

# TO FARM CAMPUS

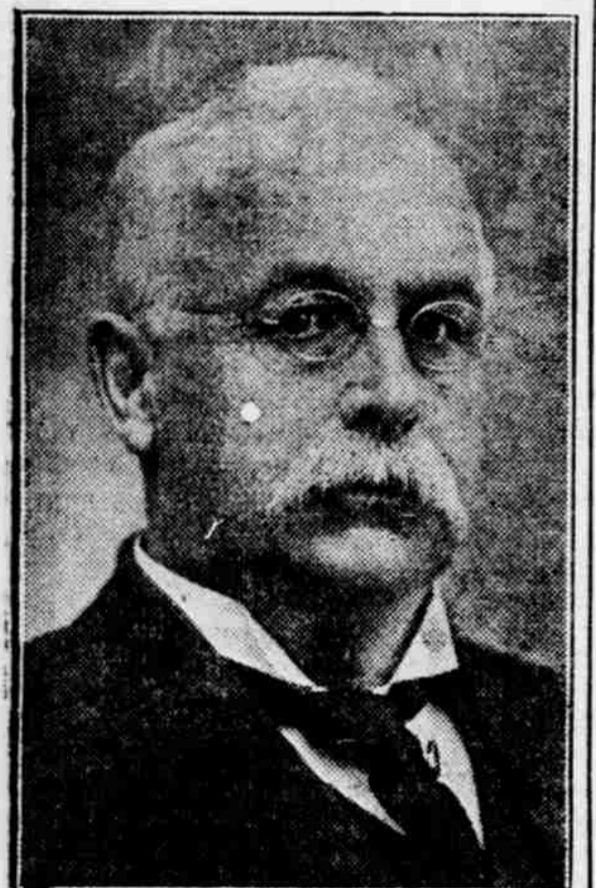
SENATE FAVORS REMOVAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

BULLA BILL IS MOST DRASTIC

In All of Them Fights Would Be Keener Were Bills Enacted Into Law—Present Provisions in That Line Rigid.

By a vote of 14 to 19 the senate defeated a motion to retain the location of the University of Nebraska on the campus in Lincoln and to levy a one-half mill tax for the extension and improvement of the city campus and the state farm campus. Then, by a vote of 20 to 13 the senate adopted a report of a joint committee recommending removal of the university to the state farm campus and to levy a one mill additional tax for eight years to defray expenses of removal.

**Gandy's Bill Considered.**  
Gandy's bill regulating the practice of medicine in the state was recommended for passage by the committee. The measure provides that "any person of good moral character over twenty-one years of age, having completed a two years course of study in regularly incorporated and recognized schools of suggestive therapeutics, chiropractic, mental or magnetic healing or who has been engaged in said practice for a period of two years shall be competent to receive certificates from the state board of these sciences, same to be appointed by the governor from the ranks of practitioners of said kinds of healing."



W. S. PICKINS  
Powell, Nebraska  
Senator Twenty-third District.

With county seat relocation fights at various stages of progress in several counties, four bills have been introduced in the house of representatives looking to the settling of these affairs under different laws than those existing at the present time.

Nine counties have prospective removal fights on, each of them varying from the others only in the degree of intensity and activity with which the present county seats are being assailed.

The warmest fight is probably in Franklin county, where the city of Franklin is seeking to take the honors bodily from Bloomington. The matter was voted upon at the last election in a test vote proposition on the advisability of building a new court house. Little was gained therefrom, however, and the matter is in practically the same condition as before election, the bond proposition being decisively defeated at that time.

**Governor's Maintenance.**  
The house started to play a little politics when the general maintenance bill was up for consideration and the item for the board of governor's servants and immediate family was being discussed. Ten democrats voted with the republicans to retain the item in the bill, although this is the first time such an item has ever appeared in a general maintenance bill.

**Plenty of Work Left.**  
Just what will be done about a sifting committee in the house is a matter of conjecture. Most of the members who have been heard to express themselves about it believe it is still too early to begin operation under the control of this committee. In fact, a sifting committee will not be appointed until it is absolutely necessary, or until a majority of members give up hopes of reaching their bills in the general order of business.

**Protects Poo Drinkers.**  
Bodison of Kearney made his initial speech by moving that S. F. 285 be ordered engrossed for third reading. He introduced the bill, and it speaks for itself. It declares it to be a misdemeanor for any manufacturer to sell pop or other non-alcoholic drinks containing saccharine or coal tar sweeteners.  
Talcott explained that the bill would hit some manufacturers who are underselling others by using a cheaper sweetener. It was ordered engrossed for third reading.

**Apportionment Bills.**  
The apportionment bills which are to be reported as now prepared in the senate will probably be reported in the house also, although the members of the house committee are much mystified at the situation. The senate bill was fixed up by the aid of democratic house members, but the republican members have been frequently consulted. The efforts to hold meetings of the house committee have not been successful. Chairman Regan claims to know nothing concerning the bills, and says that the house must still do its work. He is not calling meetings, and it now looks as if the house would be asked to accept the senate bills on senatorial apportionment as well as the senate bills on judicial and congressional apportionment. The house bills did not cover the latter two redistricting propositions.

**Is It a Railroad Commission?**  
The eagle eye of Secretary of State Wait discovered that H. R. 33, signed by the governor and sent to the office of the secretary of state refers to the state "railroad commission." The official name of the commission intended to be mentioned by the framers of the bill is the "railway commission." The bill in question requires railroads to use standard sized cabooses. It is not believed the incorrect name of the commission mentioned in the bill will have any effect on the validity of the measure. For some reason the members of the commission object to being called a railroad commission. To some this term conveys a different idea than the term railway commission.

**All for Stockyards Bill.**  
The house passed the Taylor stockyards bill as amended and as accepted by the house several days ago. One vote only, McKelvie of Lancaster, was cast against the measure. There is openly voiced suspicion against the bill in the house because the Douglas county delegation voted for it. It is even said that a motion will soon be made to set a day for the consideration of the Ollis bill and that this bill will also be passed through the house. The fear is that with the sifting committee appointed in the senate the Taylor bill will be allowed to die in the committee and no stockyards legislation be secured.

**The White Slave Bill.**  
Without indulging in debate and without the slightest opposition the senate recommended for third reading Senator Horton's bill prohibiting and providing severe penalties for engaging in the "white slave" traffic. A procurer, under this bill is liable on a first conviction for a county jail sentence from six months to a year or a fine up to \$1,000, and on a second offense a penitentiary sentence of from three to ten years is provided.

**Only Bill Recommended.**  
The Smith bill, the one that so far has met with the approval of the standing committee of the house, eliminates entirely the ten year provisions of the present county seat law. Otherwise there is no change between it and the present statute. It meets the exigencies of the occasion by leaving the relocation open to all the towns in a county without favoring county seats which now have the advantage of the ten year clause.

**Democratic Joint Caucus.**  
A short joint caucus of the house and senate democrats was held at the Lincoln hotel. Reapportionment was the main subject under discussion although other party pledges were talked over informally. The possibility of instilling more harmony into the rest of the legislative session was touched upon in a casual way, none of the speakers however evincing a desire to go at the matter.

**Capital Removalists Cautious.**  
The failure of the capital removal promoters, Bailey of Buffalo and Sink of Hall, to make any move for the advancement of their bill, H. R. No. 382, is responsible for the impression that they are afraid to have it reach a vote at this time. Bailey and Sink could have the solid support of the Lancaster delegation if they would ask to have the bill advanced for consideration.

**Talcott's Ventilation Bill.**  
Chief in importance among the bills so far passed by the senate was Talcott's bill providing for the proper sanitation and ventilation of factories. The bill also provides for guarding dangerous machinery.

The Skiles initiative and referendum bill as amended by the house, went through without a negative vote, except that of Lawrence of Dodge, who later changed his vote to the affirmative.

The bridge bill introduced by Banning and Skiles, S. F. 272, as amended by the bridge committee, was endorsed by the committee of the whole. The introducers of the bill explained that it was intended to break the back of the bridge combine.

**Governor Sends Message.**  
In a message to the house Thursday afternoon Governor Aldrich called the attention of the representatives to the fact that there were defects in several of the measures which had reached his desk for approval.

The senate in committee of the whole indefinitely postponed S. F. 188, by Tanner and then when the committee arose the action was overturned by a vote of seventeen to thirteen and the bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

## DRY FARMING ISSUE

Movement Has Direct Value in Application to East.

Never Have Good Agriculture Until Farmer Prepares for Dry Times Just as Consciously as He Does for the Winter.

I am convinced that the dry farming movement has direct value in its application to eastern as well as western conditions. The movement is necessary, and therefore worth while, in its western applications alone, and in its bearing on the welfare of those regions it should appeal to all the people; but it also has a bearing on agriculture in the entire country such as our people do not yet understand.

We habitually associate "dry farming" with dry regions; but the conservation of water lies also at the foundation of agriculture in most humid regions, as well as in semi-arid regions, for the crop in humid regions is very generally determined by the pinch of the "dry spell" or drought, writes L. H. Bailey, director of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, in the Dry Farming Congress Bulletin. As the strength of a wall is measured by its weakest course, so is the crop-producing power of the year determined, under prevailing farming methods, by the poorest or least effective growing month.

Farmers in the semi-arid regions are compelled to save the rainfall, and they prepare a definite program of conservation, making this program a part of their reckoning. But the farmer in humid regions usually makes little or no allowance or reckoning for drought, and when it comes he is caught; and yet the drought and not the rainfall determines his crops.

We shall never have a good agriculture until the farmer prepares for dry times and drought just as consciously as he prepares for winter. The "dry spell" of summer is usually considered to be a calamity; it is probable that a properly regulated system of husbandry would make such spells to be advantageous.

The annual precipitation at Ithaca, in central New York, is approximately 33 inches; yet there is record of a year with a rainfall of only 21.20 inches. The average recorded yearly rainfall for the state of New York ranges from 51 inches down to 28 1/3 inches, and if we exclude Long Island with its more uniform precipitation, the minimum becomes about 26 1/2 inches, or approaching closely to dry farming conditions. There are parts of the state in which the mean precipitation over a series of years is under 23 inches.

I have before me the records for 48 years of one station in western New York, with an annual average of 27.52 inches, in which there are four years with a total precipitation of less than 20 inches (one year only 16.44 inches), and two years with a total of 20.02 and 20.61. Were it not for other aids than rainfall of the particular year (there is probably a low evaporation due to proximity of large bodies of water, and water is held in the soil from other years), this would be a semi-arid place; for a region is usually held to be semi-arid if its precipitation is less than 20 inches.

It is the precipitation of the "growing months," however, that largely determines the crop. In the dry section just mentioned, there are 26 years of the 48 in which the monthly rainfall was less than one and one-half inches (which is very dry) in one or more of the months of May, June, July, August; and there are ten other years in which the rainfall in one or more of these months was between two inches and one and one-half inches (which usually indicates droughty conditions). Even at Ithaca, with its mean precipitation of about 33 inches (and a maximum of about 46 1/2), there are 17 years out of 48 in which the rainfall was less than one and one-half inches in one or more of these four growing months, and 14 other years in which it was less than two inches, making 31 years in the 48 (or about three-fifths of the years) in which droughty conditions prevailed. Even in a section in western New York with a mean annual precipitation of 44 1/2 inches and a maximum of 59 1/2, there were five years out of 20 in which the rainfall was less than two inches in one or more of the four growing months. If to these four main growing months were added April and September, all the foregoing figures of droughty conditions would be more marked.

**Prevent Exhaustion of Soil.**  
To prevent exhaustion of the soil, the fruit grower has to replenish the elements taken from the soil, and this is done in the form of manure and commercial fertilizer, says American Cultivator.

**Vegetables Pay.**  
As between vegetables and fruit, the vegetables pay best, as one can raise two to four crops of them on the same spot of land in a season and only one crop of fruit.

**Profit in Cucumbers.**  
A farmer near Olathe, Kan., last season made a net profit of \$7,000 from cucumbers alone. He uses a hothouse in winter and grows the vegetables out of doors in summer.

**Non-Crowing Roosters.**  
A man of Springdale, Wash., claims to have produced a breed of poultry from wild birds obtained in the Sandwich Islands, the roosters of which cannot crow.

## MAKE SUCCESS ON DRY FARM

Governor Brooks of Wyoming Makes Timely Suggestions to Home-Seekers in Semi-Arid Sections.

Governor Brooks of Wyoming makes the following statements which those who live in or perhaps intend to go to dry farming sections should carefully observe and be governed by them:

First: Those who occupy these lands should go with some means in hand by which they can sustain themselves independent of the product of their land until such land can be made productive. This is a fact that we have observed in our going through those sections. The dry farming area is quite different from areas that have heretofore been opened by the settler. When our prairie sod is turned over it is ready for a crop of some kind the first season. Not so, as a rule, when the sod is turned in these dry sections. Now and then there are exceptional seasons that will help the occupant of that land to get something from that first sod, but it is not safe to depend upon it.

Dry farming should follow well established rules. Most of those rules are now well understood by those who have made it a study and have worked it out upon the land itself, until it can now be said that something is known as to successful detail in the handling of dry land soils. We will not stop to outline those rules here for much has been written and said concerning it.

There are experiment stations that are doing good work in these dry sections which will constantly illustrate the value of what is called dry farming methods. Let the farmer in those sections keep in touch with what they do or do not do at those places and be governed by their successes or failures as the case may be.

There is much evidence now that some lands that were called worthless by reason of the lack of rainfall can be made to sustain good comfortable homes when that soil is handled in ways which are now understood but which were not known a few years ago.

The general opinion from those who are good authorities, is that when any one settles west of the 99th meridian on good land which cannot be irrigated, such a party should own his land outright, either by purchase at the proper price or by location under government authority. He then should plow deeply as soon as possible in order to make a cistern in which to hold the water that comes in limited amounts from rains and melting snows. Keep the surface of that deep plowed land very thoroughly cultivated so that the moisture which he has already obtained shall not escape, but will be eventually used by the crop which he wishes to grow.

In all probability continued experience will demonstrate that a man so located should cultivate one part of his land one year, and summer fallow the other part that year, which means to keep the top part very thoroughly cultivated after every rain or deposit of moisture, so that when he grows a crop on that field the following year he will have the accumulation of two years' water to aid him in his growing crop.

**Dehorning is Cruel.**  
Is there any decent excuse for sawing off a steers' horns when they might have been stopped from growing when the steer was a calf ten days old at a cost of ten cents? Dehorning is a cruel and useless practice.

**Water for Farm Animals.**  
The amount of water consumed per day, by each of the various farm animals commonly found upon the farm, is about as follows: A horse, seven gallons; a cow, six gallons; a hog, three gallons, and a sheep, something less.

**Barley Excellent for Pork.**  
It has been found by experiment and practical experience that barley is a most excellent feed for pork production, as it produces a sweeter and firmer meat than corn.

**DAIRY NOTES.**  
Keep the hand separator in good repair.  
Get the best cows; they are none too good.  
One thousand pounds of butter from a single cow in a single year is pretty good.

A separator in the dairy business is almost equal to the thrasher in wheat growing.

When a man begins to keep records of his herd he is a good long step toward success.

Do not leave the cows out in any kind of storm until they are wet or chilled through.

The products of the dairy are perhaps the most useful articles included in the human diet.

To make a success of dairying you can't know too much about your cows. No two cows are alike.

Cows giving milk are voracious eaters. It is from their food and drink that their milk is made.

The cleaner the milking and the sooner the milk is strained and cooled the longer it will keep sweet.

Separator milk contains less cream than milk skimmed by hand; hence there is less fat in it for the calves.

Some cows have a natural adaptation to certain feeds, while others again can make use of most any kind of feed.

The dairy farmer should make it a point to study the individuality of his dairy cows if he expects to get the most out of them.

## URNS TO DEMOCRATS

PRESIDENT TAFT IN A MOST PECULIAR POSITION.

Relying on Opposition Party to Pass Measures Repudiated by His Own Followers—Opportunity for the Democrats.

The extra session which will meet on April 4 will assemble under curious conditions. The Republican president is committed to the passage of his tariff board bill and the Canadian reciprocity measure. The Democrats, who made the reciprocity bill a party measure in the last house, and contributed nearly twice as many votes in favor of reciprocity as Mr. Taft's own party, will have a comfortable majority at the extra session. They are committed to reciprocity, and will pass that and the tariff board bill with enthusiasm.

The Republicans will have in the senate a majority of only eight, against 28 in the past session. The Democrats and the Republicans who support Mr. Taft will have no difficulty in enacting the desired laws. The interesting question, however, is how much further will the Democrats go in framing tariff revision legislation, and how far will Mr. Taft go with the Democrats? The Democratic position is, perhaps, fairly expressed in their last national platform, adopted at Denver in 1908. There are phrases in that document which have a prophetic sound in the light of the events of the last three years:

"We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform affected by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question, but the people cannot safely trust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests. . . . We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. . . . material reductions should be made upon the necessities of life. . . . and graduated reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis. . . . We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed on the free list."

The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill has been enacted since this platform was written; a campaign has been waged on the very ground that the revision was not sincerely undertaken or honestly performed; the complexion of the house has been changed and the Democrats have won victories all along the line; and, finally, a Republican president has himself fathered a reciprocity measure which is in almost exact accord with the Democratic tariff demands, and is now trusting to Democrats to save him when his own party has failed him.

The conditions seem right, therefore, for tariff excursions at the extra session beyond the field of Canadian reciprocity, but none the less it is not likely the session will be prolonged, or that radical or comprehensive revision will be undertaken. One reason is that the president would not permit radical revision at this time. The other reason is that the Democrats, if wisely guided, would not undertake a serious tariff program on such short notice.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Party's Responsibility.**  
The Democrats are face to face with a great opportunity, and also with a great responsibility. The test comes early, but there is no reason why it should not be successfully endured. The Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Clark, the new speaker, have shown wisdom and patriotism in their co-operation with the president. It is 19 years since the last Democratic house of representatives was elected. Then, as now, there was an extra session. Later came the fight over the tariff which resulted in the Gorman-Wilson bill. Then followed the split of 1896 and the long exile from power. It must be that the Democrats have learned something from this bitter experience. They ought to have learned much. Adversity is supposed to be an excellent teacher, and certainly the Democratic party has had its share of adversity. Of course, we are all greatly interested in the reciprocity agreement, the tariff commission bill, and tariff reform; but the chief interest is, we think, in the Democratic party and its probable course in the impending session of congress.—Indianapolis News.

**Democratic League of Clubs.**  
The National Democratic League of Clubs is a national federation of Democratic clubs throughout the country. No dues are required and local independence is assured. The creed of the league is to educate young voters to become Democrats, to teach foreign-born voters that being Democrats will make them better Americans and to preach the policies of Jefferson and Jackson, day in and day out.

To a disinterested and unprejudiced observer it looks a little as if the senate committee's plan to allow Senator Lorimer \$25,000 for his expenses in defending his right to his seat, and the senator's conscientious rejection of it might be something in the nature of a frameup devised for the purpose of mollifying the public temper.

**Wise Democratic Policy.**  
The Democrats, if they are wise, will help the administration to pass the reciprocity measure and the tariff board bill, and go home. They may point to their achievements and formulate at leisure their policies, which can be developed to advantage at the next regular session of congress. The country does not want a tariff campaign this summer; it does not wish congress to remain in session and the Democrats will doubtless use discretion. In the history of the party wise leadership was never more important.

## MUST MEET PEOPLE'S DEMAND

Revision of the Tariff Most Imperative Duty Devolving on Democratic Party.

The charitable doctrine that teaches us to say no ill of the dead does not apply to such a body as the congress which expired by limitation on the fourth of March. Passing over the rest of its mingled record of good and evil, the most important of its acts is the Payne-Aldrich tariff, upon which the country gave judgment last November. So complete and deliberate has been this judgment as to afford the authors of the bill no benefit of doubt on the grounds of popular passion and prejudice. The act was not a relief from the Dingley tariff, which in its breeding of monstrous industrial trusts and its spoils of the masses of the people had become a national calamity. It requires a long bead roll to recount the predatory combinations that owe their birth to this prolific parent of monopoly, with the steel trust leading the long line.

There was little or no false pretense as to the character and intent of the Dingley act. It was admitted that many of its duties were raised to an exorbitant height with the view of moderating them by reciprocity treaties, which were never realized. The special session of the congress that has gone, which was summoned by President Taft to mitigate the burdens of the Dingley tariff, mocked the country with a hypocritical pretense of performing this duty when preserving all the worst features of that enactment. While a show was made of lowering duties on non-competitive imports and on some commodities competing with products of the trusts, duties were raised to prohibitory rates and in obedience to the combination of manufacturers and sheep growers the barbarous schedule of wool and woolsens was left untouched.

Upon the effects of this act, with its direct and indirect influences in grievously enhancing the cost of living throughout the land, and upon the congress that created it, the American people have solemnly pronounced their judgment. After a long reign of protection it will be for the new congress that now comes to life to meet in full measure the popular will that the tariff shall be relieved of its spoliatory features. Of this the action of the Democrats of the house on the reciprocity agreement with Canada affords a cheerful augury.

**Limit to Pension Expenditure.**

The pension bill will carry an appropriation of \$155,000,000, which is a good deal of money. The house of representatives had passed a bill—the Suloway bill—which would have added probably \$50,000,000 to this sum. It soon became apparent that it could not get through the senate as an independent measure. The president had let it be understood that he would veto it. Possibly the senate itself would have refused to take the responsibility of adding this great amount to our disbursements when there is already a persistent deficit. So the bill was offered as a rider to the pension appropriation bill. Senator Lodge raised a point of order against it on the ground that it was new legislation, and he was sustained by the vice-president. The notable thing about it all is that all the effective opposition to this measure was Republican opposition. For the first time in many years Republicans have begun to see that in the nature of things there must be a limit to the size of our pension bill. It was a Republican president who threatened a veto. It was a Republican senator who made the point of order against the pension rider, and a Republican vice-president who, as president of the senate, sustained it. The people would be glad to believe that this indicates a disposition on the part of our statesmen to exercise greater care henceforth in dealing with pensions. It would be encouraging to know that there actually are limits beyond which congress will not go.

**Too Palpable a Fraud.**

Gifford Pinchot asserts that an amendment written into the agricultural appropriation bill by the senate would take millions of acres out of the national forest reserves. The amendment provided that all land on which there is standing less than 4,000 feet of merchantable timber to a section of 160 acres shall be excluded from government reservations. Inasmuch as the amendment was proposed by Senator Heyburn, who is an avowed enemy of the policy of conservation, the fears of Gifford Pinchot were probably well-founded. Equally, if not more, inimical to a conservative land policy was the amendment tacked on the same bill by Senator Carter in aid of fraudulent mining claims. A prospector drops a gilt collar button and grubstakes a location on the pretense of having found gold. Senator Flint declared that half the timber land in California was taken under fraudulent mining locations. Senator Carter would have validated such frauds if the claims did not in terms include the timber—in fact, the timber is never specifically included. The hair naturally goes with the hide.

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