

CONGRESS HEARS WILSON'S MESSAGE

President's Address to Both
Houses Is Quite Short.

RAIL TROUBLES COME FIRST

Further Legislation on That Line Is
Strongly Recommended—Bill Giv-
ing Foreign Commerce Promo-
ters Free Hand Necessary.

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Wil-
son today delivered his message to
both houses of congress in joint ses-
sion. The address was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

In fulfilling at this time the duty laid
upon me by the Constitution of com-
municating to you from time to time
information of the state of the Union
and recommending to your considera-
tion such legislative measures as may
be judged necessary and expedient I
shall continue the practice, which I
hope has been acceptable to you, of
leaving to the reports of the several
heads of the executive departments the
elaboration of the detailed needs of
the public service and confine myself
to those matters of more general pub-
lic policy with which it seems neces-
sary and feasible to deal at the pres-
ent session of the congress.

I realize the limitations of time un-
der which you will necessarily act at
this session and shall make my sug-
gestions as few as possible; but there
were some things left undone at the
last session which there will now be
time to complete and which it seems
necessary in the interest of the public
to do at once.

In the first place, it seems to me im-
peratively necessary that the earliest
possible consideration and action
should be accorded the remaining
measures of the program of settle-
ment and regulation which I had oc-
casion to recommend to you at the close
of your last session in view of the pub-
lic dangers disclosed by the unaccom-
modated difficulties which then existed,
and which still unhappily continue to
exist, between the railroads of the
country and their locomotive engineers,
conductors, and trainmen.

Railway Troubles First.

I then recommended:

First, immediate provision for the
enlargement and administrative reor-
ganization of the interstate commerce
commission along the lines embodied
in the bill recently passed by the house
of representatives and now awaiting
action by the senate; in order that the
commission may be enabled to deal
with the many great and various duties
now devolving upon it with a prompt-
ness and thoroughness which are, with
its present constitution and means of
action, practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an
eight-hour day as the legal basis alike
of work and of wages in the employ-
ment of all railway employees who are
actually engaged in the work of oper-
ating trains in interstate transporta-
tion.

Third, the authorization of the ap-
pointment by the president of a small
body of men to observe the actual re-
sults in experience of the adoption of
the eight-hour day in railway trans-
portation alike for the men and for the
railroads.

Fourth, explicit approval by the con-
gress of the consideration by the in-
terstate commerce commission of an
increase of freight rates to meet such
additional expenditures by the rail-
roads as may have been rendered nec-
essary by the adoption of the eight-
hour day and which have not been of-
fset by administrative readjustments
and economies, should the facts dis-
closed justify the increase.

Fifth, an amendment of the existing
federal statute which provides for the
mediation, conciliation, and arbitration
of such controversies as the present
by adding to it a provision that, in case
the methods of accommodation now
provided for should fail, a full public
investigation of the merits of every
such dispute shall be instituted and
completed before a strike or lockout
may lawfully be attempted.

And, sixth, the lodgment in the
hands of the executive of the power,
in case of military necessity, to take
control of such portions and such rolling
stock of the railroads of the country
as may be required for military
use and to operate them for military
purposes, with authority to draft into
the military service of the United
States such train crews and adminis-
trative officials as the circumstances
require for their safe and efficient use.

Renews His Recommendations.

The second and third of these rec-
ommendations the congress immedi-
ately acted on: It established the eight-
hour day as the legal basis of work
and wages in train service and it au-
thorized the appointment of a com-
mission to observe and report upon the
practical results, deeming these the
measures most immediately needed; but
it postponed action upon the other
suggestions until an opportunity should
be offered for a more deliberate
consideration of them. The fourth rec-
ommendation I do not deem it neces-
sary to renew. The power of the in-
terstate commerce commission to grant
an increase of rates on the ground re-
ferred to is indisputably clear and a
recommendation by the congress with
regard to such a matter might seem to
draw in question the scope of the com-
mission's authority or its inclination to

do justice when there is no reason to
doubt either.

The other suggestions—the increase
in the interstate commerce commis-
sion's membership and in its facilities
for performing its manifold duties, the
provision for full public investigation
and assessment of industrial disputes,
and the grant to the executive of the
power to control and operate the rail-
ways when necessary in time of war
or other like public necessity—I now
very earnestly renew.

The necessity for such legislation is
manifest and pressing. Those who have
entrusted us with the responsibility
and duty of serving and safeguarding
them in such matters would find it
hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to
act upon these grave matters or any
unnecessary postponement of action
upon them.

Not only does the interstate com-
merce commission now find it prac-
tically impossible, with its present mem-
bership and organization, to perform
its great functions promptly and thor-
oughly, but it is not unlikely that it
may presently be found advisable to
add to its duties still others equally
heavy and exacting. It must first be
perfected as an administrative instru-
ment.

The country cannot and should not
consent to remain any longer exposed
to profound industrial disturbances for
lack of additional means of arbitra-
tion and conciliation which the con-
gress can easily and promptly supply.
And all will agree that there must be
no doubt as to the power of the execu-
tive to make immediate and uninter-
rupted use of the railroads for the con-
centration of the military forces of the
nation wherever they are needed and
whenever they are needed.

This is a program of regulation, pre-
vention and administrative efficiency
which argues its own case in the mere
statement of it. With regard to one
of its items, the increase in the effi-
ciency of the interstate commerce com-
mission, the house of representatives
has already acted; its action needs
only the concurrence of the senate.

For Control and Operation.

I would hesitate to recommend, and
I dare say the congress would hesitate
to act upon the suggestion should I
make it, that any man in any occupa-
tion should be obliged by law to con-
tinue in an employment which he de-
sired to leave. To pass a law which
forbade or prevented the individual
workman to leave his work before re-
ceiving the approval of society in do-
ing so would be to adopt a new prin-
ciple into our jurisprudence which I
take it for granted we are not prepared
to introduce. But the proposal that
the operation of the railroads of the
country shall not be stopped or inter-
rupted by the concerted action of or-
ganized bodies of men until a public
investigation shall have been instituted
which shall make the whole question
at issue plain for the judgment of the
opinion of the nation is not to propose
any such principle. It is based upon
the very different principle that the con-
certed action of powerful bodies of men
shall not be permitted to stop the in-
dustrial processes of the nation, at any
rate before the nation shall have had
an opportunity to acquaint itself with
the merits of the case as between em-
ployee and employer, time to form its
opinion upon an impartial statement
of the merits, and opportunity to con-
sider all practicable means of concilia-
tion or arbitration.

I can see nothing in that proposition
but the justifiable safeguarding by so-
ciety of the necessary processes of its
very life. There is nothing arbitrary
or unjust in it unless it be arbitrar-
ily and unjustly done. It can and
should be done with a full and scrup-
ulous regard for the interests and lib-
erties of all concerned as well as for
the permanent interests of society itself.

Other Legislation Urged.

Three matters of capital importance
await the action of the senate which
have already been acted upon by the
house of representatives: the bill
which seeks to extend greater freedom
of combination to those engaged in pro-
moting the foreign commerce of the
country than is now thought by some
to be legal under the terms of the laws
against monopoly; the bill amending
the present organic law of Porto Rico;
and the bill proposing a more thor-
ough and systematic regulation of the
expenditure of money in elections, com-
monly called the Corrupt Practices Act.

I need not labor my advice that these
measures be enacted into law. Their
urgency lies in the manifest circum-
stances which render their adoption at
this time not only opportune but neces-
sary. Even delay would seriously
jeopard the interests of the country
and of the government.

Immediate passage of the bill to re-
gulate the expenditure of money in elec-
tions may seem to be less necessary
than the immediate enactment of the
other measures to which I refer; be-
cause at least two years will elapse
before another election in which fed-
eral officers are to be filled; but it would
greatly relieve the public mind if this
important matter were dealt with
while the circumstances and the dan-
gers to the public morals of the pres-
ent method of obtaining and spending
campaign funds stand clear under re-
cent observation and the methods of
expenditure can be frankly studied in
the light of present experience; and a
delay would have the further very se-
rious disadvantage of postponing ac-
tion until another election was at hand
and some special object connected with
it might be thought to be in the mind
of those who urged it. Action can be
taken now with facts for guidance and
without suspicion of partisan purpose.

I shall not argue at length the desir-
ability of giving a freer hand in the
matter of combined and concerted ef-
fort to those who shall undertake the
essential enterprise of building up our
export trade. That enterprise will

presently, will immediately assume,
has indeed already assumed, a magni-
tude unprecedented in our experience.
We have not the necessary instrumen-
talities for its prosecution; it is
deemed to be doubtful whether they
could be created upon an adequate
scale under our present laws. We
should clear away all legal obstacles
and create a basis of undoubted law
for it which will give freedom without
permitting unregulated license. The
thing must be done now, because the
opportunity is here and may escape us
if we hesitate or delay.

Porto Rico's Needs.

The argument for the proposed
amendments of the organic law of Por-
to Rico is brief and conclusive. The
present laws governing the island and
regulating the rights and privileges of
its people are not just. We have cre-
ated expectations of extended privi-
lege which we have not satisfied.
There is uneasiness among the people
of the island and even a suspicious
doubt with regard to our intentions
concerning them which the adoption of
the pending measure would happily re-
move. We do not doubt what we wish
to do in any essential particular. We
ought to do it at once.

There are other matters already ad-
vanced to the stage of conference be-
tween the two houses of which it is
not necessary that I should speak.
Some practicable basis of agreement
concerning them will no doubt be found
and action taken upon them.

Inasmuch as this, gentlemen, prob-
ably the last occasion I shall have to
address the Sixty-fourth congress, I
hope that you will permit me to say
with what genuine pleasure and satis-
faction I have co-operated with you in
the many measures of constructive pol-
icy with which you have enriched the
legislative annals of the country. It
has been a privilege to labor in such
company. I take the liberty of con-
gratulating you upon the completion of
a record of rare serviceableness and
distinction.

Bound to Make Good.

The well-dressed stranger stepped
into the drug store and, passing by
the boy who usually attended to casual
customers, approached the proprietor,
who was arranging some goods in the
show case.

"Mr. C—, I presume?" he re-
marked, pleasantly, and the druggist
turned and bowed gravely. "I have
heard my friend, Mr. Quorn, speak of
you often," said the brisk man. "He
told me if ever I needed anything in
this line to come to you. He spoke of
you as a man on whom one could rely
with perfect confidence, who had only
the best of everything and with whom
it was always a pleasure to deal."

"Mr. Quorn is very kind," answered
the other, beaming with gratification.
"He is one of my best customers. What
can I do for you this morning?"

"Well—er—this morning, as it hap-
pens," said the stranger, with just a
little hesitancy, "this morning I should
like, if you will allow me, to consult
your directory."

"Certainly," was the calm reply. "We
also have a good selection of one and
two-cent stamps as well as railway
time tables, if you need anything of
that kind."

Franklin Objects Seriously.

She isn't very large, that's true, but
being a county seat, and boasting of
a college, several factories, flour mills,
railways, interurbans and her lately
acquired Masonic home, Franklin feels
that she is not a town to be passed
lightly by, in fact, she knows her im-
portance, and thought that everyone in
the state realized it until she was
taken down a bit lately. During the
big conference of the Methodist
churches held recently in the town a
meeting of the Indianapolis presbytery
was in session at the same time at
Hopewell, a country church in a pros-
perous farming community a few
miles out. One of the Presbytery
delegates, on leaving the train joined
in the throng headed for the Method-
ist church. When it came to regis-
tering, some of his inquiries caused
someone to suggest that probably he
was in the wrong place, and he asked
innocently: "Isn't this Hopewell?"

"No, this is Franklin," was the proud
reply.—Indianapolis News.

Rather Embarrassing.

Irvin Cobb, the war correspondent,
home from Europe long enough recent-
ly to get his breath and look over the
proof sheets of a new book, attended
an authors' banquet in New York.

A deaf man sat next to Cobb. Far-
ther down the table another man told
a funny story, and when he finished,
the deaf man laughed and applauded
louder and longer than any of the
rest.

"Good old boy!" shouted the deaf
man. "That reminds me of a story," he
added to those near by.

"Get up and tell it, Charlie," cried
several. The toastmaster sanctioned
the suggestion.

Then the deaf man got up and told
the same story the other man had told.

He Was on the Job.

The undertaker arose and said to
the mourners assembled:

"If anyone present wishes to say a
few words of tribute to the deceased,
now is the time, when the family will
be glad to hear such."

A stillness prevailed, and after a
few moments of silence it was broken
by a young man, who arose and asked:

"Do I understand that no one wishes
to make any remarks?"

"It would appear so," replied the
undertaker.

"Then," asked the young man, as a
light came into his eyes, "may I be
permitted to make a few remarks
about southern California and its won-
derful climate?"

Never Thought of That.

If a man will confine his diet to
bananas alone he may live to be 250
years old. That's what a scientist
says. But just imagine what would
happen if there should be an unex-
pected shortage in the banana crop.—
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fish Industry Large.

The value of all kinds of fish land-
ed in England and Wales in one year
is over \$35,000,000, and the number
of men and boys employed over 40,000.

Willing to Go Half Way.

Wife—"Tom, won't you give up
smoking for my sake?" Hub—"Cer-
tainly, my love, if you'll allow me to
smoke for my own sake."—Boston
Transcript.

It All Depends.

Smiling his lyre a mighty blow Glick
Focke sings, "What is one man's
sweet is another's sour, and it always
will be so; when the cold days make
the ice man dour they make the coal
man dour."—Kansas City Star.

Largest Peanut Fields.

The largest peanut fields in the
world are in Guinea, on the west
coast of Africa, where peanuts are
grown by hundreds of tons. Most of
the African peanuts are shipped to
France.

No Ambulances in London.

London still clings to a very old cus-
tom in case of an accident. The victim
is carried away to the hospital on a
kind of stretcher on two wheels. No
ambulances are used.

HAVE SERVED BEFORE

MANY LEGISLATORS HAVE SEEN
PRIOR SERVICE

ARTHUR COUNTY LOSES OUT

Items of General Interest Gathered
From Reliable Sources Around
the State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Nearly one-half of the membership
of the coming legislature will be men
who served in the 1915 session and
were re-elected by their constituents.
This is a much larger proportion of
experienced members than has been
the rule in the past. There will also
be a number of senators and represen-
tatives who have seen legislative ser-
vice in former years, but were not in
the session of 1915.

In the senate, fifteen members were
re-elected and eighteen seats will be
occupied by new men. The house will
contain forty-five of its old members
from two years ago, as against fifty-
five others.

The democrats will have eighty-four
votes and the republicans forty-nine
on joint ballot. In the house, the di-
visions will be sixty-one democrats
and thirty-nine republicans. The sen-
ate will comprise twenty-three democ-
rats and ten republicans.

Arthur County Loses Out.

Nebraska's "baby county," Arthur,
which was set aside and organized by
the legislature of 1913, has lost its suit
against Garden county involving the
government of and taxing authority
over a strip of land twenty-five miles
long and three miles in width, which
has been in dispute between Arthur
and Garden counties.

In an opinion rendered by the state
supreme court, it is held that Garden
county has obtained complete juris-
diction over the territory in contro-
versy through having exercised such
jurisdiction for more than ten years
without any attempt being made by
anyone to prevent it. Garden county
has levied and collected taxes, organ-
ized voting precincts, conducted elec-
tions, formed school districts and per-
formed other functions of government
within the disputed area.

The legislature of 1895 undertook to
make Arthur county an independent
division and passed an act fixing its
boundaries. However, the act was re-
garded as unconstitutional and Arthur
county was not organized at that time
but continued to be a part of McPherson
county until 1913. In the mean-
time, the state recognized a certain
range line as the west boundary of
what was then McPherson county and
is now Arthur county. This line is
the one which Garden county claimed
in the suit is the correct boundary.
Arthur county's contention was that
the boundary line was located three
miles farther west.

The supreme court opinion, written
by Judge Barnes, affirms the holding
of the district court of Garden county,
in favor of that county. The decision
will practically settle similar litiga-
tion pending between Grant and Gar-
den counties.

Want to Change Coal Contracts.

Coal dealers under contract to sup-
ply state institutions with fuel this
winter have lately been calling upon
the board of control and pouring into
the ears of its members various tales
of woes about their inability to secure
coal from mines, chiefly on account of
car shortage. They have proposed
several expedients for meeting the
situation, among which is the supply-
ing of higher priced coal than that ori-
ginally contracted for, if the state
will pay the difference.

The board of control recently called
upon the dealers holding contracts at
half a dozen of the largest institutions
to stock them up with adequate stores
of winter fuel to guard against a pos-
sible shortage. Now the dealers say
they can't get enough coal to take
care of all their trade. They want the
board to take a certain percentage of
the kinds of coal contracted for—say
50 per cent—and buy other fuel for
the balance.

Searching for a Model.

In anticipation of action by the com-
ing legislature to provide for the erec-
tion of a new capitol building, State
Engineer Johnson and Representative
elect J. H. Craddock of Omaha, who
is an architect by profession, have
started to obtain plans of capitol
buildings in other western states during
the recent years, or which are now in
process of construction. Among the
states from which such material is
being collected are Minnesota, Wis-
consin, Missouri, South Dakota and
Washington.

A printed bulletin which will con-
stitute one section of the annual re-
port of the state board of agriculture
is being distributed from the office of
Secretary W. R. Mellor, showing the
live stock, cereal, vegetable and hay
production of the state, by counties.
It also gives tables exhibiting the re-
sults of the 1916 farm census in Ne-
braska, as taken by assessors, giving
the acreage and value of farm lands
by counties. Other portions of the
bulletin give statistics on the dairy
and poultry industries of the state,
the number of automobiles and simi-
lar data.

Looking Into Cold Storage Matters.

Food Commissioner Harman has
wired cold storage houses to forward
to him at once a report on all goods
held in their possession under the cold
storage act of this state. Butter and
eggs held for more than sixty days
and intended for sale here are covered
by the request. Mr. Harman stated
that in his knowledge little of the
produce which will be reported upon
is owned by concerns in this state.
Practically all of it, he stated, was
purchased weeks ago by out-of-the-
state firms and held for orders.

SETTLEMENTS ARE SLOW

Claims Employers' Liability Act Needs
Amending.

F. M. Coffey, chief deputy labor
commissioner of Nebraska, in an ad-
dress to the Nebraska Manufacturers'
association at Omaha, advised the
necessity of amending the employers'
liability law for the purpose of bring-
ing about prompt and adequate set-
tlement of claims. Now, he said, set-
tlement drags into long negotiations.
He proposed a commission, or single
paid commissioner, preferably a law-
yer, familiar with the law, to adminis-
ter its provisions. He said such a
provision will be of as much benefit
to the employer as to the employee. He
said he had had to return papers to
one insurance company in sixty dif-
ferent cases, where effort had been
made to trim down payment for a
shorter length of time than that al-
lowed by law.

He said that in ten months of this
year 4,609 cases have been settled un-
der the compensation law. The total
benefits paid have been \$110,779, an
average of \$24.03.

Hearing on Demurrage Matter

After considerable testimony had
been introduced before the state rail-
way commission last week the hear-
ing of the application of carriers for
an increase in demurrage charges on
intrastate traffic in Nebraska was con-
tinued indefinitely. The carriers were
asked for much testimony which they
did not have and which cannot be col-
lected for some time, so the hearing
was postponed.

It is alleged that the carriers ad-
mitted privately that they probably
should not have filed their applica-
tion relative to intrastate traffic when
the same question is pending before
the interstate commerce commission.
The roads filed tariffs and a request
for increased demurrage with the in-
terstate commerce commission. The
federal commission suspended the re-
quest and the tariffs and will hold a
hearing at a later date. Usually about
ten months' time is required to dis-
pose of such a case before the inter-
state body. When the interstate com-
merce commission suspends tariffs in
such cases the burden of proof is then
upon the carriers to prove their case.
Without a ruling on the question from
the federal body the carriers filed a
similar application with the Nebraska
state commission.

Discussed Car Shortage.

"If the railroads of this state could
get all the cars they need for trans-
portation of grain from Nebraska
towns they would flood the Omaha
market," said Railway Commissioner
Taylor, who immediately followed it
with another statement—to the effect
that no such flood need be looked for,
as there is no danger of any railroad
in the state having enough cars to
handle its traffic for some time to
come.

Mr. Taylor has returned from the
east, where railway commissioners of
thirty states and the interstate com-
merce commissioners sat for days
upon the ultra serious problem of the
continental car shortage.

Two plans for relief are suggested.
One is to affix an emergency demur-
rage charge of considerable propor-
tions and the other is to increase the
daily rental cost of cars during the
period of stringency. Both measures,
it is believed, would hasten the un-
loading of cars and would compel rail-
roads to turn back as other companies'
cars to them just as soon as shipments
reached their destinations.

Eight-Hour Day Legislation

Labor Commissioner F. M. Coffey
has written a lengthy treatise on the
history of eight-hour day legislation,
which goes back to the year 1844 and
traces the growth of the movement to
the present time. He says it grew out
of the earlier agitation for a ten-hour
workday in the United States and
Great Britain.

The greatest advance made by any
country so far in the direction of a
universal eight-hour day, Mr. Coffey
finds, has been in Australia. He de-
tails what has been done by the fed-
eral government and the different
states in this country, relative to
eight-hour and ten-hour day laws.

The evident purpose of the contribu-
tion is to aid in the campaign now
being inaugurated by the American
federation of labor to make the eight-
hour day universal in all crafts
throughout the United States.

Delegates to the Nebraska farmers'
congress, which is to convene at Om-
aha December 12, have been named
by Secretary W. H. Smith of the Ne-
braska Association of County Fair
Managers. Those chosen were: George
Jackson of Nelson, J. G. Crinklaw of
Neligh, G. C. Doehring of Rising City,
Jacob Weiss of Geneva, H. V. Reisen
of Beatrice, S. B. Otto of Aurora, W.
T. Parkinson of Pawnee City, T. C.
Beck of Seward, F. H. Ball of Osceola
and S. C. Blackman of Madison.

The question that is bothering legis-
lators who propose to give it serious
consideration this winter is the prob-
lem of a new state house for Ne-
braska.

Most of those who have expressed
themselves so far in the matter say
they are for a new building. The
only problem, therefore, is settlement
upon a plan for raising the money.

Two suggested plans are apt to be
the only ones considered by the law-
makers. One is to provide by law for
the sale of some of the \$10,000,000 of
state bonds and the immediate conver-
sion of the proceeds into a state capitol
fund.

The other is to affix a levy upon the
taxpayers of the state and to raise the
money gradually for the new edifice,
probably starting the work after the
first two years' fund has been gath-
ered.

Officials of the Union Stock Yards
company of South Omaha are seek-
ing permission from the railway com-
mission to increase the charge for
corn from \$1 to \$1.50. They say that
in some instances the corn is now
costing more than \$1, and that the
company is losing money.

CONDENSED NEWS OF INTEREST TO ALL.

The expense of waging the demo-
cratic campaign in this state was
\$21,151, according to the report filed
by Treasurer A. V. Johnson of the
democratic state committee, with the
county clerk of Lancaster county. The
committee emerges from the conflict
with a \$444 balance. The national
committee contributed \$10,022 to the
state committee. Senator Hitchcock
and Keith Neville were the heaviest
individual contributors. In all there
were over 2,000 donors from among
Nebraska democrats.

Several Sarpy county farmers who
have lost all the way from 150 to 200
hogs from cholera after they were in-
oculated, have laid the matter before
Senator Hitchcock, Congressman Lo-
beck and several state officials and
legislators in an effort to interest them
in the serum for cholera which, they
claim, has been faulty in many cases.
An investigation is promised in the
serum business. One farmer near
Gretna has a suit pending against a
serum company for \$5,000.

Weeping Water's stone quarry has
just closed a contract for 10,000 tons
of sugar stone to be shipped to a large
sugar refinery, which has plants in
operation at Fort Morgan and Brush,
Colo. This order will keep a large
force of men busy at the plant most
of the winter.

One mile of new paving has just
been completed at Plattsmouth and
there is some talk of trouble resulting
from objections of property owners
abutting the paved streets. It is said
an injunction may be applied for to
prevent the city from collecting the tax.

According to a letter received at
Beatrice from one of the company C
boys doing duty along the Mexican
border in Texas, there is a possibility
that the Nebraska regiments will be
relieved from service before Christ-
mas.

Box Butte county is entitled to the
office of clerk of the district court, ac-
cording to the number of votes cast at
the recent election. The figures show
a 17 per cent increase in population
in the county during the past four
years.

At the instance of the woman's club
all the churches and the Commercial
club of Friend have decided upon a
community Christmas tree. A program
will be arranged and it is the plan to
make the program an annual affair.

The Holdrege Ad club closed a suc-
cessful month's "Buy in Holdrege"
campaign when it awarded two auto-
mobiles to its trade. Awards were
based on cash purchases during the
month, which totalled a little over
\$125,000.

Fire completely destroyed the Epis-
copal church located at the Ponca In-
dian sub-agency, a few miles west of
Niobrara. The church was built for
the Ponca Indians nearly thirty years
ago, and was valued at about \$1,000.

Approximately \$50,000 was spent by
the Prosperity league in its fight
against prohibition in Nebraska, ac-
cording to a statement of expenditures
filed with Election Commissioner
Moorhead at Omaha.

The Beatrice Cold Storage company
is building a concrete fireproof plant
at Columbus, to take the place of the
building destroyed some time ago by
fire. The new building will cost about
\$15,000.

Lincoln afternoon daily newspapers
have increased the price from 1 cent
to 2 cents a copy on the streets and
at news stands. The advance in the
price of print paper is given as the
cause.

Twenty thousand dollars was sub-
scribed during a three days' campaign
to secure a Boy Scout Master for Ne-
braska at Omaha. Fifteen thousand
dollars was the mark set.

Farmers in Gage county report win-
ter wheat looking fine and say that it
is in good shape to go through the
winter without being damaged by cold
weather.

The presidential election this fall
cost Lancaster county just \$4,552.10,
according to a report compiled by
Deputy County Clerk Miller.

In the county court at Columbus two
men were fined \$50 for selling meat
from two cattle which had been the
victims of the cornstalk epidemic.

It cost an average of \$833.28 per
day to maintain Lincoln public schools