

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

At a mass meeting of farmers and business men at Chappell, held for the purpose of discussing the car shortage situation, a committee was appointed to confer with Union Pacific officials in an endeavor to secure immediate relief. Elevators of Chappell contain 75,000 bushels of wheat, and there are from 25 to 50 trucks and wagons standing at the elevators from day to day, waiting opportunity to unload. Many farmers have their granaries full of wheat, and thousands of bushels are piled on the ground. The situation is indeed serious.

The state has been given its choice between two five-acre tracts of land on Verdigris creek, a mile and a half northeast of Royal, to be donated as the site of a fish nursery for which the last legislature conditionally appropriated \$2,500. Money to purchase one of the tracts has been raised by subscriptions among the citizens of Royal and vicinity, and is on deposit with one of the banks there.

The Omaha Chamber of Commerce emphatically denies recent widely published reports that it has subscribed a large sum of cash in financing the affairs of the colored commercial club of that city, declaring the fund was raised by business men of that place who are interested in the project.

Exhibits in all departments of the York county fair and fall festival, just closed, were far superior to those of any former year. Never before in the history of York county has there been such a display of agricultural products, one-half of the townships in the county having made entries.

Farmers around Fairbury report grasshoppers are rapidly eating the new wheat, which is just coming up, in that section. The hoppers will take from one to three rods around the edges of a field in a week, leaving it clean.

Sally Sylvester, 108 years old, and the oldest person in Omaha, is dead. In her girlhood she was the slave of James Peary, Virginia plantation owner. In 1858 she was sold to another master, from whom she ran away at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1860.

A comparison of statements issued by Lincoln national banks at the close of business on September 8 and June 30 shows a decrease of total deposits of \$504,285 and a decrease of \$126,476 in total loans. The decrease in total reserves amounts to \$239,085.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stanley of Nebraska City were seriously injured in an automobile accident near Red Oak, Ia., when the car in which they were returning home went over a twenty-foot embankment.

M. C. Lelzer, former assistant to the superintendent of the city schools and head of the department of measurements and research, has been elected superintendent of the Lincoln schools.

Buehler Metcalfe of Omaha has been appointed assistant to Attorney General Palmer, with headquarters at Washington. He was captain of the old Sixth Nebraska regiment.

Frank Davis of Sterling has been employed as manager of the New Farmers' Union mercantile store at Filley, which opened for business a few days ago.

At a public farm sale, conducted on the C. A. Berg farm near Blue Springs, horses brought from \$100 to \$200, and cows sold for as high as \$100.

Thieves entered the Linstrom store at Gresham by removing the grate on the sidewalk and took about \$2,000 worth of silks and coats.

Gottlieb Striffler, 78 years old, custodian of Odd Fellow properties in Omaha for 39 years, died last week at his home in that city.

Six of the boys from the Lincoln fire department recently made an auto trip from that place to Beatrice in forty-seven minutes.

A so-called divine healer—an old lady—is creating considerable excitement at Fremont by her alleged miraculous cures.

Inmates of the Industrial School at Kearney raised 18,000 bushels of potatoes this year, valued at \$22,500.

A chapter of Junior Masons—boys of 16 to 21—has been organized at Lincoln.

Policemen touring the state assert that women in all communities are taking tremendous interest in the campaign.

Those in close touch with the political situation in the state declare that if the women of Nebraska vote this fall in the same proportion that the women of Maine voted on September 13 the total vote of the state will be swayed by 100,281. This means in a measure that the newly enfranchised voters will hold the balance of power in Nebraska and can throw the state to either party if they so desire.

Four years of litigation between the state of Nebraska and the Rock Island railroad over the amount of corporation tax to be paid annually, has resulted in a decision by Judge Clements of the district court of Lancaster county holding that in tendering \$500 a year to the secretary of state the Rock Island had discharged its full obligations, and that the state is not entitled to collect \$2,500 a year.

The grand master of Masons for the state of Nebraska, Joseph B. Frandenburg of Omaha, assisted by the grand junior warden, Charles A. Chappell of Minden, acting as grand marshal, and members of Ogallala lodge No. 139, A. F. & A. M., laid the cornerstone of the Welpton Memorial church at Ogallala last week. The ceremony was held in the presence of a large crowd, assembled from over the entire county.

According to figures by the bureau of publicity of the Federal Chamber of Commerce, Nebraska ranks second in crop conditions in the United States. With 100 per cent representing a ten-year average, the following is the condition of the leading states: Oklahoma, 145 per cent; Nebraska, 136.2 per cent; Kansas, 130 per cent; Wyoming, 117.3 per cent; Kentucky, 115.5 per cent; Missouri, 115.4 per cent.

Contracts awarded by the Board of Control for supplies for various state institutions for the last quarter of the present year disclose the fact that prices on flour, meat, groceries and foodstuffs are noticeably lower than at any previous period for some time. Sugar and coffee are among the articles upon which a marked reduction is shown.

Colonel J. H. Presson, state commander of the Nebraska G. A. R., was taken ill on the special train carrying 200 Nebraskans to the national encampment in Indianapolis, and for a time serious results were feared, but he is rapidly recovering.

Ninety elaborate floats, the Fullerton and Genoa bands, and a delegation of 265 cars from Genoa, composed the tercentenary pageant commemorating the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, that was part of the Nance county fair at Fullerton.

The state board of control has contracted for sugar delivered at state institutions for \$15,500 a hundred. Three months ago the board felt it obtained a bargain when it was able to buy sugar on board the cars at Grand Island for \$18.74.

Ed Deal, 30 years old, telephone employe of Aurora, is the father of nine children. Three sets of twins go to make up this remarkable family. Mr. and Mrs. Deal were married eight years ago.

The farmers of Saunders county are drilling wheat, and it is estimated that the acreage will be nearly as great as it was last year. There will be approximately 2,000 acres of the new Kanred wheat sown in the county this season.

Officials of the Federal Loan bank at Omaha declare that attacks on the system by the Farm Mortgage Brokers' association were responsible for a loss of \$25,000,000 in loans at a low rate of interest to farmers of the west.

Vocational training classes to counteract the present lack of apprentices in industry by giving practical instruction free to those desirous of learning trades are to be started in Omaha shortly.

Paul Jensen of Omaha and Ray McFillen of Beatrice, traveling men, were killed when a Buick roadster, driven by Jensen, plunged off a small concrete bridge near Beatrice.

William T. Dudgeon of Norfolk, father of Mayor Dudgeon of that city, suffered a paralytic stroke from which doctors say there is little hope of recovery.

Early Whitaker, 16-year-old son of Albert Whitaker of Fremont, had his leg broken in an automobile smash-up, when the delivery truck he was driving turned turtle.

It cost two Gering men \$50 and trimmings each to loan their game licenses to friends who wished to use them on a fishing trip. The permits are non-transferable.

Two hundred and fifty tons of cured meat, valued at over \$200,000, was destroyed when fire gutted the smoke-house of the Swift Packing company at Omaha.

A special election to vote bonds for the erection of a \$100,000 memorial hall in Nebraska City will be held October 12.

State Game Warden George Koester has received word from deputies out in the state of a great number of fines for violations of the game laws.

Dedication ceremonies for the new Fenger hospital at Omaha, the first Danish memorial hospital in the United States, were held last Wednesday. The building complete, cost \$548,000.

Inability to dispose of by-products, lack of capital and the tight money market are given as the reason for closing down the Loup Valley Packing plant at Grand Island. The stockholders have decided to dispose of the liquid assets and await a more settled condition of the money and meat markets before taking steps to resume operations.

The population of Saunders county is 26,580, a decrease of 500, or 2.8 per cent during the past ten years, according to census bureau figures.

The new parochial school building of the Lutheran church at West Point was dedicated last Sunday. The building cost about \$15,000.

AMENDMENTS TO NEBRASKA CONSTITUTION ARE APPROVED

Voters at Special Election Roll Up Big Majorities for Virtually All Proposals—Fight Waged Against Certain Propositions Unsuccessful—Vote Extremely Light in All Parts of State.

Voters of Nebraska at the special election, September 21, approved the work of the Constitutional Convention held at Lincoln last winter by adopting the forty-one amendments to the state constitution by decisive majorities.

In some parts of the state, notably Douglas and Lancaster counties, Amendment No. 6, which increased the number of state senators from 33 to 50, and No. 38, which provides for a state industrial commission to determine laws relative to labor disputes and profiteering, received the most serious opposition.

Lancaster county rolled up a majority vote against No. 6, but this was overcome by the big vote in favor of the proposal in Douglas and other counties.

Opposition to No. 38 by labor unions in Douglas county succeeded in making the vote very close. This, however, was offset by substantial majorities for the amendment in counties outside of Douglas and Lancaster. In the latter county the proposal received the same opposition as in Douglas.

Proposal No. 18, which provides equal suffrage to women of Nebraska, went over with a whoop in all parts of the state, some counties giving it majorities ranging from 10 to 1 to 8 and 6 to 1.

Outside of Nos. 6, 38 and 1, all the amendments were given big majorities, and it is believed the official count will show an average of about 6 to 1 for the proposals. No. 6 was the most closely contested. Besides in Lancaster, considerable opposition developed in Kearney and a few other counties. Despite this the amendment was approved by a good majority.

By adopting Amendment No. 40 voters of Nebraska put an end to what is termed "starvation salaries" for state officers. The amendment provides a rather liberal scale of pay for those administering the affairs of government.

The salary of the governor is trebled, the amount being raised from \$2,500 to \$7,500 per year. Supreme judges are also boosted to \$7,500. They now receive \$4,500.

Other state officers, who now draw from \$2,000 to \$3,000 apiece, are elevated to \$5,000. The district judges go up from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

The legislative salaries amendment, No. 7, raises the pay of senators and representatives from \$600 to \$800 for regular sessions. This automatically increases the pay of the lieutenant governor from \$1,200 to \$1,600.

No. 17, which provides for the election of supreme court judges by districts, carried three to one, while No. 22, providing for the election of university regents in the same way, won almost four to one. Several amendments received as high as five and six to one, with the suffrage amendment, No. 18, leading them all, receiving a majority in every county.

A fight was made in Douglas county to kill No. 1, allowing a five-sixths jury verdict in civil cases, but the amendment went over the top there by a small margin and rolled up a big majority outside of Omaha.

No. 5, allowing the larger counties to divide into districts to elect state senators and representatives, carried by about three to one.

Women, although voting on an amendment granting themselves suffrage, did not seem to be intensely interested and were outnumbered at the polls by the men.

Although the vote was extraordinarily light throughout the state, running from one-fourth to one-third of normal, the returns were very slow.

The official count will probably not be completed for some time, as some counties in the state reported that results were so one-sided they did not even count the votes.

The Amendments. No. 1—Authorizes jury, by five-sixth vote, to give a verdict in civil cases. No. 2—Permits legislature to regulate property rights of aliens. No. 3—Declares English to be official language and requires common school branches in all schools to be taught therein.

No. 4—Reduces percentage of signatures to initiative and referendum petitions to conform to increased number of votes since women secured ballot. No. 5—Permits large counties to be divided into state senate and house districts.

No. 6—Permits state senate to be increased from thirty-three to fifty members. No. 7—Increases salaries of legislators from \$600 to \$800 for two-year term.

No. 8—Relates to legislative procedure and intended to save time of sessions and to prevent passage of important bills in closing hours by viva voce vote on conference committee reports. No. 9—Prohibits appointment of members of legislature to state offices.

No. 10—Prohibits raising of salaries of state and county officers during term of office. No. 11—Reserves all rights to oil, gas and other minerals in state lands sold.

No. 12—Eliminates obsolete section of no consequence. No. 13—Provides for executive budget and takes from governor sole control of pardons, placing it in hands of board.

No. 14—Creates office of state tax commissioner to have charge of assessment work. No. 15—Provides for reorganization of courts of state with object of speeding up work.

No. 16—Requires vote of five supreme judges to declare law unconstitutional. No. 17—Provides for election of supreme court judges by districts.

No. 18—Gives ballot to women. No. 19—Provides soldiers may vote when absent from state on duty. No. 20—Authorizes legislature to distribute temporary school fund on any basis of length of school term it may decide.

No. 21—Prohibits sale of school lands except at public auction. No. 22—Provides for election of university regents by districts. No. 23—Prohibits state aid to sectarian institutions.

No. 24—Raises age for reform school inmates from 16 to 18, in order to keep boys under 18 from being sent to penitentiary, as now. No. 25—Makes constitutional board of present normal school board.

No. 26—Rewriting of tax schedules with a view to provide for gathering property that now escapes taxation. No. 27—Tax exemption of \$200 worth of household goods to a family.

No. 28—Clears up ambiguity in existing constitution as to limit of indebtedness for counties. No. 29—County boundaries cannot be changed save by a vote of all affected. No. 30—Requires public utility corporations to report to state railway commission.

No. 31—Prohibits consolidation of competing utilities without permission of railway commission. No. 32—Prohibits payment of dividends by utilities out of any fund save net earnings.

No. 33—Allows Omaha to adopt present charter as home rule charter and relieves legislature of need of legislating for that city alone. No. 34—Grants greater powers and more flexible control to co-operative companies.

No. 35—Gives users of water for domestic and agricultural purposes priority in rights of state. No. 36—Retains in public all beneficial rights to water powers of state.

No. 37—Permits regulation as to minimum wages and conditions of employment of women and children in industry. No. 38—Permits creation of industrial commission to prevent strikes and lockouts and to control profiteering.

No. 39—Provides that amendments to constitution submitted by legislature shall be adopted by a majority voting on the question if the affirmative vote is 35 per cent of total vote cast at election.

No. 40—Raises salaries of state officers, including supreme court judges, until such time as legislature may fix them. No. 41—Eliminates obsolete sections and provides when amendments go into effect.

Notes of the Election. Some opposition was developed in Lancaster county to No. 17, which provides for the election of judges of the supreme court by districts, but it was not dangerous.

Amendment No. 5 will cause the re-districting of Douglas county for the purpose of electing legislative representatives.

The American Legion's opposition to No. 21, which prohibits the sale of school land except at public auction, waged on the grounds that the amendment would do away with the possibility of favoring ex-service men, failed to rally any appreciable support either in Douglas county or in the state.

All the amendments to the state constitution except three went over with a whoop in Omaha. Two that fell behind were No. 1 and No. 5.

No state-wide attempt to defeat any amendment apparently met with success. Attacks made in one county apparently were offset in others. Six of the proposals showed evidence that fights had been made on them in various parts of the state. Nos. 1, 5 and 38 were opposed in Douglas county by labor unions and in Lancaster county the strongest fight was made on No. 6.

Besides sanctioning all the amendments Polk county voted \$125,000 in bonds for the construction of a new court house at Osceola. This gives the county \$225,000 to be expended for the new court house, as there is now in the treasury the sum of \$100,000 which has been collected during the past four years by a special levy.

In Buffalo county a fight was on against proposal No. 28, raising the tax limit to fifty cents on a dollar valuation. Of the 542 votes cast 242 were by women. A majority vote on each proposition is all that is necessary for its adoption, under the instructions of the constitution.

BURN HOMES AS A REPRISAL

Chicago Officials to Investigate Charges of Conspiracy Among Restaurant and Hotel Keepers.

London.—As a reprisal for the ambulance in County Clare British police have spread a reign of terror in several towns of Ireland in the neighborhood of the ambush. They entered the towns of Melbay, Lahinch, Ennstown and Milltown, near the west coast and burned a number of homes and killed two civilians. Townspeople fled in all directions, expecting another Babrigan.

Official report on the situation is that a large body of Irishmen waylaid the motor truck as it was conveying police between Milltown and Melbay. Four policemen were found killed and another is missing. A sixth is believed to be mortally wounded.

Soldiers, called to the scene, fired on the retreating attackers, inflicting many casualties. Thirty-six men have been arrested on suspicion.

Meanwhile official England is becoming alarmed at the pass to which the Irish situation has come. The whole island is in a state of feud, more bitter than anything that ever raged in Kentucky.

Claims Government Profiteering.

New York.—Herbert Hoover, testifying before the senate committee on reconstruction, declared he believed the aggregate of national savings would be stimulated if the government "stopped profiteering and paid something like an adequate rate of interest" to depositors. Reports showed, he said, that profits obtained by the government in 1918, chiefly from redemption of postal savings bank funds in banks at 2 1/2 per cent interest, were \$1,135,000, while, he added, examination of any annual postal savings bank report would show that depositors do not receive much more than 1 per cent interest.

TO PROSECUTE RESTAURANTS.

Chicago Plans Drive Against Advancing Prices.

Chicago, Ill.—Criminal action against restaurant owners and hotel proprietors who are boosting their prices and reducing the portions in the face of decreased cost of flour, meats, vegetables and sugar, is planned by City Prosecutor Miller. He has directed his assistants to look up the laws concerning conspiracy and to collect data upon which prosecutions could be based. It has been shown that many restaurants and hotels are making 200 to 400 per cent on numerous articles of food and the city officials believe there is an understanding among the proprietors, not only to maintain high prices, but to advance them.

Farmers Urge Greater Credit.

Washington.—Additional credit facilities for the agricultural interests of the country were urged before the federal reserve board here by a delegation representing a number of farm organizations. Spokesmen for the delegation declared that the present credit policy of the federal reserve system had retarded against farm interests and urged that greater emphasis be placed upon the need of financing agricultural products adequately.

Will Not Endorse French Orders.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Masonic grand lodge of Missouri has reaffirmed its refusal to recognize the Grand Lodge of France and the Grand Orient of France, the action of that body being based on alleged atheistic tendency of the French orders. Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico for the federal district of Mexico, also was refused recognition, the grand lodge holding that the Mexican order is an illegal organization.

Catholics Erect Shrine.

Washington, D. C.—The foundation stone of the \$5,000,000 shrine of the Immaculate Conception, which is being erected on the Catholic university grounds here and which is to be dedicated to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the world war, was laid by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, assisted by Cardinal O'Connell of Boston.

Peace Negotiations Broken Off.

Warsaw.—Peace negotiations between Lithuania and Poland have been broken off and the Polish delegation has left Kalwarya. Lithuania has agreed to withdraw her troops behind the Poles line, but insisted that the Poles retire a similar distance behind the line they now occupy. The Poles refused to agree.

Sugar Prices Take a Drop.

New York.—There is renewed weakness in the sugar market with the Federal and Arbuckle refining companies both announcing that they will accept business at \$14.25 for fine granulated. This is 1/2c below their previous quotations.

Anthrax in Brushes.

Springfield, Ill.—Discovery of anthrax infection in a lot of shaving brushes made in New York city and distributed in part from Chicago was reported to the United States public health service by Director of Health Clair Drake of Illinois. Investigation followed development of the disease in a man living at Ridgefield, Ill. It is said.

The infected brushes have been distributed in sixteen states. It is said, including Illinois, Iowa, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri and Colorado.



DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

"Come on, friends," said Oswald Osprey, "and have some fish. I think it would be nice to have a fish banquet, and we birds know how to dive for them. Come along, friends, come along and prepare for the great fish banquet."

"We will all share in doing the work. We will not put it all on one or two to do. We will all help to make the banquet and we will all enjoy it."

"That is right," said Mr. Fish Hawk. Now Mr. Fish Hawk and Oswald Osprey belonged to the same family but they had different names. Sometimes the family called their family name the American Osprey family and then again they would call themselves the Fish Hawk family, and both names were quite correct.

"Now I am quite an old bird," said Mr. Fish Hawk, "and so my head is whiter than yours, Oswald. And I have fewer white touches to my back feathers than you have. That is the way with the ones of the family who are older."

"Ah, it is good that we have strong feet and that they are powerful, for they help us in holding our food. We care for such slippery food."

"Yes," said Oswald, "it is slippery, but oh, it is good. And another thing which is convenient or useful or pleasant, or all of those things, about us is that our outer toes can be used as well frontwards or backwards when we are catching and holding and keeping in place the fishes we have caught. Hear how all of the family are whistling! What great loud whistling noises we make. Well, every one is coming for the banquet. That is certain. And the children and the mothers are coming for the banquet too."

"How well the mothers looked after the creamy eggs this year. How they waited until the eggs turned from brown spotted eggs into beautiful ones."



"We Have Strong Feet."

prey or fish hawks with beaks that were curved and great strong feet! And also with a wild look in their eyes as though they could catch what they wanted to catch and see what they wanted to see!

"The mothers built their nests of sticks and they built them mostly in trees this year, though some did build their nests right on the ground. Ah, how alike we all are. How we all care for the water. It is only natural that we should like the water."

"Only natural," said Mr. Fish Hawk. "For we only care for fish. Some birds like all sorts of food, worms and bugs and quite a variety. And children and grown-ups, I believe, like all sorts of food too—meat and fish and ice cream and peanuts!"

"Perhaps they like a few other things too! But we only care for fish. Fish is our food, it has always been our food and it will always be our food. But, Oswald, in addition to your good taste about caring for fish and in being a true member of the family I am glad you know so much about the family and the family ways."

"Now, though, we must talk no longer. The fish are beginning to swim about. We will watch for them and then as we hover over them and over the water while we are still in the air we will see with our sharp eyes just where they are and then we will dive, dive straight after them!"

"There are some people nearby who are watching us. They can see that we are going to have a banquet for there are a goodly number of us around today and plenty of fishes to catch!"

"But let us not disgrace the family. Let us catch the fish with our usual skill, diving right into the water in just the right place and bringing them up with us in our sharp, hooked beaks."

"We will keep our bright eyes on the water and not on our audience—or the people who are watching us, for creatures who watch the audience and not what they are doing don't do very well! But mostly we must have a banquet, for how we all love fish."

"How we all love fish," said Oswald.

"How we all love fish," they all shrieked.

And they went diving after the fishes and had a most satisfactory fish banquet!

Heavy Stuff.

Scoutmaster (examining scout in safety-first work)—"What would you do supposing a deaf and dumb asylum were burning?"

Smart Scout—Ring the dumbbell.—Boys' Life.