

FOUND NOT GUILTY OF THE CHARGE

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IS ABSOLVED FROM BLAME.

KILLS MINIMUM WAGE BILL

Finds Education Law is Still Unbroken—Minimum Wage Bill Badly Defeated.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. A special committee comprising Weesner, of Webster, Marshall, of Lancaster, and Grace of Harlan, filed a report acquitting the state senate of the charge of violating the compulsory education law in employing Arthur Pearson, the eleven-year-old son of Lieutenant Governor Pearson, as messenger to his father, and George Wilson, aged fifteen, son of Senator Wilson, of Frontier, as a page at \$2 a day. The committee finds that the boys are doing satisfactory work and receive the regular salary.

"We find further," says the committee, "that the boys have their school books with them here in Lincoln, and are studying at nights and odd times, in order to keep up with their classes in Frontier county."

The committee says it bases its report on the reports of State Superintendent Thomas and Attorney General Reed, both of whom report no statutory violation. Superintendent Thomas' statement is that no law has thus far been violated, but he says the boys must get back to school in time in the spring to get two months additional schooling.

Smites Alleged Teachers' Trust

The alleged school teachers' trust came in for a scolding in the senate when the committee of the whole took up and recommended for passage senate file No. 237, introduced by Wilson of Dodge and Henry of Colfax. There were no dissenting votes.

Senator Henry said that the situation had become such that it was almost an impossibility, owing to the activity of certain teachers' organizations, for well-qualified teachers not in the good graces of these unseemly force to secure positions.

The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any teacher to belong to such an organization. No organizations are named. The bill is supposed to be directed at the alleged inner ring of the Schoolmasters' club.

Minimum Wage Bill Fares Badly.

Howard's minimum wage bill, which failed of passage in the house ten days ago, came up again for another vote, and was beaten worse than before. It received only thirty-seven votes, while fifty-nine were cast against. The first vote had resulted in a tie, forty-six to forty-six. Parliamentary efforts were made by Negley and Richmond of Douglas to prevent the bill from coming to final vote when it was reached on the calendar. Richmond made the point of order that once failing to receive a majority from third reading, the bill was dead and could not be legally brought up again.

Pruning Appropriation Bills.

Legislative pruning knives will have abundant opportunity to play upon appropriation bills this session. There are \$11,491,000 worth of them in sight—including the maintenance, salaries, claims and deficiencies measures, estimated at a total of \$4,600,000.

To slip below the record of the 1913 session the members will have to guillotine a total of \$3,375,000 worth of the bills. To beat the record a million dollars—as Governor Morehead hoped could be done—the lawmakers will have to kill \$4,375,000 of the bills.

The Sandall bill, abolishing the office of coroner and giving over the duties to the sheriff of each county, was reported upon favorably by a senate committee. The Tibbets bills in the house giving the same duties to the county attorney are still in that body.

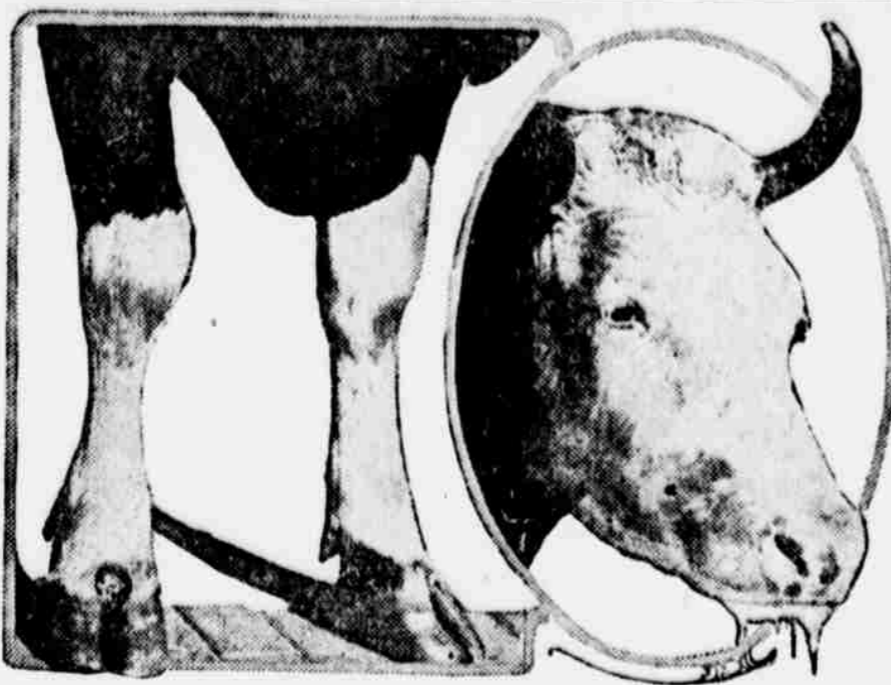
The state historical society now has a library of 50,000 titles, including files of Nebraska newspapers, a museum of over 75,000 objects, a series of publications containing sixteen complete volumes, and a membership of nearly eighteen hundred representing all parts of the state.

Not a Wet and Dry Measure

Once and for all the senate has struck dead the Marshall bill, compelling clubs and various social organizations to renounce their liquor licenses unless they complied with state liquor laws in addition to federal laws. The vote was 22 to 8—the former number representing the enemies of the bill and the latter its friends. The vote was in no sense a wet and dry matter. The action upheld the judiciary committee, which had proposed an indefinite postponement of the measure.

"Broad statements" made by the deputy labor commissioner, concerning the employment of two pages said to be under the legal age for work and absence from school, are to be investigated by the state senate. On motion made by Weesner of Webster, an investigating committee of three will take the matter up at once. The committee is to be supported by Senator Kohl, president pro tem, instead of by Lieutenant Governor Pearson, the presiding officer.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN EUROPE



Typical Lesions in the Feet.

Ropy Saliva Hanging From the Mouth of a Stricken Animal—A Characteristic Symptom.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe and South America, importations of live stock are now limited practically to shipments from Great Britain, Ireland and the Channel Isles. Even with these countries trade has been interrupted several times in recent years, for the government does not permit the importation of animals from countries where the disease exists, and there have been several outbreaks in Great Britain lately.

Up to November, 1906, American ports were open to Belgium and Holland. In that month, however, some sheep were taken into Belgium from France, where the disease was quite prevalent, and brought the pestilence with them. By the end of the year every province in Belgium was affected, and Holland as well. Since that time both of these countries have been fighting the disease, but have not yet succeeded in eradicating it.

In Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany and Russia the plague has existed so long and has gained such a foothold that it is economically impossible to fight it with the American methods of slaughter and disinfection, for to do so would be to kill a large percentage of the live stock in these countries. In consequence, the authorities appear to be making little or no progress in their campaign. The outbreak, for example, which appeared in Germany in 1888 increased steadily until 1892, when it diminished gradually for a few years, but again reached great proportions in 1899. Thereafter it continued to exist to a greater or less extent until in 1911 it attained a virulence unequalled before. In that year 3,366,369 cattle, 1,602,927 sheep, 2,555,371 hogs, and 53,074 goats were affected. At that time the total number of cattle, sheep, swine and goats in Germany was only 51,319,000, while there were in the United States 172,572,000, or between three and four times as many. It can readily be imagined, therefore, what it would mean to the United States if the disease were to gain the foothold here that it had in Germany where, as these figures show, approximately one out of seven of the animals susceptible to the disease was affected.

Since the mortality in the disease is comparatively low, ranging from only three per cent in mild form to thirty or forty per cent in malignant cases, the havoc caused by the pestilence is sometimes underestimated. From the work of various scientists, however, who have endeavored to ascertain the decrease in value of an animal which recovers from an attack, it may be said that on an average this amounts in Germany to \$7 and in Holland to \$10. In this country, with its higher prices, the loss is correspondingly greater. If these figures be accepted, it is obvious that the amount of money spent in eradicating the disease becomes insignificant in comparison with the loss it causes when left to itself.

The German government, of course, has not left the disease to itself. The more recent outbreaks it attempted to control by the American method of slaughter, but the pestilence had gained too much headway and was too firmly established in too many portions of the country for this method to succeed, and the slaughter of the infected herds had to be abandoned. It now appears that there is no hope of getting rid of it until the virus has worn itself out. At present it seems that as soon as the animal's period of acquired immunity is over and favorable conditions present themselves, the contagion breaks out with renewed virulence so that the authorities have practically abandoned all hope of controlling it by means of quarantines. One scientist indeed has asserted that unless all the infected farms were absolutely isolated and the movement not only of live stock but of persons absolutely prohibited, the disease could not be stamped out. Such a quarantine is, of course, utterly impossible to enforce. In certain portions of Germany, indeed, the farmers, realizing that the disease is inevitable, make haste to be done with it by exposing their stock deliberately to mild cases in the hope that this will result in an immediate mild attack and immunity for several years thereafter.

Great Britain and Norway and Sweden, on account of their comparatively isolated positions, have been more successful in keeping out the disease. The outbreaks in these countries have been more sporadic, and by resorting to immediate slaughter the authorities have been able to stamp them out. In the outbreak near Dublin in 1912, indeed, measures were adopted which were more stringent than any used in this country. As soon as the existence of the disease became definitely known, so-called "stand-still" restrictions were imposed on the affected district. Not only was the movement of live stock into or out of the district absolutely forbidden, but no cattle, sheep, goats or swine could move along or even across any highway or thoroughfare.

Moreover, within each of the affected districts, known as "scheduled districts," were two smaller areas in which there were even closer restrictions. One of these areas consisted of the premises on which the actual outbreak had taken place. These premises were declared to be an "infected place." From such a place nothing could be taken of any sort without permission, and no person in question had been thoroughly disinfecting. No one but the person actually attending the stock was allowed to enter any shed or field in which a diseased or suspected animal had been kept, and the one man who could do so was compelled upon leaving to wash his hands thoroughly with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes. He was, moreover, prohibited from caring for any animal which was not diseased or suspected. On farms adjacent to the "infected place" the owners of live stock were ordered to stop all movements of their animals, and these orders, together with the other regulations, were enforced through the local constabulary. This patrol was so strict that it was practically impossible for anyone to pass into or out from the forbidden area without instant detection.

Within the "scheduled districts" a house to house and farm to farm inspection was carried on by veterinary inspectors, who not only examined live stock, but made a record of the number on each farm in order to detect any cases of surreptitious shipments. Exposed stock was slaughtered, as has been done in all sections of this country where satisfactory progress has as yet been made in stamping out the pestilence.

In addition to slaughtering the stock, farmyards and similar places were thoroughly disinfected; the fields in which the animals had grazed were carefully strewn by machines with newly burned lime; stacks of hay were disinfected by superheated steam, the foxes in the neighborhood were destroyed as far as possible by poison, and all persons in the neighborhood were compelled to tie up their dogs. The wheels of all vehicles and the feet of horses which left the "infected places" were previously washed with disinfectant fluid, and cans of this fluid were placed about in fields so that there would be no excuse for anyone failing to observe the required precautions.

These methods were successful in stamping out the disease, although there have been one or two minor outbreaks in Ireland since that time. In this connection it is interesting to note that the authorities in charge of the campaign were unable to discover any clue to the origin of the pest. "Foot-and-mouth disease," they reported, "is of such an infectious character and may apparently be carried through so many diverse and elusive ways that in this, as in other cases, it is most difficult to fix on any specific medium of diffusing the infection. The disease was probably carried, for the most part, by persons who had been in contact with infected animals, but the connection between the various cases could not be definitely traced except in one or two instances."

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Farm Machinery Investment.

The investment in farm machinery is increasing from year to year. The demand of farming makes this imperative. There is further reason why care should be taken of the machinery and it should be made to last as long as possible.

Introduce New Blood.

Don't neglect to introduce new blood into your poultry stock this spring by a change of cock.

GOOD FOR NATION'S HEALTH

Beneficial Results From Early Entry of Spring Vegetables into the Markets of the Country.

One of the marvels of modern life is the early date when spring fruits and vegetables appear in the markets. Some years ago they almost always went north in a wilted condition. With modern facilities these products of southern latitudes appear in northern towns in marvelously fresh condition.

For the great majority of people prematurely early food products are an impossible luxury. But the growing wealth of the country is signified by the number of people who today feel that they can afford to buy these early garden products. For people of means it is a healthful way of spending money, which otherwise might go into highly seasoned cooking and stimulants.

Also the cost of these early products has not increased as much as one would expect. They are raised in so much larger quantities that competition keeps prices somewhere within reason. Regular markets have been established and transportation costs are greatly reduced through volume of traffic.—South Bend News-Times.

Safety First.

John Sharp Williams stepped out of the senate chamber in response to the card of Bob Gates, who is a Washington correspondent of distinguished appearance and much political sapience.

Bob asked him a number of questions and then, in parting, he asked: "By the way, Senator, have you got a good cigar about you?"—putting the request under the head of unfinished business.

"No, I haven't but one left—and I just now bit the end off it preparatory to lighting it," replied John Sharp.

"If I'd just been a minute or two sooner—" suggested Bob.

"Not exactly," said the senator. "The fact is, when I started out here I bit the end off the cigar just for fear you might ask for it."

Ignorance Was Bliss.

A raid had been made on a negro gambling house and a dozen inmates arrested. In police court the next morning each of the accused was heard in turn. The last in the row was a large, scared-looking negro.

"Well," asked the judge, "what do you know about this case?"

"Who? We?" asked the negro.

"Yes, you."

"Well, I just tell yo'. All I knows about dis case is dat I was dar!"—Green Bag.

Showing It.

"They tell me that prosecuting attorney is very bold in his conduct of cases."

"So they say. He must have the courage of his convictions."

The school of experience has no commencement. It's a perpetual course.

Nearly 100,000 women and children are employed in the tobacco factories of the United States.

Falmouth is probably the oldest port in England. It was used by the Phoenicians at least 2,500 years ago.

LABOR PERIODICALS TO HELP

Campaign Against Tuberculosis Will Shortly Have a New and Important Ally.

A new campaign for closer co-operation with labor unions and other groups of workingmen is announced by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

A committee has been appointed with Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, president of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, as chairman, to formulate plans for immediate and future action. Other members of the committee are Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Washington; George W. Perkins, secretary of the International Cigarmakers' union, Chicago; John Mitchell of the New York state compensation commission, New York; Austin B. Garretson, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Dr. William Charles White, medical director of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, and Dr. David R. Lyman, superintendent of the Gaylord Farm sanatorium, Wallingford, Conn.

As the first step in the campaign a special health bulletin has been prepared for the labor papers and will be sent out monthly in co-operation with members of the International Labor Press bureau.

Remark Hard to Explain.

Everyone had gathered in the drawing room after dinner, and all were feeling contented with themselves as well as at peace with the outside world, when it was suggested as a pastime that every lady should state the gift she most coveted, and the possession of which she would most prize.

With prompt acquiescence each registered her choice. Mrs. Wellman wished for the most exquisite jewels extant, Mrs. King desired to be the best-dressed woman in society, Mrs. Drayton preferred to own the handsomest turnouts, while Mrs. Smith craved popularity. Robinson, springing from his chair, exclaimed: "Heavens! don't any of you care for beauty?" Some of them still think it was intentional.

Between Deals.

The Wall Street broker who ought to be in vaudeville came across at lunch with a fresh conundrum.

"What's the difference," said he, "between a taxidermist and a taxi driver, one of those chaps who gears the taximeter up to the highest notch?"

Everybody had had experience with the taximeter but nobody could supply an answer.

"All right," said the broker. "One skins you and stuffs you and the other stuffs you and skins you."

Diplomatically Speaking.

"I want to answer Gwendolyn's letter and say something that means nothing."

"Tell her you love her."

It doesn't take a woman long to get wise to a man's actions after marrying him—then she proceeds to call his bluff.

The Proof Conclusive.

Sunday School Teacher—What is the outward, visible sign of baptism? Johnny—The baby, mum.

TRADE PROSPECTS ARE ENCOURAGING

Improvement in business since depression reached low tide several months ago has been gradual. Confidence has been restored and unless all signs fail, the country is scheduled for a boom almost unparalleled.

In order to overcome the depression that attacks a person in poor health it is necessary that particular attention be paid to the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. These organs are the controlling power in all matters pertaining to health and there is nothing will make you feel "so blue" and discouraged as to be without appetite—to be subject to spells of headache, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness—or to have constipated bowels.

Nature never intended anyone to be in such a condition and the only way to improve matters is to give necessary aid promptly. This suggests a trial of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, because it has an established reputation as a tonic and appetizer, and will be found very helpful in any Stomach, Liver or Bowel ailment.

It is well known as a real "first aid," and for over 60 years has held a permanent place in thousands of homes. You will make no mistake in purchasing a bottle today, but be careful to see that the Private Stamp over the neck is unbroken. This is your protection against imitations.

Up to Mother.

The mother of thirteen-year-old Page has a gift for rhyming and a generous nature. The other day Page returned from school with the announcement that each member of her class was expected to turn in a poem on a certain given subject on the morrow.

"Well, that's a very nice subject," replied Page's mother.

"Yes, but, mother," the little girl asked, with innocent assurance, "what are you going to say about it?"

A Natural Fear.

Old Hound—Come, come! What are you shivering about?

The Pup—Why, I just heard the master say he'd have to put me through the mill.

Old Hound—Yes, he's going to train you for the hunting.

The Pup—Oh! I thought he meant the sausage mill.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

She Went.

"See how I can count, mamma," said Kitty. "There's my right foot. That's one. There's my left foot. That's two. Two and one make three. Three feet make a yard, and I want to go out and play in it."

Too Much to Bear.

Friend—Why are you crying, Bobby?

Bobby—Ma whipped me because my face was dirty, and then washed it.—Judge.

Its Accompaniment.

"I have an eye for the stage." "Then look out you don't get the hook too."

The girl who is self-possessed can usually be induced to transfer the title.

One little taste of defeat is difficult to swallow.

The young widow begins to talk about her late husband rather early.

It's the high spots that knock out the rolling stones.

Wise Old Ben Franklin

Said—

"A penny saved is a penny earned."

With the price of beef and wheat soaring higher and higher, the problem of economic living is causing many housewives to consider food values in planning meals.

For years many have known, and others are now finding out, the true economy in

Grape-Nuts

This food, the true meat of wheat and barley full of Nature's richest nourishment, builds nerve and muscle, bone and brain, in a way that has thoroughly commended it the world over.

A package of Grape-Nuts—fully cooked, ready to serve, and sealed in its weather-proof and germ-proof wrapping—can be had from any grocer. No rise in price!

Grape-Nuts, served with milk, cream or fruit, gives satisfaction, sustaining food value, true economy, and proves itself a family friend.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

