WOMAN'S WORKING HOURS STAY SAME

Department of Labor Will Insist on Enforcement of Law Now in Force During the War.

Lincoln, Neb., June 2.—The State Department of Labor has made known that "during the war there will be no suspension of the female labor law in Nebraska, nor will violations of the law be ignored." The announcement is made, it is said, for the benefit of employers who are hiring women to fill positions of men who have enlisted and who are contemplating employment of women to replace men who will be drafted.

George E. Norman, state labor commissioner, said:

"The female labor law requires that women and girls shall not work more than nine hours a day, nor after 10 o'clock at night, excepting such public service corporations as telephone companies, where necessity of night work for women is apparent. Even the exception requires women shall not work more than nine hours of the twenty-four.

"We have no desire to antagonize employers of labor, but the fact has already been demonstrated that nine hours is a sufficient day's work for a woman. The woman who works nine hours a day is a more efficient employe than the woman who works twelve hours. The employer will get more for his money with the shorter hours."

Publisher Called to Time For Running Liquor Ad

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, June 2.—(Special.)—The first violation of the new law prohibiting the circulation of papers containing liquor advertisements has been called to the attention of Governor Neville, a copy of the Woman's Home Weekly containing such an advertisement being sent to him.

The governor at once called the attention of the publishing firm to the infraction of the law and today received the following reply:

"Your excellency's letter of recent date received regarding copy of the Woman's Home Weekly containing liquor advertising, and I simply want to state that all liquor advertising will be eliminated in the magazine after July 1."

The governor simply responded that the Nebraska law became effective on May 1 and that it would be unlawful to circulate such papers after that date. The attention of the attorney general has been called to the matter.

Million and Half Dollars Balance in State Treasury

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, June 2.—(Special.)—The balance in the state treasury for the month ending May 31, as shown by the report of the state treasurer, is $1,523,555.23, an increase over the balance as shown April 30, which was $1,198,586.76.

Receipts for the month were $820,527.94 and the disbursements were $495,558.73.

Cash on hand and on deposit is shown to be $932,580.02; warrants on hand, $30,905.94; bonds on hand as cash, $69,700, and United States government certificates of indebtedness, $500,370.

Trust funds of the state invested are given in the report as amounting to $9,940,268.35.

Commncement at Tecumseh

Tecumseh, Neb., June 1.—(Special.)—The annual commencement exercises of the Tecumseh high school were held Friday evening. Miss Nesca Reynolds gave an oration on "The Passing of Kings." Miss Mary Keim gave the class prophecy, and the history of the Tecumseh schools was by Everett Thompson. Prof. W. S. Cook, superintendent of schbols, presented the class and the acceptance and presentation of diplomas was by J. W. Mackie, president of the school board. The following young people graduated:

Walter Austin	Reta McQuary
Amelia Bartels	Arnold Miner
Earl Cathcart	Roy Nibbe
Arnold Caterhusen	Guy Olsen
Ruth Clark	Clifford Phillips
Preston Conn	Nesca Reynolds
Mallie Curtis	Reta Reynolds
Fatazine Damon	Opal Sherman
Pearl Davis	Everett Thompson
Margaret Derr	Row Walker
Alice Dolph	Alice White
Maynard Dunlap	Frank Wright
Mae Farley	Luke Dornbaugh
Ruth Fithian	Reuben Swan
Marguerite Irwin	Henry Jung
Lorena Jones	Robert Miner
Mary Keim	Mary Watts
Alma Kuffer	

Controlling the Nations Food

Farm, Factory, Road and Home

By Fredrick J. Haskin

Washington, May 31.—These are the factors in the production and use of food, and our food administration will attempt to increase the efficiency of all four. It is now possible to set forth in a general way how this will be done.

Price-fixing will affect all of these factors, and because it is a large and little understood subject will be discussed separately in the next article.

To stimulate production is the first necessity. Besides assuring the farmer of a good price for his products, the government will attempt to help him by teaching him better methods through the county agents of the Department of Agriculture, the number of which will be greatly increased; and it will assure him of an adequate supply of seed at a reasonable price.

Labor is the great problem in production, not only in the United States, but all over the world. Even Germany has more land than it can cultivate. The Department of Agriculture expects to solve this problem largely by making a survey of farm labor, and facilitating its distribution. The department is placing a man in each state to work in co-operation with a state central board to this end. Farmers will be encouraged to cooperate with each other, to share their labor and to buy labor-saving machinery co-operatively. Efforts will be made to facilitate the seasonal distribution of labor, to see that the men who moved the Kansas wheat crop in June will go north in time to pick apples.

Numerous other ways of solving the labor question have been suggested. Steps have been taken toward organizing Boy Scouts, school children and various other elements in the population. The chief trouble with all of these movements is that the farmers do not want boys or inexperienced labor of any other sort. One suggestion made before the house committee on agriculture was that we should import a million German prisoners and put them to work on the farms.

In the manufacture of foods the milling of a larger percentage of flour is a measure that will probably be used to make our grain go farther. Alcohol is now being successfully made from sawdust in this country, and this will make possible the saving of a certain amount of grain now used for that purpose, whether or not part of that now used for beverages is kept for bread in the future.

The drying of fresh vegetables so that they may be kept more easily and will be much lighter for shipment is another means that will probably be used to increase the winter supply of vegetables. In Germany portable drying machines, many of them mounted on railway cars, go among the farmers, who come on certain days to have their beans, potatoes and other products dried. In this country a process of drying by means of a fan has been perfected, which is said by experts to be very efficient. There are, however, very few drying machines in the United States. They must be built and a plan for their co-operative use worked out.

The control of the distribution of foods, in addition to the fixing of prices, means regulation of their shipment and storage. The food bill, as reported from the house committee on agriculture, gives the administration adequate powers to deal with both. The general idea is to direct shipments so that they will go where they are needed. The purpose will be not so much to break up gluts as to prevent them. For example, if Cleveland has all the potatoes it needs there is nothing now to prevent farmers who have always used Cleveland as their market from shipping still more potatoes to that point, so that some of them will rot for lack of a market, while in Chicago, perhaps, a potato scarcity is not far off. A food administration which knows what the potato supply is in each place and has power to regulate shipments will easily prevent these market gluts.

In Germany it has been found possible to regulate the distribution of foods except insofar as the consumer goes direct to the producer. That is, food which goes over railroads is handled by commission men, wholesalers and retailers, is easily regulated through these agencies. That does not mean that their business is seriously injured; they are allowed to exercise their legitimate economic functions in the distribution of foods, but their opportunities for speculation are reduced to a minimum. It has been found impossible, however, to prevent the farmer from doing what he pleases with what he produces. The result is that the only classes which have had more than the war ration to eat in Germany have been the farmers who raised food and the rich people who bought it from the farmers. For example, German farmers, instead of selling their barley and so putting it into the usual channels of trade at the fixed price, have often fed it to their geese. Geese in Germany bring as much as $50 apiece and are sold by the farmers directly to those who can afford to pay for them.

Regulation of the consumption of food means the reduction of the diet to the physiological norm, and to the elimination of waste. In most of the belligerent countries, rationing has been adopted, so that it is against the law for anyone to eat more than he needs to keep him alive. This country is nowhere near the condition that makes rationing necessary, but the general purpose of the educational campaign which will be directed to housewives by the food administrator is the same as that of rationing. Thus Mr. Hoover preaches "the gospel of the clean plate and the individual service of the same," which means that each one must be given only as much as he will eat to the last morsel, and that no more must be put before him as a temptation. The heaped up family platter and the steaming vegetable dish, from which each one may take as much as he pleases must from now on be considered unpatriotic, for the sight of food tempts to gluttony.

This stinting of the diet will probably be a difficult thing to accomplish by educational methods, but the food administration may do a great work by its campaign to teach housewives what foods to use at certain seasons and how to prepare them, for American women are both quick and anxious to learn. It is doubtful whether anyone in this country is eating any less than he was before the declaration of war, unless he has to, but already the results of the campaign for the use of more cornmeal is getting results. The trade has gotten behind it with display advertisements of special brands of cornmeal, and advertising never fails of its effect in this country.

In like manner, the study of food values is rapidly becoming a fad. Just a few years ago the calory was an absolute stranger to all but men of science, and now its magical name is heard in every household, while some diners carefully compute the calorific value of every dish before they eat it. Nearly everyone has become aware, too, that perishable vegetables should be largely eaten in summer, so that those staples which will keep may be cheap and abundant in the winter. This educational campaign, like many another movement started by the war, will have lasting and valuable effects. If we can conquer old H. C. of L. incidentally, while engaged upon this job of making the world safe for democracy, it will be no barren effort.

Two Drayloads of Stolen Goods Found at Gibbon

Kearney, Nebr., June 2.—(Special.)—When the sheriff of this county placed under arrest Jake Voland, of Gibbon, on Thursday, he felt that some cases of petty thievery which have been annoying Gibbon merchants might be clared up. But he hardly bargained for a disclosure of wholesale thefts, such as a search of the Voland premises brought forth.

Two dray loads of goods were recovered and twelve merchants identified property as their belongings originally. One merchant stated that nothing was missing from his place but when a bed was moved at the Voland place and two hundred dollars worth of shoes found he changed his tune.

The total haul passed the fifteen hundred dollar mark in value. Voland has been transferred to the county jail here and will be given his preliminary hearing early next week.

Hughes Takes Charge of Archaeological Exhibit

Howe, Neb., June 2.—(Special)—Samuel Hughes has been invited to take charge of the archaeological part of the exhibits in the auditorium at Lincoln during the semi-centennial celebration. The collection of nearly 3,000 objects will be exhibited for the first time. Nearly the entire collection was dug up about eight miles northwest of Stella. A clump of trees marks the spot of an old Indian burying ground near Howe.