommending that the bill be killed. He said it applied to the grain exchange legislation which the farmers would not be willing to have applied to their own co-operative unions. It would wreck the exchange, he said.

Representative Crozier said the bill would simply give the farmers a square deal. Representative Mears said if the grain exchange "needs busting let's bust it." Representatives Birdsall and Osterman, the only others who spoke for the bill on the floor, declared it to be legislation desired by farmers and worthy of consideration by the whole house.

"There will be no need of a sifting committee at this session of the senate," said Senator Cordeau, discussing the progress of the legislature. "The judiciary committee has only twelve bills in its possession at this time, and it knows exactly what it desires to do with each one of them as it has considered them pretty fully. Some will have to be rewritten. Yet I do not believe the legislature will adjourn much sooner than usual on account of delay in legislation in the house. The senate had its general file cleared.

Representative Mathewson staged a successful fight to force the committee on corporations to report for action House Roll No. 163, providing a method of assessing live stock, creamery egg and poultry brokers. Mathewson charged that the committee was trying to kill the bill in action. It was the first time this session that the house has taken a bill away from a committee. The bill adds live stock, creamery, eggs and poultry brokers to the provisions of the law affecting grain dealers, providing for assessment of the average capital invested in the business. It further extends the law to include associations dealing in such products, as well as corporations.

The senate bill providing for a constitutional convention to meet December 20 and for non-partisan election of its delegates has been recommended for passage by a house standing committee, without amendment.

Twenty-five per cent of the voters of any county can require the county to engage in the business of killing grasshoppers. If the state senate concurs in action taken by the lower house, House Roll No. 296, approved by the house, requires the county board to buy and use grasshopper poison whenever 25 per cent of the voters ask it.

Many expressions of opinion from over the state in opposition to the moving picture censorship bill, H. R. 355, has reached the lower legislative branch and were read from the chief clerk's desk. B. J. Sallows, of Alliance, wired to Representative Briggs that a petition with signatures of 1,500 Alliance people, urging the defeat of the censorship bill was on its way to Lincoln. Sargent sent a petition with 120 names, Spalding one with 60, and Bruening a memorial having 50 signers, all to the same effect. Representative Smith said he had letters and telegrams from forty people in his district—Rock, Brown and Keya Paha counties—protesting against the measure. A telegram from the secretary of the Alliance Woman's club said: "The Alliance Woman's club recently endorsed a resolution providing for censorship of moving pictures. We understand the bill now before the legislature provides for local censorship, to which we are opposed. This club desires to withdraw its endorsement of the proposed legislation, and to advise you we believe the present system satisfactory. Our local picture house is well regulated and does not need additional censorship." On the other hand, the Hastings ministerial union registered its hearty endorsement of the censorship bill in a letter to one of the introducers, which was sent up for the record. The Louisville W. C. T. U. was also heard from in favor of the bill. The P. E. O. of Alliance had a letter on file asking for its passage.

Senate File No. 169, by Chappell and Neal, designed to abolish capital punishment, went the route of its many predecessors when it was postponed indefinitely in the state senate by an almost unanimous vote. Many of the senators questioned the abolishment of capital punishment at this time, of all times, when the war has created a state of unrest which may call for drastic punishment for capital crimes. Governor McKelvie's signature is now attached to H. R. 17, the Osterman bill, forbidding banks and investment corporations to deduct liberty bonds from the taxable value of their stock. The act is intended to remove all doubt as to the right of these concerns to claim such exemptions.

Another bank bill that has been made a law by the governor's approval is H. R. 180, relieving banks of liability on forged or raised checks after one year's time has elapsed.

Senator Good's measure allowing 60 per cent of the voters in school districts having over 100 children to levy a maximum tax of 100 mills has been signed. It is S. F. 37.

The following bills have also been reported to the two branches of the legislature as being approved by the governor:

S. F. 111—Recognizing local census as the basis for adopting commission form of government in cities of 5,000 population and upwards.

H. R. Nos 168 to 172, inclusive—The series of Jenison bills governing local boards of health and defining their several jurisdictions.

S. F. 80—Providing that statements of a trial judge shall be taken down in shorthand at the request of either party in a suit.

H. R. 198—Raising limit of library tax from 3 mills to 5, and reducing library board membership from 9 to 5.

H. R. 108—Allowing notary public to officiate in county adjoining his own.

The three bills by which the roads committees of senate and house propose to advance the cause of better highways in Nebraska will be before the lower house before the week ends. One appropriates the proceeds of a 1 mill levy, estimated at \$500,000 a year, to the construction of permanent roads in connection with the same amount from the federal aid funds. A second provides for a state tax on all motor-driven vehicles, with rates considerably higher than the present schedule, the proceeds to go into a state fund for highway maintenance. The work is to be done by the respective counties, on specifications and under direction of the state engineer and the state highways board. If the county follows such directions, it is to be reimbursed for its expense out of the state fund. If it fails, the state board may undertake to do the work direct. This supervision and the state aid is limited to the highways included in the state highway system, which are specified in the legislation. The system includes routes through every county, connecting practically every county seat and many other towns.

The lower house approved House Roll No. 29, which repeals the law permitting a citizen to pay his poll tax by labor on the roads. It fixes the poll tax at \$2.50 in cash, payable to the assessor when he makes his rounds.

The senate advanced to third reading House Roll No. 291, by Berka, which penalizes by a \$1,000 fine or five years' imprisonment the display of a red flag or having such a flag in one's possession, except in the case of railroads for signaling purposes.

The lower house approved House Roll No. 83, creating a state board of chiropody, appointed by the state board of medical examiners to license chiropodists and supervise their practice. Representative Rodman suggested that "if toe doctors are to be licensed, why not masseurs and hairdressers?"

# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

## NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE



Only the other day William G. Sharp, ambassador to France, was giving a dinner and reception in Paris in honor of President Wilson. On the way over from France, President Wilson nominated Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma "to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sharp."

Who is Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma? Well, he is a close personal friend of President Wilson and also an intimate friend of Col. E. M. House. His wife is a daughter of the late Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States Supreme court. The Wallaces spend their winters in Washington and are prominent socially. They entertained Mr. Balfour and Lord Northcliffe, and Mrs. Wallace has been presented at St. James.

Mr. Wallace was born in Missouri and is fifty-six years of age. He was a delegate at large to the Baltimore convention which nominated Mr. Wilson and is one of the president's most ardent supporters. It appears that he has been influential in Democratic politics, but has a talent for escaping publicity. At present he is national committeeman from Washington. It is said that in an unofficial capacity he has had charge of several delicate diplomatic affairs. President Wilson sent him to Europe on a confidential mission in 1914. He is said to have been making a quiet study of international complications and of the problems to be faced during reconstruction.

## VERSATILE PROFESSOR HERRON

When George D. Herron was appointed an American delegate to the Princes' Islands conferences with the Russian factions Senator Sherman of Illinois caused to be incorporated in the Congressional Record a newspaper article on Professor Herron. This article begins thus:

"George D. Herron, Socialist, writer, lecturer, expelled pastor, and free-love advocate, first loomed large on the American horizon when he persuaded his wife to divorce him and immediately thereafter announced that he and Miss Carrie Rand were living together.

"This was the climax of one of the most sensational stories that had started the country in years, for Herron and his affinity contemplated a sequel in a 'free-love colony' in Metuchen, N. J., where all with the same beliefs—and money—could come for rest, love, and joy."

Mr. Herron was, until 1901, a minister with socialistic views which had attracted more or less attention. Stories of that time said that the mother of Miss Rand paid Mrs. Herron \$50,000 for the divorce. The Congregational church of Grinnell, Ia., investigated its pastor. He replied by publicly attacking marriage and was expelled. Later he was expelled from the chair of applied Christianity in an Iowa college—it was said that Mrs. Rand had endowed the chair with \$60,000. Mrs. Rand then founded a social science school in New York, which is still going. Herron went to Florence, Italy, to live and Miss Rand died there in 1914. Recently Herron was involved in some sort of a "peace scheme" in Switzerland. Of late he has made many contributions to the journals of the continent in praise of President Wilson, which have been collected in book form.



## TRIP OF THE "PRISON SPECIAL"



ings in cities en route. There are many well-known women on board. Perhaps Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer of New York is as prominent as any. She is a woman of wealth and social position, and has been recently imprisoned.

Somewhere in the United States is the "Prison Special." It left New York February 15 for a swing around the circle to the Pacific coast and is scheduled to return March 10. It is a special train of militant suffragists of the National Woman's party demanding immediate action by congress on the national suffrage amendment. It gets its name from the fact that 26 of the women have served jail or work-house sentences for picketing and other demonstrations in front of the White House. Duplicates of the prison costumes worn in the Ocoquan workhouse will be worn by some members of the party at every meeting. There is no outside "decoration," the railroad administration having refused permission. The western journey is through the South to San Francisco; the return is by way of Denver and Chicago. State branches and special organizers are arranging mass meetings in cities en route.

## SOMETHING NEW IN AVIATION

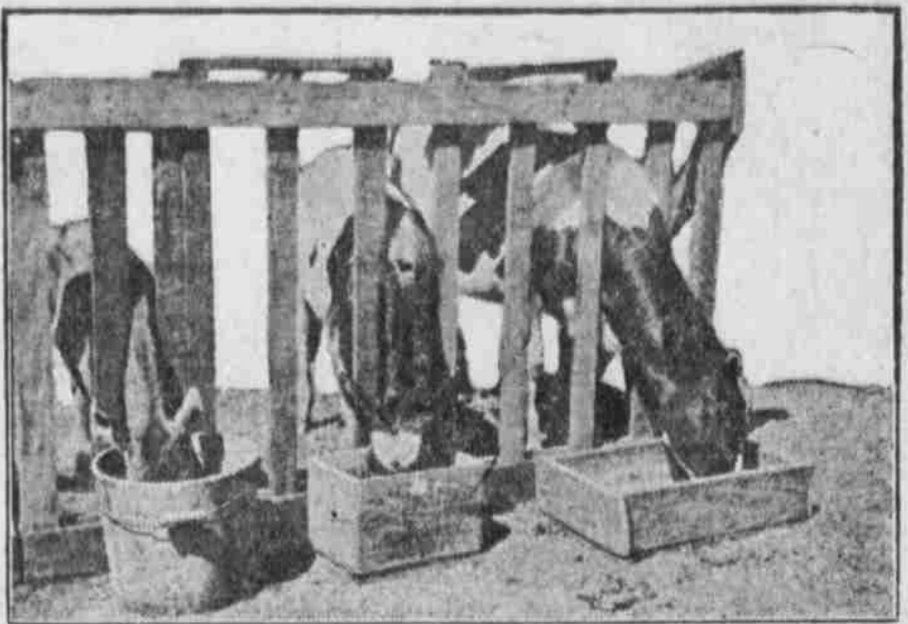
It is a dull day indeed when the public is not told some new thing, actual or projected, in aviation. The latest new thing is the announcement that Jules Vedrines is planning to make a "roof-to-roof flight" from New York to Chicago, starting his flight from a Gotham sky-scraper, and end it on top of one of the Windy City's big loop buildings and roosting for the night en route on equally precarious perches.

Jules Vedrines is a noted French flyer who has acquired skill in alighting with his machine. This skill has grown out of special service during the war. This was the hazardous work of landing French secret service men behind the German lines and bringing them back—if possible. This service required landings in all sort of places and under all sorts of conditions—and the no less difficult ascents. That the aviator has survived is proof of his canny skill. Anyway, the other day Vedrines amazed Paris by alighting on the roof of a building. No one should make the mistake of thinking Vedrines merely a clever flyer with a specialty. Had not the armistice been signed November 11 bombs would in all probability have been dropped on Berlin within 48 hours. The French had ready a giant biplane which was capable of making a round trip from the west front and dropping half-ton aerial torpedoes.



And Jules Vedrines was the aviator chosen to do the bombing.

## WHETHER CALF WILL BECOME DESIRABLE ADDITION TO HERD DEPENDS UPON CARE



Feeding Calves of Different Sizes in Homemade Stanchions—This Method Insures Each Calf His Share of Feed.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More calves see the light of day in the spring and draw their first breath when the air is filled with the fragrance of many blossoms than during any other season of the year. Whether these calves will become star boarders, producing little milk of no profit for their owners, or be desirable additions to the dairy world, will depend not only upon the care that is given them but upon the feed and management of their mothers. Poorly nourished cows, say dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture, give birth to weak calves that are hard to raise. Cows which have an abundance of palatable succulent feed and are in good body flesh and healthy, thrifty condition at calving time are more likely to produce well-developed, strong, thrifty calves which will respond normally to proper feed and care. It is false economy for any dairy-cow owner to withhold feed from a dry cow, as this is likely to affect unfavorably the future welfare of the calf, as well as later milk production by the cow.

Nature's method is to have the calf stay with the cow until it can support itself. In modern dairy farming, however, because of the value of the butterfat and whole milk the dairyman separates the calf from the cow soon after birth. The milk produced by the cow for the first few days has properties which put the calf's digestive system in good working order. It is, therefore, necessary that the newly born calf have this milk.

### Teaching Calf to Drink.

The longer the calf remains with the cow, however, the harder it is to teach it to drink, but it is usually a simple matter to teach a good, robust calf to drink, if taken when not more than two days old. Before this is attempted a calf should be kept from the cow for about twelve hours; it will then be very hungry. About two quarts of its mother's milk, fresh and warm, should be put into a clean pail and held in front of the calf. Sometimes it will put its nose into the pail and drink without coaxing. Dairymen are not fortunate enough to have many calves that will do this, however, and in most cases it will be necessary to use a little forceful persuasion in assisting the calf with its first meal away from its mother. Let the calf suck the fingers, and by this means gradually draw its nose into the milk, when the fingers should be removed carefully as soon as the calf gets a taste of the milk. Patience is necessary, for this operation may have to be repeated two or three times before the calf will drink alone.

A calf weighing 50 pounds at birth should have about eight pounds of whole milk a day, while a 100-pound calf should have about twelve pounds.

The amount of milk should be gradually increased until at the end of the second week the calf should receive from 14 to 16 pounds a day. Its mother's milk should be given a calf for the first four days, then any good whole milk can be used, but preferably it should not contain more than 4 per cent butterfat. Best results can be obtained by feeding young calves three times a day, with the periods between feeding as nearly equal as possible. When fed in this way the calf does not overload its stomach and the digestion of the feed is more evenly distributed throughout the 24 hours. Regularity in feeding is important. When calves are fed but twice a day the feeding should be as nearly as possible 12 hours apart.

### Cleanliness Essential.

Successful raising of calves requires absolute cleanliness. Calf pens should always be kept clean and be supplied with plenty of dry bedding. Discarded feed should be removed from the feed boxes, which should be thoroughly brushed and cleaned each day. All milk fed should be fresh and clean, which is true also of other feeds. Milk pails should be scalded thoroughly with boiling water, or sterilized with steam if possible.

At the beginning of the third week either skim or separated milk may be substituted for whole milk at the rate of one pound a day. The daily ration may be increased from two to four pounds, depending upon the vigor of the calf. When the calf does not drink eagerly what is offered, the quantity should be cut down. The ration at the end of the third week usually should be approximately one-half whole and one-half separated milk. During the fourth week the change should be continued until by the end of the week only separated milk is fed, unless the calf is very delicate. With especially vigorous calves the change to separated milk can be made about a week earlier. The quantity fed can be increased gradually to 18 to 20 pounds a day.

Six months is probably a good average age at which to wean calves from the milk. The age depends upon the cost of the milk in relation to the value of the calf, its breed, size, vigor, etc. The season of the year and the other feeds available also must be considered. When the best of hay, silage, and a good variety of grains are available, or when good, succulent pasturage can be provided, the calf can be weaned earlier; also the stronger and more vigorous the calf the earlier it can be weaned. On the other hand, the more valuable the calf the more expensive the owner is warranted in developing it, and the later it will probably be weaned. If skim or separated milk is plentiful, calves may be fed it with profit until they are eight or ten months old.

## BETTER CROPS PAVE WAY FOR LIVE STOCK

Seed Corn and Cultivation Given First Consideration.

Agricultural Agent in Louisiana Works Out Systematic Plan to Improve Crop Yields—Alfalfa Acreage Increased.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To establish "safe farming" in Pointe Coupee Parish, La., the local agricultural agent has worked out a systematic plan to improve crop yields and introduce more and better stock. Proper field selection of seed corn and the best methods of cultivation were given first attention. In the fall of 1917 the first concrete evidence was had of the success of this work when more than 100 carloads of corn were shipped from the parish. In 1918 a seed-demonstration plot was grown and corn produced on the area won first place at the Southern Louisiana fair. Through the agent's efforts nearly every farmer now has an alfalfa patch producing at the rate of nearly five tons an acre. During the last year the alfalfa acreage was increased more than 100 per cent. Under the agent's direction hundreds of pure-bred and high-grade sires and dams have been imported, and native scrub cattle have given way to animals of quality. Hogs and sheep have also been greatly improved, and now practically every farm family produces enough meat for its own use and many have a surplus for sale.

## FEEDING CALVES

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Feed regularly.  
Be sure that the milk is always sweet and warm.  
Use only clean pails.  
Feed the calf a little less than it wants.  
Reduce the amount of milk one-half if the calf becomes sick.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Hog cholera can be kept down.  
If you can't buy a herd buy a heifer.  
Beet pulp is not as valuable as corn silage for food.  
It is false economy to crowd animals to save building materials.  
Alfalfa is considered the best kind for sheep, but all kinds of legume hay are good.  
Sheep kept in unclean yards or in soggy pastures soon become subject to foot rot.  
It is not advisable to have salt alone in any kind of container at the free disposal of hogs.  
Clover hay is important to the health and growth of the young sheep in particular and all sheep in general.