BIG SURPRISE TO MANY IN OMAHA

Local people are surprised at the QUICK results received from simple buckhorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, the German appendicitis remedy. The Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., 16th and Dodge and the Owl Drug Co., 16th and Harney, state that this simple remedy antiseptic ises the digestive system and draws off the impurities so thoroughly that A SINGLE DOSE relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation INSTANTLY.—Advertisement.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER

Guide for Poultry Raisers.

WATER BOARD LOBBY READY

Howell Lines Up Lieutenants for the Final Attack.

SPECIAL FAVORS ARE PROMISED

World-Herald is Not Getting Very Far with Its Threats for Some Democrats Are Respecting Their Oaths.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., March 2.—(Special.)—The Water board lobby, headed by the city-paid R. B. Howell, is prepared to make a vigorous onslaught on the Anderson bill to abolish the Omaha Water board and in support of the water district bill for Omaha.

Mr. Howell lined up Representative Norton Friday night in a three-hour lecture and put the final approval on Norton as the spokesman for the board on the floor of the house. Norton is to make the principal speech for the Water board and he will be followed, so it is reported, by Representatives Keckley and possibly Mockett. It was the opinion of the Lincoln end of the lobby that if these three members could be kept in line it would be an easy matter to put the water district bill over.

Should the present plans work out favorably, the members who line up for Howell are promised that they will be the especial pets of the World-Herald and held up as great statesmen. Other democrats whom the Water board cannot line up will be harassed and misrepresented by the same sheet.

Incidentally the World-Herald is not getting very far with its threats, for there are some democrats in the house who think too much of their oath of office and their own self-respect to be forced against their will by a sheet whose owner, Senator Hitchcock, has been repudiated as a progressive democrat by Mr. Bryan.

NEWS NOTES OF KEARNEY AND BUFFALO COUNTY

KEARNEY, Neb., March 2.—(Special.)—Mrs. Florence Armstrong died at her home at Elmcreek on Saturday after being seriously ill for some time. She is the wife of the prominent stockman of that town. Mrs. Armstrong was past 50 years of age.

D. W. Hecox of Kearney received word Friday of his appointment on the democratic honor role as deputy dairy commissioner.

A position signed by the required number of voters of Shelton has been presented to the village board, requesting that they submit to the voters of that village at the next annual election, April 1, the question of retaining the village form of government. Shelton has over a thousand inhabitants and the progressive citizens believe that it would be a good move to change and incorporate under a city of the second class.

James K. Reese of Ravenna has received his commission from Governor Morehead as deputy fire commissioner.

SOME FINE DAIRY HERDS IN CHEYENNE COUNTY

SIDNEY, Neb., March 2.—(Special.)—J. A. Bentley has just received twenty-eight head of thoroughbred holsteins, which he recently purchased in northern Illinois, and now has forty head of these on his ranch near Sidney, which will be used for milking this season. Dr. J. C. Swatzlander has also purchased twenty-two head for his place, and several other leading farmers are getting in good herds of this breed. High & Reddy have in a carload of Jerseys. Heavy shipments of cream are made daily from the various towns of the county, and four dairys supply Sidney with dairy produce. Many silos will be built this summer, and Cheyenne county will soon be one of the best dairying counties in the state.

BEATRICE MAN MISSING; CREDITORS LEFT IN LURCH

BEATRICE, Neb., March 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Ira Lock, for many years engaged in the furnace business here, is missing, leaving his business affairs in bad shape. He went to Omaha three weeks ago and since which time nothing has been heard from him. His place of business is closed and it is alleged he has left behind debts aggregating $2,000.

FIGHT FOR REMOVAL OF CASS COUNTY SEAT IS ON

WEEPING WATER, Neb., March 2.—(Special.)—The mass meeting called here Friday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing to secure signers in the county seat contest, was largely attended. P. S. Barnes was elected chairman of the meeting and J. I. Corley, secretary. An executive committee, consisting of one person from each precinct was selected and this committee will have charge of subordinate committees. The work will be carried on as speedily as possible, and as soon as the required number of signatures to the petition have been obtained, the county commissioners will be asked to call an election.

WOMAN TAKES FIRST HONORS IN LAW CLASS

CHICAGO, March 2.—By gaining first honors in a class of 137 who took an examination for admission to the bar, Miss Celia M. Howard, secretary to United States District Judge Carpenter, demonstrated that women may be possessed of a legal mind equal, if not superior, to men.

The examination was held last week at Ottawa, Ill., and the result was made public last night. Three other women passed with high averages.

Miss Howard is a student at a Chicago law school. She was educated in the public schools at Elgin, Ill., and her first legal training was under Judge Carpenter, whose secretary she has been since he was appointed to the federal bench.

HYMENEAL

Thrasher-Christofferson.

FAIRBURY, Neb., March 2.—(Special.)—Harry Thrasher and Miss Mattie Christofferson, two well known young people of this city, were married in county court Saturday, Judge C. C. Boyle officiating. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Thrasher living near Powell in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher will commence housekeeping at once in this city.

Notes from Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 2.—(Special.)—A message was received here yesterday from Deer Trail, Colo., announcing the death of Miss Grace Calvely, a former Beatrice resident, which occurred at that place yesterday morning. Miss Calvely was 26 years of age and was formerly employed as a stenographer in the Beatrice National bank here. Tuberculosis was the cause of death.

The meat market of eHnry Neitman was damaged by fire last night to the etxent of $1,000. The fire is of unknown origin. There was no insurance on the stock.

Mrs. Clara Johnson of this city was yesterday granted a divorce by Judge Pemberton from Edward Johnson on the grounds of extreme cruelty.

Josiah Batten, one of the oldest residents of Gage county, passed away at his home at Wymore, aged 94 years.

Mr. and Mrs. George Weingart will leave soon for Germany, where they will spend the summer.

HARVESTER TRUST SECURES ITS POWER THROUGH COMBINES

(Continued from Page One.)

cal effect in handicapping competition.

"Special discriminatory prices and terms have been reported in a number of instances, but the general policy of the company is to maintain high prices in the monopolized lines; in the principal new lines, however, where considerable competition is encouraged, unusually low prices and long terms have been generally employed.

Control of Retail Price.

"The company at one time openly attempted, through a clause in its commission contracts, to control the price paid for its machines by the farmer to the retail dealer. Since the elimination of this clause, suggested retail price lists have been rather generally circulated by some of its branch offices, apparently for the purpose of indirectly maintaining the retail price, although the company contends that these lists are intended for the use of its employes in furnishing information to purchasers and professes to discourage their issuance to dealers. It is evident, however, that it could completely stop this practice if it really wished to."

Although new competition of great significance has begun to appear, the commissioner points out that the combination in 1911 still had about 86 per cent of the production of binders, 78 per cent of the production of mowers and 72 per cent of the production of rakes. In manure spreaders, he adds, it appears to have one-half of the business; in disk harrows, approximately 40 per cent, and to be increasing its proportion in several other lines, such as wagons and gasoline engines.

Not Overcapitalized.

"The extraordinary over-capitalization which characterized most of the large industrial consolidations of the period of 1898 to 1901 was absent in the case of the International Harvester company," says Mr. Conant. The original capital of $120,000,000 included $60,000,000 in cash and $60,000,000 representing the appraisal value of the plants, inventions, etc. The commissioner points out several alleged excessive valuations, but says that the value of the properties plus the cash capital covered substantially 90 per cent of the capital stock issued, and holds that a fair valuation for "good will," which was not included in the assets, would likely have met the remaining 10 per cent.

The stock of the company, says Commissioner Conant, has been closely held by the former interests, the McCormick and Deering families having throughout held a large majority of the total, while considerable amounts have also been retained by other stockholders.

"This fact," he continues, "assumes especial importance in view of the pending dissolution suit of the government against the company."

Dissolution Plan.

Pointing to the recent action of the company in splitting into two corporations, each with $70,000,000 capital stock, one retaining the old harvester machine plants and the other taking over the new lines and foreign business, Mr. Conant comments:

"If this is intended as part of a plan for ultimate disintegration of the combination, in the opinion of the bureau it is unsatisfactory."

The investigation, the report says, disclosed low rates of profits in the early years of the combination, partly owing to imperfect organization and internal jealousies, but much higher rates in recent years, averaging about 12½ per cent in 1909-1911 on net assets (exclusive of good will), according to the bureau's estimates.

Generally speaking, says the commissioner, the prices obtained by the company on foreign sales are relatively higher than those in the domestic market, netting in some cases a lower margin of profit.

GUESTS THRONG WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page One.)

the reminiscence of the years that had preceded.

"I want you to believe me," he said, "when I say I shall never lose the consciousness of those years. I would be a very poor president if I did lose it.

"I have always believed that the real rootages of patriotism were local; that they resided in one's consciousness of an intimate touch with persons, who were watching him with a knowledge of his character.

"You cannot love a country abstractly; you have got to love it concretely. You have got to know people in order to love them. You have got to feel as they do in order to have sympathy with them and any man would be a very poor public servant, who did not regard himself as a part of the public himself."

An outburst of applause arose from the crowd after the speech. A line was formed and Mr. Wilson shook hands for nearly an hour.

It was the climax of a busy day for Mr. Wilson. He had witnessed the inauguration of his successor in Trenton and spoken a farewell to the members of the legislature.

The afternoon he devoted to packing. Just before dinner all the Princeton mail carriers, who have borne the heavy mail of the president-elect since he first entered public life, came in a body to say good-bye. Friends called in a continuous stream. Practically the whole town said good-bye to him tonight and the farewells will be continued tomorrow.

WORK OF LAST CONGRESS

Sixty-Second Session Marks Epoch-Making Party Struggle.

RECIPROCITY FIGHT COMES FIRST

Several Personal Contests of Lasting Force Take Place and Many Important Changes Are Inaugurated.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—With the adjournment of congress Tuesday noon, the end will be written to two years of epoch-making struggle within party ranks; and to three sessions of effort, only partially successful, to adjust the differences between a democratic house, a senate under democratic-progressive control and a republican president.

Many important pieces of legislation have been enacted within that time, investigations of a peculiar significance to the public have been conducted; and many subjects of general interest have been laid aside without action. The tariff, attacked alike from democratic and republican sources twice during that period, has been the subject of attempted revision, but none of the proposed changes became effective.

The Sixty-second congress opened in 1911 with a special session called by President Taft to consider Canadian reciprocity; it ends with an extra session of the Sixty-third congress only a few weeks away, to be called by President Wilson for a general revision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. National conventions, the birth of a new party, a general election and a complete change of administration have intervened between its beginning and its end. Activities of the short session now closing have been limited almost entirely to routine work, because of the determination to leave to the new administration all of the important subjects of a general charcter.

Accomplishments of Session.

Perhaps the most important developments of the entire congress are the following:

New federal bureau of labor created, with cabinet officer at its head.

Physical valuation of the property of railroads and other common carriers to form basis for rate making.

Canadian reciprocity law passed, but rejected by Canada.

Wool, cotton, metal and free list bills passed, but vetoed by President Taft.

Constitutional amendment for popular election of senators submitted to the states.

Shipment of liquor into prohibition states forbidden by law.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated, but failed of ratification because of changes made by the senate.

Termination of the treaty of 1832 with Russia demanded by congress.

Notice served on the world by the senate that the United States will not permit foreign nations to secure military or naval footholds where they might threaten the safety of this country.

Children's bureau created in Department of Commerce and Labor.

Panama canal law passed, establishing free passage for American coastwise ships and barring railroad owned vessels from the canal.

Campaign publicity laws passed, requiring a complete public accounting of all campaign funds.

William Lorimer declared not entitled to seat as senator from Illinois.

Judge Robert W. Archbald of commerce court impeached and convicted on charges of judicial misconduct.

Money trust investigation conducted, disclosing detailed methods of present-day financial operation.

Campaign expenditures investigated, covering campaign funds of 1904, 1908 and 1912, and disclosing correspondence between John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil company and members of congress.

Investigation made of formation and operation of the United States Steel corporation.

Two Personal Struggles.

These comprise but a few of the laws passed, investigations conducted, treaties passed on, and legislative subjects considered during the two years of the Sixty-second congress. The two great personal struggles, involving William Lorimer and Judge Archbald, ran throughout the congress; and with their interesting personal phases helped to draw attention from the actual legislative work of the two years.

While congress passed an eight-hour law covering all government contracts except on the Panama canal, it took no action on three important subjects; anti-injunction, workmen's compensation, and anti-trust legislation. Recommendations were made by a senate committee within the last week, for radical changes in the anti-trust law, to restore competitive conditoins and prevent monopoly; and they may bear fruit in legislation under the new administration.

The final session, now ending, has witnessed a struggle in the senate between republicans and democrats, that prevented the confirmation of the greater part of President Taft's appointments. With more than 2,000 appointments before the senate, democrats declined to permit action on the great majority, and the result will be that President Wilson will fill the places after he comes into office.

This factional struggle, coupled with the internal democratic contest for the organization and control of senate and house under the new administration, injected the political equation into the last session's work to an unusual law in the closing days of this session have been held back because democratic leaders preferred to have the subjects carried over until a democratic president, senate and house can have an opportunity to carry out definite legislative programs.

Important actions in the short session just closing include:

"Literacy test" immigration bill passed, but vetoed by President Taft.

Single six-year term presidential term amendment passed by senate.

Life prisoners in federal prisons made eligible to parole.

Five-year closed season for fur seals incorporated in the international seal treaty.

Federal control of water powers defeated in the senate.

Manufacturers of foods required to state th net weight and contents on outside of food package.

Government authorized by law to seize trust-controlled goods as soon as imported into the United States.

Lincoln memorial authorized to cost $2,000,000.

Tariff Vetoes.

The democratic majority that took control of the house when the congress organized insisted on going ahead with other features of tariff revision, and passed wool, cotton, free list and some other bills. All three measures with the aid of the progressive republican forces in the senate, reached President Taft. They were vetoed on the ground that the tariff board was conducting investigations, the result of which must be known before a proper revision of the tariff could be made.

Legislative work throughout the special session and the long session beginning in December, 1911, and running through last August, included the following:

Increase in the size of the house of representatives from 396 members to 435 members.

Age and service pension law, increasing civil war pensions.

Eight-hour law covering government contracts.

Admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

Use of poisonous white phosphorus in match-making prevented by excessive tax.

Pure drug law amended to prevent misleading labels on patent medicines.

Wireless communication brought under careful regulation, the law requiring the wireless on all ocean vessels to be adequately manned.

Government transports required to carry an ample number of lifeboats.

Red Cross recognized officially as branch of government service in time of war.

Federal relief given to 1912 flood sufferers in lower Mississippi valley.

Commerce court and Tariff board virtually legislated out of existence.

Industrial commission authorized to to study relations between capital and labor.

Many New Treaties.

This congress has witnessed the ratification of many important treaties with foreign nations. The arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain, negotiated with President Taft, however, were not ratified, because the senate so amended them that the president considered they did not carry out the understandings made with the two powers.

In the two years, however, the following important agreements have been perfected:

Pecuniary claims treaty with Great Britain.

North Atlantic coast fisheries agreement with Great Britain.

Fur seal treaty with Great Britain, Russia and Japan.

International wireless treaty with leading foreign nations.

International war prize agreement.

International agreement covering sanitary measures for the control of epidemics.

General arbitration treaty with France extended to 1919.

Copyright treaty with Hungary.

International agreement covering assistance and salvage at sea.

Numerous Investigations.

Investigations covering a wide range of important subjects were conducted. In addition to those enumerated (the "money trust," campaign expenditures and steel inquiries), special committees and the regular standing committee of the two houses have conducted the following:

Tariff hearing, by Ways and Means committee, in preparation for new democratic tariff bills.

Currency hearing, preparatory to framing monetary reforms.

Investigation of affairs of American Sugar Refining company and its alleged domination of the market.

Inquiry into the Titanic disaster.

Investigation of conditions along Mexican border and alleged financing of Mexican revolutionists by Americans.

"Shipping trust" inquiry, to determine extent of the common control of ocean routes.

Investigations of Indian affairs, on various reservations and at Washington.

Investigations of agricultural, treasury and other government departments.

Investigation of land grants about Controler Bay, Alaska.

President Taft has used the veto power freely throughout the congress. Fully twenty bills have met his disapproval, including democratic tariff bills, appropriation bills which contained commerce court, civil service and army reorganization and legislation of which he did not approve; water power bill in which the principle of federal control was not recognized, and the immigration bill containing the "literacy test" feature.

COMMERCIAL CLUB HITS HOWELL BILL

(Continued from Page One.)

eries, as it said to us, 'You've got to shut off your water and take water from us.'

"Another section of the bill gives more power to the Water Board of Omaha than has the czar of Russia. It reserves the right to take away our very liberty. A section of it says, 'If you interfere in any way with our plans, obstruct the digging up and demolishing of your property by us you are to be fined and imprisoned.'"

City Attorney John A. Rine, in refuting some of Howell's arguments that all the present bill does is to extend the jurisdiction of the Water board while maintaining the same laws that govern its operations now, declared that not a section of the Howell bill maintains the same conditions that govern the Water board now. He pointed out that the Howell bill will throw off the election laws which govern all other branches of the government and give to the Water board, a body of seven men, the power to call an election and determine itself the result of the election.

Chairman Howell defended his bill chiefly by a tirade on the stock yards and the beef trust, declaring that the installation of a water plant at the stock yards would cheat Omaha out of the interest on $4,000,000. He said that when the present board came into power it found that 45 per cent of the water from the Omaha plant went to the stock yards, a distance of twelve to fourteen miles. The Water board found that it had complete authority over Omaha, but limited authority over South Omaha. He gave a history of the injunction suit brought against the stock yards and the franchise granted the stock yards by the South Omaha city council. The Water board thought that the action of the council was against public policy and the franchise would be found to be invalid. He cited Boston and San Francisco as examples of cities which have water district laws "similar to the one he proposes for Omaha."

The rest of the Water board manager's arguments followed along the same line, similar to his presentations of the proposition before the legislative committees at Lincoln and before Omaha organizations.

At the beginning of the evening's arguments he asked Chairman Yost to allow Everett Buckingham to present the stock yards' side of the case. Buckingham answered that he had not heard the Water board's arguments.

"We have been invited here," he said, "to hear this bill presented to the executive committee of the Commercial club and the board's side of it. After hearing the bill and explanation we can present our side. The meeting was called for Mr. Howell's benefit."

Rates Hardly Mentioned.

There followed some discussion as to who was to start the debate and the time which should be allotted each side. Victor Rosewater laughingly suggested that before the affair began agreement should be reached that no reference be made to water rates. Incidentally it turned out that very little was said in defense of present rates.

The executive committee quickly agreed that one hour should be given each side, but the rule was revoked after two hours, as it was found that there were many objections to be entered against the bill besides those from the stock yards.

Girl Sent Back to Denmark.

ESTHERVILLE, March 2.—(Special.)—United States Special Agent Whitfield came here Monday and left for New York with Miss Marie Mikkelsen, who is to be transported to Denmark. Miss Mikkelsen, only 16 years of age, is afflicted with tuberculosis and as she had this incurable disease on coming to this country, the immigration laws require that she must be deported. Miss Ethel Walker of the local city hospital accompanies her across the ocean at the expense of the government as Miss Mikkelsen is subject to fainting spells and must be attended

OROZCO READY FOR PEACE

Leader of Northern Mexican Rebels is Willing to Settle.

CONFERENCES ARE PLANNED

Representatives of Orozco and Huerta Arrange to Meet for Discussion of Terms by Which Order Will Be Had.

EL PASO, Tex., March 2.—Practically all troops at Parral, Chihuahua, center of a large mining district, revolted yesterday and marched from the city with their arms, leaving only 200 troops to protect property. The mutineers, numbering 600, are ex-insurrecto volunteer troops. On their way they destroyed the branch of the Mexican Central railway running to Jiminez on the main line. There was no fighting.

General Pascual Orozco, jr., the commander-in-chief of the northern revolution, until today silent regarding his stand in the Mexican dilemma, declared today that he is eager to arrange peace by negotiations.

General Orozco, from his camp at Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua, made declarations as to the cause of his disappearance, if not as to his whereabouts, and connection with the revolution since his disappearance after the rebel defeats at Ojinaga last September.

"The government of Madero having fallen, I am disposed to recognize President Huerta and to complete arrangements and have sent my representative, Colonel Cordova, to Mexico City," said General Orozco today. "Regarding the manner of Madero's death I cannot express an opinion, for I lack data of the circumstances.

"Since the battles about Ojinaga I have been attending to my health." Orozco did not care to explain where he has been since his disappearance.

Salazar a Subordinate.

Regarding the naming of General Inez Salazar as commander-in-chief of the northern revolution at Guadaleupe some weeks ago, General Orozco insisted that no change had been made in his relation to the other rebel chiefs; that Salazar merely had been acting commander in view of Orozco's disablement.

"The chiefs of the various columns operating in the north are still under my orders," he declared. "They occupy the same positions as at the beginning of the revolt against Madero."

Colonel Jose Cordova, Orozco's secretary, has been with General Orozco constantly. Through his agency the rebel chief proposes to take up directly and at once the matter of the pacification of the north, but to see first what will be offered by Provisional President Huerta and his advisers. Orozco himself will remain some time at Ahumada, between Juarez and Chihuahua City, where he is in touch with the outside world by telegraph and railway.