MOCKETT ON DIRECT VOTING

Head of Nebraska Direct Legislation League Issues Statement.

OPPOSES MAJORITY VOTE RULE

Declares Principle Wrong Where Problems Submitted May Be Carried Only with Reference to All Voting at Election.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Dec. 25.—(Special.)—John H. Mockett, jr., president of the Nebraska Direct Legislation league, gives out the following statement in reference to the present discussion regarding the form of the initiative and referendum amendment to be passed by the Nebraska legislature this winter: "To require a majority of all those who go to the polls election day to vote in favor of any measure submitted to the people under the initiative and referendum, is to defeat the very purpose of the initiative and referendum, which is popular government by intelligence and not by ignorance. We have had the system proposed in Nebraska for thirty years under our present constitution and its effect has been to defeat most important and necessary reforms submitted as constitutional amendments and approved at the polls by a large majority of those electors intelligent enough to vote for or against the proposition, but defeated by the inherent mass too careless, too lazy or too ignorant to express an opinion upon their ballot.

It is only necessary to recall a few of the constitutional amendments which have received a large majority of those voting for and against, but have failed to secure a majority of all the electors who went to the polls.

Submission of Amendments.

In 1896 an amendment was submitted providing for sixty days' pay of members of the legislature at $5 per day. The returns show the vote on this amendment as follows: For, 65,712; against, 22,256. As the total vote of the state was 128,000 the amendment was lost, but a committee of the legislature undertook to recount the vote and it is well understood succeeded in finding enough votes to count the amendment in.

In 1902 amendments were submitted to provide for an elective railway commission and to invest a permanent school fund. The vote on each of these amendments was in round numbers 18,000 for and 12,000 against, yet both of them failed to become part of the constitution because of the requirement that they must receive a majority of all of the voters who went to the polls.

In 1906 a number of amendments were voted upon and all failed because of the requirement that each must have a majority of all those voting. A good example of the way the present provision in our antiquated constitution works is the amendment submitted relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of counties wherein such cities are located. This proposition really concerned Douglas county and carried in that county by a vote of 12,499 for and 3,275 against. It had a majority of about 10,000 in the state of those voting for and against and carried the county where it would go into effect by a vote of four to one, and yet was declared lost. Of the initiative and referendum states, Oregon, South Dakota, Nevada, Montana, Missouri, Arkansas and Colorado provide that a majority of the votes for and against a measure voted upon by the people shall carry the proposition.

Methods in Many States.

In twenty-eight states of the union constitutional amendments are adopted by a majority of those voting thereon, and, in the language of Prof. Dealey of Brown university, only "a few make constitutional amendments well-nigh impossible by requiring a majority of the electors or a majority of those voting at a general election."

The theory that every proposition which the people vote upon shall receive enough intelligent votes in its favor to overcome the dead weight of those who do not know or do not care to vote is a violation of sound principles of popular government. If it were adopted in voting upon candidates instead of principles many candidates would fail of election. It is well known, take the state over, that there are thousands of voters who do not take the trouble to vote for anyone except some local candidate for assessor or road overseer or similar officer. Two years ago there were, in round numbers, 5,000 voters in the state who failed to vote for any candidate for governor. Since voters are coming now to vote less for parties and for men and more for principles in which they believe the tendency and the need both strongly turn toward the proposition that a majority of those voting for or against shall determine the enactment of a principle or a law or its defeat.

Nebraska News Notes.

HUMBOLDT—Miss Grace Shurtleff, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Shurtleff, was married in Lincoln Friday to Orland K. Purdy of Omaha, at which latter place they will reside.

WEST POINT—The marriage uniting Freeman Cadwell and Miss Anna Paulsen was performed yesterday by County JudgeIeż wald. Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell are residents of northern Cuming county.

WEST POINT—The ratio of births and deaths in Cuming county is being steadily increased, as shown by the returns of the registrar of vital statistics to date for the month of December, namely, births, 8; deaths, 4.

CHADRON—Carl Soderman and Miss Inez McManes were married here by Rev. Vincent R. Beebe of the First Methodist church, and after a wedding trip to their old home at Diller, Neb., will return to the homestead of the groom.

CHADRON—Four new accountants are being added to the Chicago & Northwestern force here, which will result in the near future of all employes of the Black Hills division being kept at Chadron instead of Chicago, as heretofore.

HILDRETH—The business men of Hildreth held a meeting and decided to hire a night watchman during the winter months paying a salary of $45 a month. He is to patrol the business section from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m., salary to be paid out of a fund provided by the business men.

CHADRON—The city council granted the lighting franchise for twenty years to Kass & Klingaman, reserving the right for the city to buy at the end of ten years. Kass & Klingaman lately purchased the electric light plant and expect to put in many improvements to the building and machinery.

HILDRETH—Local sports are enthused over the coursing meet to be held in Friend next Monday and Tuesday. A fair sized delegation from here will attend, since two dogs owned by Wilson and Krumweide will be entered from here and one, Sloan, owner, will be entered by Wilcox.

HUMBOLDT—An automobile driven by F. R. Butterfield and occupied by Boyd Neher, Frank Boss, Ernest Clift and Rob Edie was overturned at a culvert near Verdon. Defective lamps were responsible for the accident, which did no more serious damage than to wreck the cover of the machine and throw Mr. Edie's elbow out of place.

WEST POINT—The local lodge of the Danish Brotherhood at West Point has elected new officers, as follows: President, Mads Sorenson; vice president, Walter Sorenson; past president, Albert Olsen; secretary, S. J. Johnson; treasurer, Soren Jensen; inside guard, W. M. Lauritzen; outside guard, H. A. Thompson; manager, three years, Chris Nelson.

PLATTSMOUTH—The local lodge of Red Men were notified by wire of the death of R. D. Regner, a former Plattsmouth resident, which occurred at Edgemont, S. D., Friday. Interment is to take place at Kirkwood, Ill. The Plattsmouth lodge placed a beautiful floral tribute on the casket during the time the train was stopped at the station here.

WEST POINT—Sixty members of the local camp of the Cuming County Deutsches Landwehr Verein gathered at the home of Peter Frahm yesterday and celebrated with him and his family the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage to Mrs. Frahm. A silver smoking set was presented to the groom and a dozen silver spoons to the bride of twenty-five years ago.

HILDRETH—Mr. Oscar Eclund and Miss Ida Aspegren were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. H. Aspegren, north of town. Rev. M. S. Satchell officiated and they were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Aspegren. Mr. and Mrs. Eclund departed immediately for New London, Ia., where they will make an extended visit. They will make their home on a farm near Hildreth.

ELK CREEK—This village is threatened with a damage suit. Miss Ida Hanks, a teacher in the schools here, fell upon a loose board in a dilapidated sidewalk and suffered serious injury to her ankle. For two weeks she has been unable to attend to her duties in the schoolroom. She has served notice on the members of the village board, we are told, that unless the walks are repaired at once and she is paid a sufficient amount to reimburse her for expenses incidental to her injury and lost salary at the school she will proceed with a suit, asking damages in the sum of $1,500. The members of the town board are F. P. Everson, G. C. Stradter, R. F. Curry and J. W. Kraus.

Twelve Live Well on Eight Per Week

Of Age—Are Men of Whom Some Food.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 25.—A tale of comfort and thrift, contrary to the usual tales of distress, was unfolded in the juvenile court today by Miss Nannie Oppenheimer, a probation officer, to the astonishment of the court and spectators. A family of twelve is supported on an income of $1.35 a day, but how it was done has not yet been disclosed.

Miss Oppenheimer told the story when she requested Judge Conen to allow Antonio Eli, 10 years old, to go home. He was arrested for being in the streets late at night.

"He has a splendid home, your honor," said Miss Oppenheimer. "His mother here," nodding toward the woman who stood by the lad's side, "is a splendid housekeeper and they have ten bright children, of whom the oldest is a girl 13 years old.

"I don't know how they do it," said Miss Oppenheimer, later, "but they are very nice people and better home conditions could not be asked for. Everything is neat and orderly and there is no lack of wholesome food for the entire family. The father is a laborer and earns $1.35 a day. That man is a credit to my community."

COTTON GOODS MARKET SHOWS SOME IMPROVEMENT

Seasonably Quiet Conditions Prevail in Jobbing House, Most of Business Being for Clearance.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The tone of the cotton goods market showed some improvement in the gray goods division on the last day of the week. Some spot stocks were purchased and prices were advanced ⅛c a yard above the low point. Mills are not free sellers of goods beyond January at bid prices.

The market is seasonably quiet in the jobbing houses, most of the business being done in trifling lots for clearance purposes or to meet the pressing needs of immediate holiday trade. Reports from western distributing markets continue good. The reports from industrial sections are not so good, but all merchandise under order is wanted, and prompt shipment on many things is asked.

On staple printed goods there have been a few scattering orders booked. On bleached goods the market is firm but quiet. Ginghams continue in steady request. Colored cottons, such as tickings, denims, striped and working suit goods have been bought with moderate freedom for delivery in the next few months. Napped goods rule steady.

During the week several important cotton manufacturers came together and discussed the wisdom of curtailing production after the turn of the year. Another meeting will be held in January and if no further progress has been made in lifting cotton goods values to a parity with cotton and the costs of production it is expected that an agreed form of curtailment will be arrived at.

The export business reported with China in the last few days is estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000 bales and consisted of four-yard, 4-70-yard, sheetings and some drills. Duck prices are held steady.

Cotton goods prices range about as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x64's, 3¾c; 64x60's, 3⅝c; 38½-inch, 64x64's, 5⅛@5¼c; brown sheeting, southern, 8@8½c; denims, 9 oz., 14½c; tickings, 8 oz., 18½c; standard prints, 5½c; standard staple ginghams, 7c; dress ginghams, 9½c.

Read This, if You Want the Benefit.

J. W. Greer, Greenwood, La., suffered with a severe case of lumbago. "The pains were so intense I was forced to hypodermic injections for relief. These attacks started with a pain in the small of my back which gradually became fairly paralyzing. My attention was attracted to Foley's Kidney Remedy and I am glad to say after using this wonderful medicine I am no longer bothered in any way by my old enemy lumbago." Sold by all druggists.

Abandoned Coal Mine Sinks.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 24.—A coal mine, abandoned fifty years ago, gave way today and carried down the large foundry of Zahniser Bros. & Sten on West Chestnut street, this city. John A. Sten, vice president of the company, and twelve workmen were severely injured, but none will die.

The Weather.

FOR NEBRASKA—Fair.
For Iowa—Fair, colder.

5 a. m.	25
6 a. m.	28
7 a. m.	29
8 a. m.	29
9 a. m.	30
10 a. m.	30
11 a. m.	38
12 m.	39
1 p. m.	40
2 p. m.	41
3 p. m.	40
4 p. m.	[illegible]
5 p. m.	38
6 p. m.	32
7 p. m.	30

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, Omaha, Dec. 25.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding period of the last three years:

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Highest today	41	13	40	47
Lowest today	28	7	30	22
Mean temperature	34	12	35	35
Precipitation	.00	.04	.00	.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha since March 1 and compared with the last two years:

Normal temperature	24
Excess for the day	10
Total excess since March 1	117
Normal precipitation	.03 inch
Deficiency for the day	.03 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	14.27 inches
Deficiency since March 1	14.81 inches
Excess for cor. period, 1909	4.96 inches
Deficiency for cor. period 1908	4.42 inches

TAKE OUT CARP AND BUFFALO

Iowa Lakes Being Cleared of Coarse Fish by Game Wardens.

CONSIDERABLE PROFIT IN WORK

Railroad Commissioner's Controversy with Express Companies Over Rates Promises to Be Notable One.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 25.—(Special.)—Deputy fish and game wardens have reported on the work which has been done the last season in the clearing out of the lakes and bayous of the state the coarse fish, which under the law may be taken with seines. This work has been done by fishermen having permits to make the seining, and it is all done under the supervision of deputies. Over a million pounds of fish were taken out of the state waters in this way and sent to market. It was chiefly buffalo and carp. The game fish were all thrown back into the rivers and the seiners reported a larger amount of bass, pike, pickerel, croppie and similar fish than ever before. The chief harvest was at Spirit lake and Okoboji. A number of fish were also taken from the streams that were of no value and were merely destroyed.

The total number of pounds of buffalo and carp secured in the state during the year amounted to 1,040,423 pounds, which enormous amoupnt was marketed in a large number of the principal Iowa cities, but the great majority was shipped to Peoria, Ill., and were distributed from there among many of the eastern cities. The price received for the fish ranged from 4½ to 5 cents apound, which produced a good profit to the persons who removed the fish, but the expense of securing them was considerable as it was necessary to ship the big seines to the places of operation and hire many men to sort the fish and pack them. Some of the seines used were enormous in size, one in particular being 3,000 feet in length and twenty feet in depth and it was with this one the big haul was made. It also was necessary to have a number of launches with which to operate such a seine.

If there is no change in the present law relative to taking these fish from Iowa waters, the work next year will doubtless be continued under the same plan, but a change has been suggested that may result in the men securing fish being obliged to pay a little something for the privilege. The same work has been done in other states, the privilege being granted to the highest bidder, which adds a little revenue to the game expenses of the state.

Express Case a Notable One.

The express rate case, on which the State Railroad commission is working at this time, promises to be one of the greatest the commission has ever passed upon. The board is confronted with th qustion of trying to fix a proper basis for rate reduction and finds few precedents to go by. The chief work is being done by W. I. Eaton, the retiring member of the board, who is also the lawyer member of the board and he has been diligently at work for some time digesting the mass of testimony taken, in order that the board may reach a conclusion as to what should be reasonable express rates. It is practically conceded by the companies that some reduction will be ordered but it is also expected that the chief importance of the decision will be in the fatter of discussion of the elements entering into the case.

Shippers Expect a Rebate.

Freight Commissioner E. G. Wylie of the Greater Des Moines committee is going to see that Des Moines shippers take advantage of the victory that he expects Iowa at Des Moines to win in the freight rate cases now before the Interstate Commerce commission. Blanks for petitions for reparation to the commission will be sent to all Des Moines shippers and Mr. Wylie will appear in their interests until a favorable ruling has been made. It is anticipated that the shippers of the city will save many thousands of dollars by demanding the refund of the excess freight rates now being paid.

Dairy Specials for Iowa.

Dairy specials, which will cover the Iowa lines of the Burlington, Illinois Central, Great Western and Milwaukee railroads, were announced for the first of next year by Secretary Geis oBtsford of the Commercial club. The agricultural committee of the Commercial club has co-operated with the State Dairy association and Hugh G. Van Pelt, state dairy expert, in arranging for these trains. First on the list will be the Great Western special, which will start from Waterloo January 4 or 5. It will run north and double back to reach Mason City on the 6th. Immediately following, the Illinois Central special will be run.

Preparing for Real Legislation.

Good roads men will forget differences, join hands and swear fealty at the Young Men's Christian association auditorium Wednesday next, for a long, hard fight to gain legislation for the betterment of Iowa country roads.

M. O. Eldridge of Washington, D. C., of the United States good roads bureau, will come to Des Moines especially for the conference, to give information as to what other states are doing and have done, and to give advice upon the success of certain types of legislation when put to actual test of road making.

A thousand men, believed to be those most interested in the betterment of the roads of Iowa, have been invited to this conference. Senator Young, ex-president, and the executive committee of the Iowa Good Roads association, have arranged the conference for the express purpose of bringing good roads men from every quarter of the state together for a united effort to secure better highways. It has been set in advance of the meeting of the state legislature in order that plans may be formulated for urging the passage of such legislation as may be deemed necessary. All the members of the state legislature are members of the conference.

Results of One Sunday Revival.

As a result of the Sunday revival campaign in Waterloo the churches in many instances were crowded Thursday evening for the midweek prayer service. The average new members for the twenty churches participating in the union effort will be about 150. Some of the churches will continue the revival effort after the first of the year. Sunday morning the majority of the 3,357 converts were received into church membership.

Inspect New Trolley Line.

General Manager Blake of the Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern interurban company and party have inspected the extension of the line to Rockwell City. The party was enthusiastic over the work and of the splendid construction both underfoot and overhead of the new extension. The line was inspected from Fort Dodge Junction to Rockwell City. Here the workmen, electricians and company men in general have labored for many months in electrifying the line.

Farmer Becomes a Bankrupt.

Henry M. Daily, a farmer living near Algona, has made an assignment and gone into bankruptcy. The papers were drawn up by United States Referee in Bankruptcy Spencer W. Crowell, who has charge of the case. The first meeting of the creditors will be held on December 29.

Bigger, Better, Buster—That is what advertising in The Bee will do for your business.

ONE UNIVERSITY AND ONE CAMPUS

(Continued from First Page.)

Arts and the Summer School. In these departments we have a total of 2,068 students. At the present time there is a demand for buildings, both recitational and laboratory, in connection with these departments. Unless a consolidation scheme on one campus is brought about, there is no escape from a duplication of buildings, administrative force, faculty and operation necessary to do the work required.

Students Now Attending.

Seventh: We have at the present time in the College of Engineering 426 students; in the College of Law, 192, and the Colleges of Medicine and Pharmacy, 194. To house the College of Engineering a modern building has been erected and equipped on the downtown campus. The question arises that if a consolidation of the colleges named in paragraph 6 takes place, what would be the best thing to do with these engineering students? We are of the opinion that they, together with all the undergraduate students of all the colleges named in paragraph 6, are entitled to the larger life of a consolidated institution, and we hope that the time is not far distant when they will enjoy it; but during a transition period these students could occupy their present buildings at a minimum administrative and operative cost, until such time as buildings could be erected at the State farm to house mechanical and electrical engineering; and in this regard we are reminded that only recently the dean of this college, in presenting the needs of his department, stated that the Electrical Engineering department was in urgent need of a new building and equipment, and that the cost would approximate a large sum; and in this connection we are reminded that the Agricultural college student must have opportunities for securing education along mechanical and electrical lines. That the demands of modern agriculture make this absolutely necessary, and that in the development of the Agricultural college, engineering must be considered; also that one of the buildings now being asked for, to be built at the State farm, is in connection with the Department of Agricultural Engineering; all these are facts which lead us to believe that a future development of separate plants would entail much duplication along these lines.

Location of Present Campus.

Eighth: It is well known that the present university campus is most unfortunately located, standing as it does upon the western edge of the city, abutted close by the railroads and agricultural implement jobbing district, and cornering what is known as Haymarket square, the smoke, dirt and noise incidental to the traffic that must be carried on there making it a most undesirable location for the university plant to be maintained and developed. Physical conditions make it impossible for the city to expand very much either north or west of the campus, so that the natural and only growth of the city is gradually farther and farther away from the city, thus necessitating the students living in a more congested part of the city or seeking their rooming houses at an ever increasing distance from their class-rooms. We believe that the problem of maintaining and developing a modern university with its requirements amid such an environment is impossible of solution.

Ninth: The area of the present campus is about ten and one-half acres. In addition to this there is an athletic field of a block, which cost the state two years ago over $40,000. This block contains about two and one-half acres.

Cost of Extension.

In the report presented by the majority of the members of the Board of Regents, attention is called to the fact that our campus is about the size of the original Harvard campus, and that the last legislature, by voting money to buy the athletic field, endorsed the policy that future extension should be by the gradual acquiring of property contiguous to the present campus as the growing needs of the university require. We are strongly of the opinion that for the state to announce a policy that it will gradually acquire land around the present campus as its increasing needs make it necessary for it to do so, would be very unwise. It is a temptation for people to speculate in advance, knowing that some time or another the state is very likely to need the land. There is at this time in the office of the superintendent of construction a framed plan of a proposed extension of the present university site, prepared by a leading Boston architect. This plan contemplates the dismantling and moving of several of the present buildings and the acquiring of the property north of the athletic field to the railroad tracks, a portion of which is sometimes, at certain seasons of the year, inundated with water to a depth of several feet, and also the acquiring of the north half of the two blocks south of the present campus. The present appraised value of this land is $313,000. There is also another scheme talked of—that of going east on R street and the acquiring of several blocks. We find the appraised value of this land to be $780,000. Neither of these plans would give the university a campus more than thirty acres in extent, and a portion of it would then be divided by the public streets. In this connection we want most earnestly to call the attention of your excellency and the members of the legislature to the fact that at present Harvard university has a campus of 100 acres or more and that almost every university of distinction in our country has found that it is absolutely necessary that abundant room be provided for their growing needs. From a careful investigation of present property values immediately contiguous to the city campus, on the east it would cost $60,000 per acre; north of the present athletic field, $20,000 per acre, and on the south, $40,000 per acre.

Advantages of State Farm.

Tenth: Situated nearly in the center of the laid-out residential part of Lincoln and suburbs, the state owns 320 acres of land called the State farm, and upon it are buildings used in connection with the College and School of Agriculture. It is the avowed policy of the Board of Regents, we think are following the wishes of the people of this state, to erect buildings to take care of the rapidly increasing requirements of the College of Agriculture. And in the extension of this college, if the policy recommended by the major number of this Board, namely, to keep all the other colleges of the University upon the city campus, is to prevail, much duplication of buildings and equipment, operative and administrative, necessarily will have to be provided; and from a very careful investigation of this question, both from the economic and educational side, we are firmly convinced that it would be most unwise for the state to buy any more land near to, or erect any more permanent buildings upon the city campus.

Eleventh: The state could set aside sixty or eighty acres of the University Farm for a campus site without interfering in any way with the value or extent of its experiments) work carried on there. The location is an ideal one, a splendid water supply and plant is owned by the state, and the sewerage and drainage could not be better; and in addition, it has railway trackage facilities close at hand to its own property.

Twelfth: There is no library building or general library on the State farm, the library there consisting of books which particularly refer to agriculture. If any professor or student there wishes to avail himself of a general library, they must of necessity make a trip to the city campus which entails a considerable loss of time, travel and some expense. If the dean or any professor in the Agricultural college wishes to consult the chancellor or any of the administrative officers of the university, he must make a journey to the down-town campus to do so. It is needless to say that this is a great waste of time and expense. The same thing is true of the superintendent of construction and of grounds and buildings and his assistants; much of their time could be saved by a consolidation of the plants.

More Buildings Imperative Need.

Thirteenth: At the present time there is great congestion in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences on the city campus, and the same thing is true in the Agricultural college and the School of Agriculture at the State farm. If the imperative needs of these departments are met and the present policy of separation continues, there is absolutely no escape from duplication of buildings and equipment.

Fourteenth: Under present conditions at the city campus and also at the State farm all coal and building material, as well as other supplies, have to be hauled by team. The cost to the state last year for hauling coal alone was nearly $3,000. For every building which has to be erected or has recently been erected about 85 cents per ton is charged for drayage in getting the material to the building site. Should the policy of moving to the State farm prevail, trackage facilities can be obtained at a relatively small cost, thus saving many thousands of dollars in the erection of new buildings and greatly reducing the operative cost of the institution.

Cost of Moving.

Fifteenth: From a careful investigation we find that by the expenditure of twice the amount asked for permanent improvements by the Board of Regents for this biennium we could move to the State farm over two-thirds of the student body of the university, leaving behind only the engineering, law and medical students. To acquire the necessary land in the city for a moderate-sized campus of thirty acres, if this land were acquired east of R street, would cost nearly as much money as would build the buildings.

Sixteenth: The superintendent of construction has informed the Board of Regents that additional facilities and equipment are imperative for the power and heating plants, both on the farm and city campuses. To meet these requirements more duplication must take place, unless our present policy is changed.

Seventeenth: The state has to purchase all of the water that is used on the downtown campus from the city. On account of the strong, salty character of the water underlying the city campus it is unfit for drinking, laboratory or boiler uses. The cost of this water aggregates a large and increasing amount each year. This could be avoided by moving to the State farm, where the state owns a splendid water plant and supply.

Eighteenth: It is well known that in those states where the agricultural college is separated from the main university by a considerable distance it has been found to be a very costly thing to maintain them apart; also that it causes considerable friction and public feeling, which would be unlikely to exist if they were consolidated; and we believe if our present policy continues we should invite the same kind of trouble. The state of Minnesota is almost identically situated with regard to campuses, the distance between its agricultural college and main university being about the same. There is much duplication in the two plants, but fortunately for that state the financial side does not embarrass it, but they still have their troubles which would not be likely to exist if the plants were together.

Present Buildings.

Nineteenth. The present valuation of the buildings upon the city campus is about $600,000, exclusive of what is known as the Temple building. One of these buildings has been condemned by the architect as being unsafe, two of the others within the course of a few years will have to be dismantled and replaced, at present being entirely out of accord with modern hygienic and sanitary ideals, and it must be most detrimental to the students to be compelled to use them. The library facilities are totally inadequate and the question of extending the library building has only recently been discussed by the board. As an objection to the consolidation scheme it has been stated that there would be a loss to the state if it were called upon to relinquish the present site and move to the State farm. We do not believe that there would be the loss of a single dollar, but, on the other hand, in the course of ten or fifteen years the state would be many thousands of dollars into pocket and, besides, have a magnificent institution, ideally located and operated at a very much less expense than if dual institutions are built up and have to be maintained.

Twentieth: During the last few years the attendance at the university has rapidly increased and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to do so, especially at the Agricultural college, for, as it is well known, there has been a wide interest aroused as to the special need the state and nation has to develop this branch of education. From statistics it has been found that considerably over 90 per cent of these graduates return to the land, and that there is a great and unsatisfied demand for teachers in agricultural colleges and high schools. The agricultural colleges in every state have a rapidly increasing registration and in our state more and more of the students from the School of Agriculture are passing into the college.

Twenty-first: The question of the earnings of needy students has arisen in connection with this discussion. From data furnished the board, it is estimated that these earnings aggregate $100,000 per annum, but the same authority for this statement also says that if a scheme of consolidation was brought about there would probably be a temporary loss only for two or three years of about 15 per cent of this amount.

Looking to Future.

Twenty-second: From our own experience and that of other states, it is only reasonable to assume that before many years pass the registration for the different colleges in our university will be largely increased. We believe the wise thing for the state to do is to prepare for this by locating all of the university buildings on a campus which it already owns, sufficiently large for development, and not to be so foolish as to be driven to acquire land piece by piece at extravagant prices in a downtown district, bounded on the north by railroad tracks and on the west by jobbing houses and railroads and on the south by the business portion of the city.

Twenty-third: As an evidence of what the future requirements of the colleges situated on the down-town campus are likely to be in the near future, the deans of the colleges recently submitted to the Board of Regents a statement of these needs, and they aggregated in amount about $1,500,000. At the same time the dean of the Agricultural college submitted a report of what he considered to be the pressing needs of the near future of the Agricultural college and School of Agriculture at the State farm, and these amounted to over $500,000.

In this connection it may be well to state that about twenty years ago Dean Bessey, who was then the acting chancellor of the university, submitted to the Board of Regents a project and plans for the moving of the university buildings to the State farm. At that time there were about 500 students in the university. At the present time there are over 4,000, including the Schools of Agriculture and Music. Dean Bessey was foresighted enough at that time to see what the needs of the institution in the course of a few years were likely to be, and today he says most emphatically that some day or another, the state will be compelled to move the university from the present location, and it would be a wise thing to do it now. We cannot forbear asking the question: Is it wise for the state to longer delay this, and by such delay only make the consolidation scheme more expensive and difficult?

Supported by Authorities.

Twenty-fourth: The conclusions and opinion we have arrived at and which we have endeavored to set forth in this report, have been confirmed in a very marked manner by visits, which we have made to other colleges and universities, and from personal interviews and correspondence with educators at the head of state universities and agricultural colleges, who have both expressed verbally their personal opinion, and written it, saying that it is certainly cheaper for a state to consolidate all the colleges of its university upon one campus; also that it is detrimental to the best interests of the Agricultural college student for him to be deprived of the benefits that would naturally come to him if he were permitted to associate with the larger life of the university; further, that it is a great benefit to the students of other colleges than that of agriculture to have the presence of agricultural students on the same campus.

In conclusion we wish to say to your excellency and through you to the legislature, that we feel a great burden of responsibility in thus presenting this question to you and them. It is a most important one to the state, economically and educationally. The university is the people's school, and they have the right to say what policy shall obtain, as to whether it shall be built and operated on the lines we suggest, or whether the opinion of the majority of the Board of Regents shall fasten upon the state a policy which we believe to be unwise, from an economic and educational standpoint, and absolutely to the detriment of the agricultural student, to whom we must look to help solve the problems connected with the soil and rural life.

Therefore we are of the opinion that the present legislature should define the future policy of the state in regard to the university's development to be that no more permanent buildings be erected on the down-town campus, but that all future expenditures should be for buildings to be put on the State farm, with a view to building up a consolidated institution there.

When large cities are willing to tax themselves heavily for civic beauty, realizing that a beautiful city, is a paying asset, we believe that in housing a noble university like ours, we can well afford to follow in the footsteps of the other great universities of the country in providing a suitable, dignified, artistic, and spacious campus, arranged on a general plan, sufficient for the present needs and the future growth of the university.

GEORGE COUPLAND,
FRANK L. HALLER,
Regents of the University of Nebraska.

DEATH RECORD.

Henry Ulrich.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Dec. 25.—(Special.)—Henry Ulrich, a well-known farmer living southwest of this city, died yesterday of a liver trouble after being sick for several weeks. He was aged 64 years and is survived by a widow and several children. The funeral will be held Monday.

ROMANCE OF FOUR STATES

Mr. Ben Davidson of Sioux City and Mrs. Hart of Cincinnati to Be Married in Chicago.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—A romance which had its beginning in the verdant hill of old New Hampshire last August will culminate in Chicago next week when Ben Davidson, head of the big Davidson Brothers company department store, will be married to Mrs. Blanche N. Hart, a prominent and wealthy widow of Cincinnati, O., whom Mr. Davidson met three months ago while in the White mountains for health and recreation. They will live in Sioux City.

Poultry Show at Iowa Falls.

IOWA FALLS, Ia., Dec. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Many cities and towns in northern and central Iowa were represented by exhibits at the annual poultry show held in this city under the auspices of the Northwestern Poultry association. Over 500 birds, offered by fifty-two exhibitors, presented a fine display of fowls of the best strains. William Marsh of this city won the cup offered by the State White Wyandotte club, J. L. Dixon taking the Marsh cup, offer by William Marsh in the same class, while F. G. Paul of Marshalltown won the Mayor Bryson cup. J. Higgenbotham of Eldora won the hook and ladder cup offered in the Barred Rock class. F. H. Brunemeier of Hubbard took the cup for the best pen of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. J. Freeland of Dumont captured the cup for the best ten Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

Charged with Several Robberies.

TOLEDO, Ia., Dec. 25.—(Special.)—According to his own statements, a friend, warm admirer and former employe of John Deitz, made notorious by his defense of the Cameron dam in Sawyer county, Wisconsin, a middle-aged man, who gives the name of Jack McGregor, is being held here in jail for breaking and entering the Great Western depot at Berlin, Ia., last week. Charged with being directly connected with three other burglaries in Berlin and Morrison, the latter place in Grundy county, McGregor, who is undoubtedly going under an alias, is believed to be badly wanted by the government for postoffice robberies and also for bank robberies in Iowa.

Victim of Crossing Accident Dead.

LOGAN, Ia., Dec. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Willis King, who was struck on the Illinois Central crossing yesterday afternoon, died here last night of internal injuries. Eva Woodruff, though badly bruised, left today with relatives for her home in Blence.

Iowa News Notes.

LOGAN—The electric current was turned on at Magnolia last night from the electric light plant at Missouri Valley. Magnolia's business houses and residences were lighted with electricity for the first time.

TABOR—Barney Cheney, a Tabor dryman, died at his home on South Main street Thursday from cancer and dropsy. The funeral occurred Thursday at the home.

LOGAN—Charged with bigamy by her husband, Henry Poor, Mrs. Poor is now being held here to answer to the grand jury. According to the records, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor were united in marriage by Justice J. P. Creager of Logan December 6, 1907, and according to the best of information the two failed to agree at all times and finally separated, all of which terminated in the present embarrassing circumstances.

TABOR—At the preliminary debate of the Tabor High school held here in the Methodist Episcopal church Thursday evening the winners were Misses Zalda Zipple, Una Weatherhead and Albert Bentley, with Frank Ellis as alternate. The judges were President F. W. Long of Tabor college, Prof. Edwin Ott and Mrs. F. M. Laird. This debate is preliminary to the first paired debate of the southwestern district of the state, in which Tabor will contest with Clarinda at the latter place January 20, when the winners here Thursday will defend the negative of the question, "Resolved, That a graduated income tax, with an exemption of incomes below $5,000 per annum, would be a desirable modification of our system of federal taxation."

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Newest and finest cafe in the city, with the most beautiful electrical fountain in America. Our facilities for high class service are unexceptional, and similar to the best hotels in New York. You can pay double our rates for your accommodations but you cannot get anything better.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cornell Glee Club
BOYD THEATER
Monday, Dec. 26, 8 p. m.
Concert by the 70 members of the Cornell University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs.
SEATS ON SALE
Beaton Drug Co.
15th and Farnam Sts.