

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

For the first time in the history of Nebraska a court of Knight Companions of the Court of Honor was held when the investiture of the order was conferred on 20 masters from all parts of the state at the Scottish Rite cathedral at Omaha.

The inquiry ordered by the state supreme court, on petition of the judges of Douglas county, as to whether any of the attorneys interested in the release on furlough of Burl C. Kirk, Omaha bandit, from the state prison, had done anything that would require further action of the courts, cost the state \$1,800.

Following Governor McKelvie's demand that he resign because of his returning an increase in salary which was allowed under the code law, denied by the state supreme court, State Fire Warden Beach complied with the request in a letter to the state chief executive, which fairly sized with reproach.

At the closing session of the D. A. R. annual convention at Hastings, Nebraska chapter of that city was given a silk flag for having the largest gain in membership of any chapter in the state. The chapter's gain the past year was declared to be 80 per cent.

Miss Anna E. Yockel of Beatrice is the first woman candidate in Nebraska for an executive state office, she having filed with the secretary of state at Lincoln as a candidate for the democratic nomination on April 20 for secretary of state.

A bronze tablet to the memory of graduates and former students of the state engineering college at Lincoln, who died in military service during the war is proposed by Sigma Tau, honorary engineering fraternity.

Ord is embarking upon improvements which will aggregate \$300,000, including a new court house, sewer system, a new office and bank building and a considerable amount of paving.

Over 100 ex-service men of Lincoln and Lancaster county have formed a club for the purpose of assisting in the campaign to secure the republican presidential nomination for General Pershing.

Petitions bearing over 7,000 names were filed with the secretary of state at Lincoln for the nomination of delegates to the republican national convention by supporters of Maj. Gen. Wood.

Loss by fire of undetermined origin in the Union stock yards at Nebraska City is estimated at \$100,000. Several small buildings and 500 hogs were also destroyed by the flames.

Burwell's school facilities are inadequate to care for the growing population and a proposition is soon to be put to citizens of the city to vote bonds for a new structure.

The security of houses in Fremont has led the board of trustees of the First Christian church to purchase an \$8,000 house to be used as a residence for the pastor.

A new Curtis airplane was wrecked, five store fronts blown in and many houses had windows destroyed at McCook by a 60-mile gale that swept over the city.

Desider city officials have been assured by census takers that the city's population will be close to one thousand when the official count is completed.

A salary budget carrying an increase of nearly \$200,000 was passed by the board of regents of the state university at the meeting at Lincoln.

The melting of heavy snows in North and South Dakota is said to be responsible for the rapid rise of the Missouri river in the past few days.

Heavy hogs sold as low as \$10 per hundred at the South Omaha market last week, the lowest in many months. Arrangements are being made at Nebraska City to hold an automobile show the first week in April.

Nebraska third class postmasters have asked congress for an increase in salary.

The republican state convention will be held in the city auditorium at Lincoln, May 18. The call authorizes the seating of 811 delegates from the various counties of the state.

A crate of 55 hens, hauled to Fremont in his automobile, brought \$95 when offered for sale by George Hoagland of Mead. Years ago a load of hogs brought less than that.

Samuel G. Hudson, postmaster of Lincoln, who died suddenly just recently, is the third Lincoln postmaster to die during President Wilson's administration. He was 65 years old.

School teachers at Waco have been granted a salary increase of 30 per cent by the school board.

State democratic committeemen have called the state convention at Omaha on May 18. The date previously had been fixed by law.

Figures just made public by Provost Marshal Crowder at Washington show that Nebraska's total registration for the draft was 287,414 or 1.2 per cent of the total registration in the country, which was 23,908,576. Of this state's total only 1,648 were rejected and 31,276 received into the service.

A campaign is to be put on in Nebraska for five days beginning April 4 to raise \$3,500, this state's apportionment for America's gift to France. The campaign will be conducted through the schools. Every city and county superintendent will be asked to give the children and citizens a chance to subscribe.

The action of the state supreme court, in affirming the validity of the referendum as applied to the governor's code bill, affects the status of State Compensation Commissioner Kennedy to the extent of reducing his salary from \$5,000 to \$1,500 a year. Other members of the department are likewise affected.

Governor McKelvie has extended until June 4 the date for the election of Alton B. Cole, who is under sentence to die with Allen V. Grammer for the murder of the latter's mother-in-law. Grammer's execution has been automatically stayed by court action.

John Speedie, deputy state superintendent of schools, has sent a letter to E. L. Hunt of Syracuse, in which he holds that all qualified voters of a proposed consolidation district, where a small village is included, are entitled to vote on the establishment of the district.

Overdrafts of \$46,000 have been uncovered at the American State bank at Aurora by J. E. Hart, secretary of the State Banking board, who has assumed charge of the institution since it voluntarily closed its doors on March 17.

Twenty-nine prominent Lincoln business men sent a request to Attorney General Davis to find some way in which the expense of submitting the referendum on the administrative code, estimated to be \$200,000, can be eliminated.

Officials of Tecumseh, determined that the city must have a better water supply, are investigating the matter of purification of water from the Missouri river at Nebraska City and Omaha.

Colonies of prairie dogs that have long infested the fields in the neighborhood northwest of Duncan, Platte county, are to be exterminated by County Agent W. G. McEuer and the farm owners in that vicinity.

York citizens were shocked on the morning of March 12, when Lawrence Harrington, whose home was in Aurora, Ill., shot his wife in the head at the home of her mother, Mrs. Rosa Keyes, and then killed himself.

The Guide Rock village board has accepted a proposition with the Southern Nebraska Light and Power company of Superior for the building of transmission lines and furnishing current for the village.

The state campaign to raise Nebraska's apportionment of the 1920 inter-church world movement budget of \$236,777.572, will start April 25 and continue until May 2.

The new agricultural engineering building of the Nebraska college of agriculture at Lincoln, said to be the finest of its kind in America, will be dedicated April 14.

One feature of the national convention of the prohibition party in Lincoln, July 21, will be an interstate oratorical contest under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

Holt county hay men expect a sharp advance in the wholesale hay market within the next week and the market may reach \$20, when spring farm work begins.

Smallpox has broken out among students at the State University at Lincoln. Every student of the institution is advised to be vaccinated at once.

Cottages for automobile tourists are included in the plans for \$170,000 improvements to the Midway Amusement park on the Lincoln highway at Kearney.

O'Neill, Steele City, Lamham and Diller have been connected with a 24-hour lighting and power service furnished by the Herkin Supply company.

Valley county officials estimate the county's wealth at \$25,000,000, basing their conclusion on real estate transfers of the past few days.

Several thousand dollars damage resulted to farm buildings in the vicinity of O'Neill when a terrific wind storm swept the district.

The non-partisan league will place an entire legislative ticket in the field in Boyd, Holt, Keya Paha, Wheeler and Garfield counties.

Col. John G. Maher of Lincoln declined to accept petitions to place his name on the democratic primary ballot for governor.

Over \$18,000 worth of native furs were shipped from Burwell since the first of the year.

The sudden slump in stock prices at the South Omaha market is said to have been due to the unsettled conditions in Germany.

Richardson and Nemaha county fishermen report fishing in the Missouri is the best in history. Two men made a haul of 1,000 pounds of fish in a single day last week.

General Pershing's candidacy for the presidential nomination was formally launched when a petition asking that his name be placed on the republican primary ballot in April, was filed with the secretary of state at Lincoln.

Citizens of Fairbury are organizing a \$25,000 corporation to build a municipal swimming pool.

Among the improvements planned at the state fair grounds at Lincoln this year are a new entrance and exit and a new paved approach to the grounds.

Twenty-six hens laid twenty-three or more eggs each during February in the national egg laying contest being conducted by the Nebraska agricultural experiment station at Lincoln. One hen, a Rhode Island Red, owned by the M. C. Peters Mill Co., of Omaha, laid twenty-eight.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION NOTES

Lincoln.—The constitutional convention schedule committee reported out the following recommendation on the matter of when the new constitution or parts of it, shall become effective if adopted.

Concurrence in the recommendation of the schedules committee by the convention will mean that the several amendments to be submitted by the convention when adopted at the election shall take effect on the first day of January, 1921, except as otherwise specifically provided by schedule attached to any of said amendments. The laws then in force, not inconsistent therewith, shall continue in force until amended or repealed. If any of the amendments passed and submitted by the convention and adopted by the electors be inconsistent with any of the provisions of the present constitution, such amendment shall be held to prevail.

The committee on salary schedule has recommended to the convention the following salaries for state officials, the constitutional provision to be tentative until fixed by the legislature:

Governor, chief justice of the supreme court, and associate judges of the court, \$7,500 per year; state officials, railway commissioners and district judges, \$5,000 per year, except lieutenant governor, who is to receive twice the pay of a state senator.

It is the intention of the convention to submit the salary schedule in separate form from the other amendments, so that any feeling the voters may have on the matter of salaries will not affect ratification of the more important work of the convention.

After several hours' discussion the convention sent Proposal No. 332 to the committee on phraseology with amendments which makes the members of the State Railway Commission elected by districts, the districts to be three in number, and until otherwise provided by the legislature the First and Second congressional districts shall be as the first district, the Third and Fourth the second and the Fifth and Sixth the third. Jurisdiction over common carriers is in the hands of the railway commission, but shall not extend to publicly-owned carriers. Jurisdiction over publicly-owned utilities shall be regulated by the legislature.

Douglas county, if the work of the convention is ratified by the people, will be divided into legislative districts and each district will elect its own representative instead of electing at large as has been the case in the past. Adopted in committee of the whole, Proposal No. 314 not only applies to Douglas county, but to all other districts in the state where more than one representative has been elected. The counties affected will be Douglas, Lancaster, Dodge, Saunders, Gage, Hall, Custer and Buffalo.

Proposal No. 111, submitted by Jerry Howard of Douglas to regulate the hours of female workers, received the approval of the convention. The proposal as adopted says: "Law may be enacted regulating the hours and conditions of employment of women and children, and securing to such employees a proper minimum wage." There are already laws on these subjects except the minimum wage question.

Proposal No. 278, which provides that all public utility corporations shall not issue stock or bonds except for money, labor or property actually expended, and all fictitious stock, dividends or other fictitious increase of capital stock or indebtedness shall be void, was given final approval by the convention, by a vote of 77 to 0.

By a vote of 76 to 2 the convention approved Proposal No. 265, which provides that county authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 50 cents per \$100 actual valuation, as shown on grand assessment roll, except for payment of existing indebtedness, except by vote of the people.

During a discussion over the merits of the rural credits system, combined with the proposal to raise the limit to which the state could go in debt, the proposal was amended so that the state may go into debt to pay limit, instead of \$100,000, the present limit.

The convention has amended the rural credit provision to include all co-operative societies organized under the law. The present plan would permit land owners to borrow unlimitedly from the state, but offers no relief to the poor man.

The constitutional convention adopted and advanced to third reading proposal 323, providing for a combined state trade commission and industrial court created by law.

All indications point to the convention completing its work by the end of the present week.

An amendment to the industrial court commission proposal adopted by the convention, gives the right to appeal from the commission to the supreme court.

By a vote of 73 to 4 the convention passed on second reading Proposal No. 129, which declares that water in natural streams for domestic use and for irrigation as a natural want, and right to divert unappropriated waters for public use shall never be denied. Priority users to have preference, vested rights to be reserved.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Bonner

BENGAL TIGERS.

"I've little use for mild, quiet, nice creatures who won't get angry and who have no sense about what is fun and what isn't," said the Bengal tiger. "I should really be called Royal Bengal tiger for that is what I am. My home is in India. I'm wild and I can be so cruel and I'm dangerous. Oh, it is thrilling to be so dangerous as I am."

"And I'm so beautiful too, so beautiful and bad! My head is so lovely and face is so perfectly marked. The stripes on my face are so wonderful and help give a fine expression to my wild, wild eyes."

"I don't usually go after people if they leave me alone—that is, I don't go out of my way for them unless I'm hungry. Then I do, by all means, I wouldn't let people stand in my way if I were hungry. I should say not. I would get them out of my way by eating them up, ha ha!" And the tiger gave a great roar which made people watching him shiver.

"Yes," said the second tiger, "we are wild. We like to kill oxen and other animals and then to eat them quickly, for the taste is so good then."

"We're not against killing and eating people either, as you say, though we're more for animals. We get the better of creatures too; we can climb trees which the old lions can't do."

"When our nates are looking after the young, they eat everything and kill everything that comes anywhere near them so as to keep the little ones safe and to provide the larger with food."

"Old elephants aren't so afraid of us as they should be. Every creature should be afraid of us."

"That's so," said the first tiger, "there are some creatures who aren't so afraid as they should be, such as the elephants. But there are enough creatures who're afraid of us to make us good and happy."

"We're not always fair about fighting, ah no," said the second tiger, "and we're treacherous and we love to fight for the sake of fighting and also for



"They Admire Us."

the sake of getting so much to eat that we can't eat any more. We're greedy too, ah yes."

"That's the way to be," said the first tiger. "We should continue to be like this, to be wild and dangerous. Then we see that no one takes advantage of us."

"It's all very well for some creatures to become tame and friendly and to be loved in consequence, but what do we care about love and friendship and such things? We're too wild and we become too angry and we are terrible and powerful and yet we are beautiful and interesting so that folks standing before our cages admire us."

"Ah yes, they admire us immensely. They're glad we're not around loose, but they like to stand and gaze at us, and I'm sure many of them almost envy our wildness!"

"They say we're terrible but still they think we're marvelous, I'm sure. I can tell from the way they look at us. And oh, how they like to see us eat, almost as much as we like to be fed."

"Some creatures haven't enough spirit to be anything wild or terrific or anything but mild and tame and all that—but often I think they envy us."

"You've said that a number of times," said the second tiger, "but it is very true."

Just then the keeper came about and fed the animals. What roars and what wild sounds they made as they crunched and munched and chewed the great big bones of meat which were thrown to them.

And later, much later, the two Bengal tigers who had been talking took a nap, but even in their sleep they looked as though at a moment's notice they could be awake and wide awake at that! And ready, too, for anything that would turn up.

But nothing happened to wake them up ahead of time, so instead they kept on sleeping with their beautiful heads on their beautiful paws and they dreamed and dreamed of the days in the wild forests when there were no bars in front of them and no cages and when they were free to go about and enjoy and do such damage as they wanted to without anyone to stop them!

Change. "Mother, can you give me change for a dime?" asked little Tom. "How do you wish it changed?" asked mother. "Oh, into a quarter," was Tom's reply.—Illustrated News.

EXHAUSTIVE EXPERIMENTS ARE BASIS OF AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES, BUT TAKE TIME



Experimental Farm at Beltsville, Md., Where Many Agricultural Experiments Are Being Carried Out.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The scientific experiment is a slow process, but it is the best way in the world to get facts.

The slowness of it is one of the reasons why the farmer, even though he is a scientist, cannot make the experiments for himself. He has not the time to devote to them. Then, sometimes a great many experiments have to be tried before one is made that produces the desired results. The farmer cannot afford the numerous experiments that may not get satisfactory results for the sake of the one that does.

Here is an illustration of the kind of experiment that, from the standpoint of the length of time it takes, no farmer could undertake for himself as a business proposition. The United States department of agriculture wanted to know whether the tendency in beef cattle is transmitted mainly by the dams through the male line of descent, and to what extent the milk-giving function of the dam influences the beef character of the progeny. An experiment to determine those facts was begun in 1915. It will not be completed until 1935. But at the end of that 20-year period the department of agriculture will know those facts, and every farmer in the United States may know them just as thoroughly as if he had devoted 20 years of his own life to working them out.

Benefit for Human Beings.

This is one of the experiments of the bureau of animal industry, and, like all the experiments of that bureau, has as its object the improvement of live stock. But it has been repeatedly proved that work for the improvement of live stock always has an indirect, and frequently a direct, beneficial effect on human beings. Here is an illustration of direct benefit: Horses sometimes die of what is known as forage poisoning. The bureau of animal industry began experiments to determine the cause of that poisoning. The bacillus botulinus was incriminated. Experiments were begun to develop a serum that would protect against botulinus poisoning. A sheep was finally immunized and a quantity of serum made from its blood. Then, one day, word came to the bureau that a little girl had contracted botulinus poisoning from ripe olives and was dying. The serum—prepared with the idea of protecting horses against forage poison—was rushed from Washington to New York, and the little girl's life was saved. Cases of botulinus poisoning, from canned goods and other foods, have frequently caused the death of entire families, and there has previously been no relief for it.

Experiments prove theories or disprove them, and one may be just as significant as the other. There has long been a theory that a cow would give more milk if milked at regular times every day than if milked irregularly. The department of agriculture tried it out on a scale sufficiently large to make certain of the facts, and found that, so far as production is concerned, there is no noteworthy difference between regular and irregular milking, although regularity is usually desirable for other reasons. In the experiment the feeding hours were regular throughout. More difference might be found if both feeding and milking were irregular, as is the case on many farms. It has always been the common opinion, also, that a cow would give more milk if she had water constantly before her than if she were watered once or twice a day. The department is experimenting on that, and has reached the tentative conclusion that the advantage of water continuously lies mainly in the saving of labor rather than in a greater production of milk.

Question of Wallows.

There was another common theory on which people were divided. Some men said that a hog would do better if he had water to wallow in. Other men of equal experience said there was nothing to it; that a wallow had nothing to do with the prosperity of a hog. The department made some experiments, and found that a hog does gain weight more rapidly if he has access to a wallow than if he has not.

There are other animal experiments in progress that will require longer periods than the 20-year experiment with cattle. Some inbreeding experiments are in progress that have already reached the twentieth generation of inbred animals. One series of experiments has resulted in the re-creation of a breed of horses—the Morgan—that, when the experiments began, was thought to be lost to the world. Other experiments are in progress with the object of creating a

breed of American general-purpose horses, and still others for the evolution of the ideal cavalry horse.

Experiments are in progress to determine the best method of developing better milk and butter producing cows in large numbers. Line breeding, inbreeding, and crossbreeding are being tried through a number of generations.

Information Available.

These lines of experimentation are merely indicative of scores of lines along which work is now in progress and of hundreds that have already been completed. Whenever any experiment is completed and the facts are determined, the information is made available to the public. These results, obtained by the department of agriculture, the state agricultural colleges, and other co-operating agencies, form the basis of agricultural advancement. If all farmers availed themselves of them, advancement would be much more rapid. Many of them are incorporated in bulletins and other publications. Practically all of them that have been completed are available in one form or another. Where full information is not to be had in printed form, officials of the department, or of the state experiment station, or the county agent at your home, can furnish it.

PREPARATION NEEDED FOR SWEET POTATOES

Crop Second to Irish Variety in Commercial Importance.

Can Be Grown Under Variety of Conditions for Home Use—Good Plants Are Essential for Successful Crop of Tubers.

Irish potatoes, as a commercial crop, have a rapidly growing rival in sweet potatoes. Within the last ten years the farm value of the latter crop in this country has doubled and now is second only to Irish potatoes in commercial importance says the United States department of agriculture.

Sweet potatoes can be grown under a wide range of conditions for home use, but when they are to be produced commercially careful consideration should be given to the necessity of suitable soil, favorable climate, accessible market, ample transportation, and proper storage. Storage is of great importance, for if the crop is improperly cured and stored it will decay rapidly and the whole year's work will be lost. But it is possible by improved methods to hold sweet potatoes for several months at practically no loss.

This crop is propagated by plants produced by sprouting sweet potatoes in warm sand. Potatoes from which the plants are to be grown should be planted in early spring in hotbeds. In the South, where no bottom heat is necessary, cold frames may be used successfully. Good plants are necessary for a successful crop, for a big harvest depends largely upon the way the plants start off after being removed from the plant bed and set in the field or garden.

GREEN CUT BONE FOR FOWLS

Feed Every Other Day in a Trough, Allowing About One-Half Ounce to Each Bird.

Do not feed green cut bone oftener than every other day. It is best fed in a trough, according to the United States department of agriculture. Allow about one-half ounce to each bird. Should too severe or continued loss of the bone, it should be discontinued or the quantity reduced.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Why not clean the stalls every morning? You won't miss the time.

Manure from pigs is next to sheep in richness. It is far too valuable to be wasted.

One of the best ways of increasing the meat supply of the country is by raising hogs.

Be sure any hogs that you buy are perfectly healthy before you put them with your herd.

It is poor business to mate all the mares to the same stallion—unless they possess marked uniformity.