

AFTER THE BATTLE

RESULT OF WET AND DRY FIGHT IN NEBRASKA.

WERE MANY BIG SURPRISES

Saloon Question Was Most Frequent Cause of Division—Sunday Baseball Also an Issue.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Lincoln, Neb.—Municipal elections were held throughout the state Tuesday. This year is the "off year" for this city, and no election takes place here on municipal matters until 1915.

WET

- Albion Alliance Alma Amherst Auburn Barnston Beatrice Benson Bloomfield Blue Hill Bloomington Bridgeport Bruning Surwell Cedar Bluffs Chadron Clark Columbus Comstock Cook Culbertson Crete Dawson Dewesse Elgin Elwood Eustis Fairbury Fremont Friend Fullerton Genoa Gothenburg Greenwood Greeley Hartington Harvard Hastings Havelock Herman Holstein Homer Johnson Kearney Kenesaw Laurel Leigh Louisville Loup City Madison McCook Nebraska City Neligh Newport North Platte Oconto Odell Ohiova Ord Orleans Oshkosh O'Neill Papillion Pender Phillips Pickrell Pierce Pilger Plainview Plattsmouth Prosser Ravenna Republican City Rulo Schuyler Scotia Seward Shelton Springfield Stanton Staplehurst Sterling Swanton Sutton Syracuse St. Paul Table Rock Talmage Tilden Upland Valentine Verdon Waterloo West Point Wilber Wilcox Wood River Wymore

Changes from last year's policy.

- For Norfolk Broken Bow Ashland Amherst Sterling Kearney Callaway Fordyce Ord Upland Blair McCook Anselmo Hartington Schuyler Plainview Oshkosh

A number of surprising changes were recorded. Falls City went dry after forty-five years of saloons. Superior went dry by one vote. Wahoo went dry. Hickman, Emerson and Callaway were other changes to the dry column.

St. Paul went wet after a hot fight on the liquor question. Tekamah went dry for the eighth year. In many contests the vote was very close.

The following are the results in the more important towns in the state, and particularly when "wet or dry" was the issue:

- New Mayors in the State. Albion D. J. Poynter Auburn Church Howe Ashland Thomas Dally Alliance A. D. Rogers Alma J. G. Thompson Beaver City T. N. Hinson Broken Bow A. M. Drew Blair W. D. Haller Bloomfield H. W. Phillips Chadron Allen G. Fisher David City J. R. Evans Edgar G. R. Woods Falls City John Wiltse Fordyce William C. Dirks Fullerton R. A. Richardson Geneva John Bedford Gothenburg T. L. Carroll Genoa Albert T. Alfreds Hebron W. L. Cooper Hartington Anton Wald Herman William Shafterman Lexington James Byrnes Madison W. H. Field Minden J. A. Hill Neligh N. B. Switzer Orleans J. C. Gay Ord J. C. Work Ponca G. L. Wood Pierce Daniel Duff Pawnee City D. E. Wherry Plattsmouth John P. Sattler Superior Peter Johnson Seward W. T. Saunders St. Paul F. S. Nicholson Schuyler D. McLeod Stanton Frank Raabe Tekamah A. M. Anderson Tecumseh Harry S. Villars Valentine G. E. Tracewell Weeping Water Fred Gorder Wahoo James Kearney Wymore I. I. Cutshall West Point Albert F. Walla Wayne C. A. Chance

Dry After Half a Century.

Discussing the election editorially, the Falls City Journal says: "The town is dry after half a century of steadfast adherence to the wet policy. The only persons to suffer from this change will be those whose property is tied up in saloon fixtures and the manufacturing plant, otherwise known as the Gehling brewery. The brewery will not be by any means a total loss, as the plant is suitable for cold storage purposes and can be turned into an ice plant. The Gehling family have the good will of nearly everyone and the town has remained wet largely because of their being in the business. The voters had a right to change the policy of the town and have done so without any malice or enmity towards anyone and many will be sorry to see any of their old neighbors lose by the change and hope to see them adapt themselves to the changed conditions without material loss or inconvenience."

Kearney.—With the same majority as that of a year ago, Kearney remained wet by 43 votes. The lighting contract providing for a series of ornamental street lights was carried by 182 votes to the surprise of many who thought the opposition was too strong. The Sunday baseball question was decided with a majority of ninety-five votes.

Beatrice.—Closing one of the most bitter campaigns in the history of the city the three present commissioners, J. R. Spyer, J. W. Mayer and J. R. C. Field, were re-elected. The city will remain in the wet column and the Sunday baseball and the Sunday amusement questions failed to carry. The wets carried the city by a majority of 178. Sunday baseball lost by forty-one.

Broken Bow.—At the municipal election here A. M. Brew, on the people's independent ticket, was elected over Mayor E. E. Squires of the citizens ticket. The contest was close and spirited. Brew's majority was about sixteen. Sunday baseball was carried and pool halls were voted out. Saloon license was not voted upon, and the town remains dry.

Havelock.—The democrats secured the election of their candidate for mayor, one councilman and the city engineer (uncontested) at Havelock. The republican candidates were elected to other offices. Sunday baseball was approved by a large majority. An unusually large vote was polled.

Columbus.—The ticket nominated by the citizens and endorsed by the democrats was elected, although there was some opposition, especially on the school board. The saloon question was not an issue.

Hebron.—W. C. Cooper was elected mayor on the dry ticket by four votes. The dry element prevailed by a majority of eleven votes. Two wards went dry, one wet and one a combination of wet and dry votes. The pool hall question received an equal number of votes from both parties. Sunday baseball was decisively defeated by forty votes.

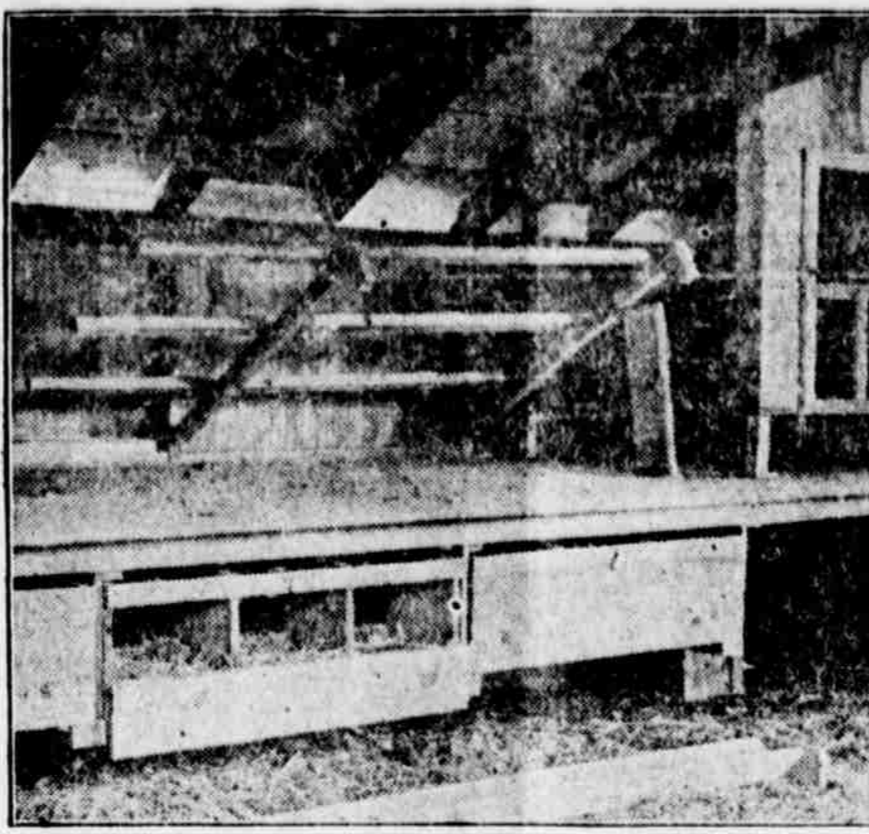
David City.—The proposal to license saloons was defeated by a majority of three votes. Last year the town went dry by twenty-eight votes.

Tecumseh.—Tecumseh stays in the dry column by seventy-three majority. The town went dry last year but six. Sunday baseball was defeated by ninety-four votes. Harry S. Villars was elected mayor.

Falls City.—For the first time in forty-five years Falls City went dry today by a majority of 172. Over a thousand votes were cast during the day.

Harvard.—Harvard remained in the wet column this year by a majority of twelve.

CONSTRUCTION OF COLONY POULTRY HOUSE



Interior of Laying House on Government Poultry Farm at Beltsville, Md.

Poultry can be raised successfully on any well-drained soil. A light loam, which will grow good grass, is well adapted for this purpose; while a very light, sandy soil, through which the water leaches freely, will stand more intensive poultry conditions, but most of the green feed for the fowls kept on such a soil will have to be purchased. A heavy clay or adobe soil, is not as well adapted to poultry raising, as such land does not drain readily and it is much more difficult to keep the stock healthy, says Farmers' bulletin 574, department of agriculture.

Long stationary houses, or the intensive system, saves steps, but it is easier to keep the birds healthy and to reproduce the stock under the colony system where the birds are allowed free range. Breeding stock, and especially growing chickens, should have an abundance of range, while hens used solely for the production of market eggs may be kept on a very small area with good results. The colony house system necessitates placing the houses, holding about one hundred hens, apart two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet, so that the stock will not kill the grass. The colony system may be adapted to severe winter conditions by drawing the colony houses together in a convenient place at the beginning of winter, thus reducing the labor during these months.

Roof and Front. The roof is the most expensive but a most important part of the poultry house, and should be water-tight. Shingle roofs should have a one-third pitch, while those covered with paper or metal may have a less pitch, or be almost flat; however, the greater the slope the longer the life of the roof.



Colony House Used on Government Poultry Farm.

The shed or single-slope roof is adapted to houses up to sixteen feet in width. It is one of the easiest styles to construct. It allows a high front to the house, and furnishes a northern slope for the roof on which roofing paper will last longer than on a roof which faces the south.

The combination and semi-monitor roofs are adapted for the buildings from sixteen to twenty-four feet wide, while either of these styles, or the monitor and the gable roof, may be used for wider buildings. The combination roof on a house over sixteen feet wide gives the best head room at the least cost, reduces the amount of surplus air space, and gives a neat appearance to the buildings; while the semi-monitor and monitor types are best for wide houses which have a central alley, particularly brooder houses.

The semi-monitor house usually faces south, while the monitor type of roof is frequently used on buildings facing east or west. The gable roof is used extensively for two-story buildings, for brooder houses, and for incubator cellars. This style of roof is usually celled at or slightly above the eaves, or the globe may be filled with straw or some kind of absorbent material, which tends to keep such houses dry and warm. The A-shaped roof is used for growing coops and colony houses which, with a wall 18 inches high, provides a large amount of floor space with a minimum amount of lumber; but increases the roof surface, which is the most expensive part of the house.

A large amount of glass in the front of the house makes it warm during the day and cold at night, as glass radiates heat very rapidly. Unbleached muslin, or a light weight of duck cloth, is used for curtains in the fronts of poultry houses. This cloth should be thin enough to allow a slow circulation of air without a draft, which object is defeated by using too heavy a grade of duck or by oiling or painting the cloth. The front of the house should be high enough so that the windows or openings will allow the sun to shine well back during the winter.

Floors. The best kind of a floor depends upon the soil and the use of the house. On light, sandy, well-drained soils a dirt floor is satisfactory, especially for small or colony henhouses. A board floor is generally used where the level of the floor in the house is from one to three feet above the ground surface and in portable houses on land which is not well drained. Board floors harbor rats and rot quickly, and should be raised some distance off the ground so that cats or dogs can get under them, which also allows a free circulation of air to prevent the wood from rotting. Cement floors are adapted to long permanent buildings, brooder houses, incubator cellars, and to all permanent houses where an artificial floor is required and can be built on the ground level.

Roosts and Dropping Boards. The interior fixtures of the pens should be simple, portable and inexpensive. Roosts are usually placed next to the end or back walls, six to ten inches above the dropping boards, while the latter are from two to two and one-half feet above the floor. They should all be on the same level, otherwise the birds will crowd and fight to get on the highest roost. Scantling 2 by 4 inches, with the upper edges rounded off, makes good roosts with either the wide or narrow surface up. Allow seven to ten inches of roost space per fowl, according to the size of the birds. Roosts should be placed about fifteen inches apart, but the outside ones may be within ten inches of the edge of the dropping boards.

Kinds of Material Used for Building. Houses made entirely of solid concrete are cold and damp, but concrete blocks may be used with good results. Hollow tile makes a very good poultry house, and it can be bought in some sections at a price which compares favorably, considering its durability, with wood. This construction is well adapted to incubator cellars and brooder houses, or to any buildings requiring double walls and good insulation.

All kinds of wood are used in building poultry houses, and any durable lumber which is available for that purpose may be used. The lumber which is to be used for the outside construction should be well seasoned, otherwise the shrinkage will leave cracks in the walls. The best shingles are made of redwood, cypress and cedar; and white pine is also used. Asbestos shingles are quite durable, but more expensive than wooden ones.

Whitewash. Whitewash is the cheapest of all paints and may be used either for exterior or interior surfaces. It can be made by slaking about ten pounds of quicklime in a pail with two gallons of water, covering the pail with cloth or burlap, and allowing it to slake for one hour. Water is then added to bring the whitewash to a consistency which may be applied readily. A weatherproof whitewash for exterior surfaces may be made as follows: (1) Slake one bushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water; (2) dissolve two pounds of common salt and one pound of sulphate of zinc and two gallons of boiling water; pour (2) into (1), then add two gallons of skim milk and mix thoroughly. Whitewash is spread lightly over the surface with a broad brush.

Rotation Simplifies. Abandon the catch crops and cover crop idea of farming and adopt the wheat, clover and corn rotation that answers every requirement and simplifies the whole thing.

TO OBSERVE FIRE PREVENTION DAY

SUGGESTS SUITABLE OBSERVANCE OF FIRE PREVENTION DAY.

GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

A few years ago our legislature created the office of fire commissioner in order that the great loss annually sustained by fire might be reduced to the minimum. It has been the custom, since the creation of this office, to designate two days each spring as fire prevention—"clean-up days"—and in accordance with this custom I so designate April 17 and 18, 1914.

I request all the citizens of the state to cooperate with the fire commissioner in his efforts to reduce the loss of property and the danger to life, by having removed from their premises all trash and useless inflammable material. I also suggest that the teachers in our schools have some suitable exercises on these days and that they lend hearty aid and assistance to the commissioner.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state of Nebraska, this second day of April, 1914. JOHN H. MOREHEAD, Governor.

Tax Levy Higher than Previous Year.

Taxes for all purposes in Nebraska averaged about 40 1/2 mills for the year 1913, according to a compilation made by Secretary Gaddis of the state tax commission, and this was 2 1/2 mills more than in the previous year. The state tax levy is blamed for the difference, having been boosted in 1913 from 5.2 mills to 7.8 mills, as a result of special levies voted by the legislature. The tax commission has figures from twenty-five counties giving the 1913 county tax, the highest levy in any city, and the total for all purposes in such cities. The gross tax in these cities ranges from 41.3 to 94.5 mills, the latter being a very extreme figure for Furnas county. Estimating the average tax for all communities, rural as well as urban, the tax commission thinks 40 1/2 mills to be about right.

Time to Sow Alfalfa.

This month or next is the time for the spring seeding of alfalfa, either in the eastern or western part of the state, according to the Nebraska College of Agriculture. The advantage of planting now is that the plants may be given an early start on account of the spring rains. However, care must be taken to see that the alfalfa does not have to contend with a large crop of weeds, or it will be choked. The safest way to prevent a growth of weeds is to clean the ground by previous cultivation. If the field that will be used for alfalfa was plowed in the fall, it should be disked as soon as it can be worked and kept disked and harrowed until seeding. This will not only destroy the weeds, but conserve the moisture.

To Advertise Nebraska Resources.

Sweeping campaigns for collection of a fund to advertise Nebraska's resources at the Panama-Pacific exposition are to begin at once. The committee named to initiate the movement met and organized by electing Peter Jensen of Beatrice, chairman; John L. McCague of Omaha, vice-chairman, and George Wolz of Fremont, treasurer. The seven executive state officials are to serve on the committee as members ex-officio.

County Days Popular at University.

County visiting days are becoming popular at the Nebraska College of Agriculture. A few days ago 300 farmers and school students from Saunders county visited the different buildings, experimental plots and stockyards and listened to talks by University Farm officials. Last fall Gage county sent a large delegation, and a year ago last fall York county sent 200 visitors.

Voters and Candidates in Nebraska

were relieved of the necessity of going through a political campaign last fall and for the first time in the history of the year were able to rest two years between state and county elections. This was brought about by the adoption of the biennial election amendment to the constitution in 1912. An off-set to this comes this year in the complicated ballot that will face each voter both at the primary on August 18 and at the general election in November. It will be of staggering proportions.

Skimming Loses Tenth of Cream

From 10 to 25 per cent of the cream is left in the milk after skimming, says the dairy department of the Nebraska College of Agriculture. At the prevailing price of cream, butter fat makes pretty expensive hog feed. A separator removed practically all the cream from the milk.

Chairman E. M. Pollard of the anti-removal organization of the state, recently organized at Lincoln, has an about May 1.

Help That Stomach Trouble

and do it today. Delay only aggravates matters and prolongs your suffering. For any weakness of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels you will find

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

very helpful. It strengthens and assists them in performing their daily functions.

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEVES TIRED EYES

Electric Power from your Windmill. Automatic, no trouble, low cost. Information from George Horton Co., Aurora, Ill.

REAL ESTATE FOR TRADE—What have you got to sell or trade? H. ROSK, Rosemont, Nebraska

After a girl gets married she helps her girl friends to the same sort of trouble.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

Very Different. "Were the fish biting on your last country trip?" "No, but the dogs were."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

An Agreeable Cure. "If I ever have to choose a disease," said Weary Walker, "I'll pick neurasthenia." "Wot's good for it, Weary?" "Complete rest."

Natural Ending. "Was there any sign of mourning when Miss Prettyface snapped up the best matrimonial catch of the season?" "Sure there was. All the belles were told."

Moth Hands. "Do you know," said the wearied damsel, "that you play a great deal like Josef Hofmann?" "Really! Aren't you joking?" said the sad specimen. "Not at all. You both use your hands."—Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.

A Tactless Menu. "My dear, I told you that guest I brought home to dinner was a very bashful man." "I know, but what of it?" "Nothing, only you did go and put your foot in it when you had sheep's head fish for dinner."

Found a Tintoretto. A municipal councillor, Adrien Mithouard, is responsible for the discovery of a masterpiece among the piles of old canvases put aside as almost valueless in the municipal storerooms at Auteuil, Paris. His curiosity was aroused by the aspect of one of the canvases, which was so black that practically nothing was visible, and ordering the picture scrubbed, an "Adoration of the Magi" by Tintoretto was disclosed.

UPWARD PATH After Changing from Coffee to Postum.

Many a talented person is kept back because of the interference of coffee with the nourishment of the body.

This is especially so with those whose nerves are very sensitive, as is often the case with talented persons. There is a simple, easy way to get rid of coffee troubles and a Tennessean's experience along these lines is worth considering. She says:

"Almost from the beginning of the use of coffee it hurt my stomach. By the time I was fifteen I was almost a nervous wreck, nerves all unstrung, no strength to endure the most trivial thing, either work or fun.

"There was scarcely anything I could eat that would agree with me. The little I did eat seemed to give me more trouble than it was worth. I was literally starving; was so weak I could not sit up long at a time.

"It was then a friend brought me a hot cup of Postum. I drank part of it and after an hour I felt as though I had had something to eat—felt strengthened. That was about five years ago, and after continuing Postum in place of coffee and gradually getting stronger, today I can eat and digest anything I want, walk as much as I want. My nerves are steady.

"I believe the first thing that did me any good and gave me an upward start, was Postum, and I use it altogether now instead of coffee."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins. The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.