

Standard Weight Bread Measure Is Killed in Senate

Bill, Passed by Big Margin in House, Defeated After Fight Against It by Bakers.

Lincoln, Feb. 18.—(Special).—A lobby composed of dozens of Nebraska bakers, which has been working for two weeks, today won its fight when the Nebraska state senate killed the Smith standard weight bread bill by a vote of 19 to 14.

Before the lobby arrived the bill passed the lower house with only four dissenting votes from Randall, Robertson and Medlar of Omaha, and Staats of Dodge.

Bakers from all parts of the state swarmed the state house, spectacular hearings were held before the senate committee on miscellaneous subjects.

Bishop Shaylor of Omaha came to Lincoln and pleaded for passage of the bill, pointing out that unrest, talk of anarchy and radicalism was more rampant in the land than in years, people demanded protection and "surely," he said, "you will take steps to protect them in their bread purchases, the staff of life."

Jay Burns of Omaha, who spoke for two hours before the committee one night, claimed the bill was the result of a revenge threat by labor union organizers because he refused to unionize his bake shop, claimed the bill was impractical, standard loaves could not be baked under provisions of the bill and competition with other states could not be carried out.

Last night, Representative Smith of Omaha, stood alone before the committee surrounded by the baker lobby and pleaded with committee members to give his bill favorable consideration before the senate.

Smith declared that at present there was no way to ascertain if bakers were dropping an ounce in bread loaves which meant thousands of dollars in their pockets and thousands out of the pockets of the public.

Smith quoted letters from inspectors of weights and measures in Chicago declaring that standard weight loaves could be baked and the ordinance there was a success. Smith pointed to other states with similar laws.

"Members of the public most vitally affected cannot afford to be here," Smith said.

Shows Flour Prices. Smith also showed charts to the committee showing that where price on flour had dropped one-half, there had been no appreciable increase in the weight of bread loaves in Omaha, which he has weighed from time to time, and no corresponding drop in the price of bread.

The committee, headed by Senator Beebe, this morning met in secret session and finally turned in a report to the senate recommending that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Senator Cooper of Omaha moved that it be placed on general file. Senators Cooper and Berka of Omaha pleaded with the senate to give the people of Omaha what they termed a "fair shake" on their bread purchases.

Senator Humphrey of Grand Island and Senator Cronin of Holt, backed the Omaha senators in their fight.

Vote on Measure. Senator Anderson of Lancaster supported the committee claiming that because there had been a big representation of bakers present and no one from the public at the hearing there was no popular demand for the bill and repeated the arguments made by Burns and others. The vote on the bill follows:

For indefinite postponement: Anderson, Beebe, Brown, Bushe, Dutton, Good, Halderman, Harris, Hastings, Hoaland, Illian, Johnson, Norval, Pickett, Randall, Reed, Sturm, Warner, Watson.

Against: Berka, Bliss, Cooper, Cronin, Davis, Gannon, Humphrey, McGowan, Miller, Rickard, Robbins, Saunders, Ulrich, Wiltse.

Heavy Casualties Reported by Committees. Lincoln, Feb. 18.—(Special).—Heavy casualties in committee rooms last night were reported to the lower house today. Following are a few of the bills killed:

Rural Credits Bill Is Recommended to House

Lincoln, Feb. 18.—(Special).—The South Dakota plan of rural credits received the sanction of a standing committee in the lower house today when the Ryan bill, drawn on the same plan, received a favorable recommendation.

The measure provides for the issuance and sale of bonds by the state and loaning the proceeds direct to farmers on land mortgage security. It appropriates, as a starter, \$200,000 from the state treasury. It provides for the creation of a state rural credit board, including the governor and four others appointed by him, all working on salaries ranging from \$5,000 a year down to a secretary whose salary isn't specified.

Borrowers will have five to 30 years to repay loans at interest rates to be fixed according to conditions of the money market.

Court Commission Bill Loses Again

Vote by Senate to Reconsider S. F. No. 127 Fails, 19 to 14.

Lincoln, Feb. 18.—(Special).—Although six state senators weakened and changed their votes in favor of revising S. F. No. 127, a bill to continue the state supreme court commission, which the senate had killed by 21 to 8 last Tuesday morning, the bill failed by 19 to 14 Friday morning in getting back on the floor for reconsideration.

The motion to reconsider was made by Senator Cooper of Douglas, who said he had changed his mind and believed that the commission should be continued to help the court expedite business.

Among those who changed their vote were Cooper, Norval, Good, Harris and Watson. Bushe, who was not present Tuesday, voted with them.

In explaining his vote of "no," Senator Cronin said the abolition of the commission would save the state \$20,000 a year.

Senator Norval said expressions from attorneys had come to him indicating that they wanted the commission retained. The 19 standstill opponents were: Anderson, Bliss, Brown, Cronin, Davis, Dutton, Gannon, Halderman, Humphrey, Illian, Pickett, Randall, Reed, Robbins, Saunders, Sturm, Ulrich, Warner and Wiltse.

First Fight Is Sought By Butler at Lincoln

(Continued from Page One).—ments to 2,500 families, representing the population of a good-sized Nebraska town.

"The landlords say that to regulate them would stop building. Commissioners similar to the one proposed in the Foster bill, regulate railroads, rates, light company rates and other utilities which primarily serve the public and they are still building railroads. Much the same law is on the statute books in New York and Wisconsin.

Soldiers' Wives Work. "Young married men on salaries, many of whom risked their lives in France for \$15 a month, return to find rentals doubled and trebled and are obliged to let their wives work in order to live in a decent place and get something besides fresh air and water to keep body and soul together."

A legitimate business need not fear regulation. Apartment houses are rented through one, two and three agents, all of whom must get "thems," before the price the renter must pay is finally determined.

Women Are Responsible. W. T. Graham, representing the landlords, declared that women are largely responsible for such high rentals. "They demand push buttons, service, fine linens, fine dishes, tiled floors, and other luxuries which cost money, and that calls for high rents," Graham said. "Reputable landlords are not getting more than 10 per cent net on their investments, and this talk of 80 and 100 per cent is absurd."

"There may be disreputable landlords in Omaha who are charging exorbitant rentals. It is unfair to regulate rentals in cities and not farm and village rentals, which also are high.

"If you regulate rentals you will find that you can't regulate and force capital to invest in building operations which won't guarantee a fair return on money invested. Building operations now are at a very low ebb."

Sweet Tells of Rents. Spokesmen for the Foster bill said that they did not ask the landlords to make less than 10 per cent net on investments.

Ernest Sweet, owner of the Hamilton apartment house and other properties near Twenty-fourth and Farnam streets, told the committee his highest rental at the Hamilton was \$83 a month for a five-room apartment. "The kitchens in those apartments are as big as the kitchens in a country home," Sweet declared.

In answer to a question as to how much rent he received for the drug store building, Twenty-fourth and Farnam streets, occupied by the Sherman-McConnell Drug company, Sweet said, "7 per cent on their gross business for the first five years and 6 per cent for the next five years."

Douglas County Sheriff's Pay to Stand at \$4,000

Bill in Senate Providing \$5,000 a Year Salary Changed to Leave Amount at Old Figure.

Lincoln, Feb. 18.—(Special Telegram).—The Douglas county delegation in the senate stamped this afternoon to cut down the salary increase proposed for the Douglas county sheriff, when the general salary bill came up.

The bill provided for a \$5,000 a year salary in Douglas county. Members of the delegation said they knew of no demand for the change and the bill was changed to leave the sheriff's pay at its old figure of \$4,000. After a busy afternoon the senate adjourned until Monday afternoon.

These bills were passed on third reading: S. F. No. 273—To prevent deficiencies in making of contracts for state or any of its political subdivisions, 30 to 0.

S. F. No. 28—Co-operative stock voting, 27 to 0.

S. F. No. 209—Authorizing county boards to sell public land in disuse for three years, 26 to 0. The senate had killed this bill last Friday, but it was revived and amended.

Itemized Annual Report. S. F. No. 24—Requiring publication of itemized annual report of town clerk, 27 to 0.

S. F. No. 242—Extends subpoena jurisdiction in criminal cases to any county in the state, 30 to 0.

S. F. No. 224—Provides for habeas corpus appeals, as in civil instead of criminal cases, 30 to 0.

S. F. No. 106—Furnishes Douglas county public defender with \$100 a month typist, 29 to 0, with emergency.

S. F. No. 35—Provides deputy and assistant county attorneys in Douglas county, 29 to 0.

When Senator Hastings, introduced S. F. No. 227, to prohibit "ambulance chasing," threatening to withdraw his support from the bill if an amendment by Senator Cooper to make it apply only to "non-residents" was passed, the senate killed the amendment and advanced the bill.

Bank Guaranty Amendment. Other measures advanced on third reading were:

H. R. No. 193—Administration bank guaranty amendment.

S. F. No. 139—Requiring assessors to take agricultural census.

S. F. No. 260—Reduces number necessary to form group insurance from 100 to 50.

S. F. No. 159—To increase bond of commission merchants handling farm products.

S. F. No. 255—To subsidize poultry associations.

S. F. No. 308—Increasing paving bond limit from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

S. F. No. 201—Two, 3, 4, 5 and 7 irrigation bills.

Senator McGowan's bill, S. F. No. 236, to require every city and village to erect public comfort stations, was referred by the committee of the lower house to the standing committee to be amended into a workable and enforceable measure.

Both Houses Against Adjourning for Week

Lincoln, Feb. 18.—(Special).—The senate and house joint committee on adjournment, appointed to discuss the feasibility of adjourning a week or so about March 1, reported in both chambers Friday morning that it had interviewed the majority of both houses and found sentiment against adjourning longer than the three-day period, allowed to one chamber without the consent of the other.

The committee recommended that each chamber take such action on adjourning as it may see fit. Senator B. K. Bushie of Kimball was chairman of the senate committee, and Representative Davis of Lincoln, of the house committee.

Salary Cut Is Killed in House

Fight on Code Secretaries by Byrum Loses by Vote of 57 to 35.

Lincoln, Feb. 18.—(Special).—The lower house by a vote of 57 to 35, defeated the Byrum-Gifford bill which would cut the salaries of code secretaries from \$5,000 to \$3,500 a year.

Representative Byrum led the fight for the bill, declaring the secretaries were "mere puppets" of the governor, they did not hold "two pennies" worth of responsibility, times were hard, farmers were working 12 and 15 hours a day to keep the wolf from the door and the secretaries didn't work that long.

"Furthermore this salary hasn't been fixed by the people as the code bill has never gone to a referendum," Byrum declared.

Representatives Williams, Snow, Rodman, Hascall, Griswold and Randall declared the positions were worth that much money, the business of the state was the biggest business in the state and the men at the head should receive good salaries.

"In Omaha we pay our city commissioners \$6,000 a year to run the city government," Representative Hascall said.

Rode Into Office. Representative Randall declared that the election of McKelvie in November was an endorsement of the people for his code bill and his code bill secretaries and salaries.

Representative Epperson said, "The fact of the matter is McKelvie ran 105,000 behind the leader on his party ticket and merely rode into office on the coat tail of Warren G. Harding."

The Omaha delegation voted solidly with the administration leaders who fought to keep the salaries at \$5,000 a year.

Polk County Man Tries Plan to Collect State Claim

Lincoln, Feb. 18.—(Special).—Six head of cattle belonging to the Bend family in Polk county and valued at \$23,000 drew forth a resolution today by Representative Douglas of that county, authorizing the state to bring suit against the state employes in turning off a windmill, was killed by the claims committee. The resolution was referred to the same committee which turned down the bill.

Tractor Clinic Planned For Dodge County Farmers

Fremont, Neb., Feb. 18.—(Special).—A tractor clinic will be held for the residents of Dodge county in Fremont on March 2. An extensive program is under way. Grinders, demonstrations, talks on products and implements for farm use with tractors, a big dinner, movies and short talks on lubrication are scheduled.

Jewel, Flower, Color Symbols for Today

By MILDRED MARSHALL. Jade is today's talismanic gem, and brings its wearer riches and success. The Chinese believed that it protected its wearer from danger and disease and assured him of a long life.

Today's natal stone is the chrysoberyl; it was thought by the ancients to have the good qualities of the emerald, jade and opal combined. To it they attributed magic qualities, claiming that it could even avert merited punishment.

Black is today's hue; worn by a girl or young woman, it is significant of coquetry.

Today's flower is the camelia, symbolic of youth and beauty. (Copyright, 1921, Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Teeth for Siman Law Recommended In Senate Report

Senator Reed Would Incorporate Constitutional Amendment and Penalize Prevention of Use of English.

Lincoln, Feb. 18.—(Special).—A majority report of an amendment to put teeth in the Siman law, instead of repealing as provided in Senator Norval's Senate File No. 160, was accompanied by a minority report of the educational committee to postpone the bill indefinitely, when the senate standing committee reported the bill out Friday morning.

The minority report for postponement was signed by Senators R. C. Harris of Jefferson, J. C. McGowan of Madison and Dennis H. Cronin of Holt.

Amendment Strengthens Bill. Postponement would leave the new amendment to the state constitution unexecuted and the foreign language question still open to attack.

The amendment by Senator Reed of the committee incorporates the new constitutional amendment, repeals the Siman law and adds a new provision placing a penalty on any steps taken to prevent the use of the English language at public meetings.

The committee adopted the amendments last Thursday by a vote of 4 to 2, three members being absent. Sturm, Reed, Rickard and Good voted for the amendment. Anderson, Robbins and Cronin were absent.

Motion Ruled Out. A motion on the senate floor by Chairman Sturm of the committee to accept the majority report raised by Senator Hoagland, that under the rules both reports automatically go to the general file and come up together before the senate committee of the whole to be thrashed out.

Senator Norval's original bill repealed the Siman law, and recommended a new measure which some Americanization workers held to offer loopholes for the teaching of German in some form or another in the public schools.

I'M THE GUY

I'M THE GUY who twists out of shape and tears your player piano rolls.

It's too much bother to get the roll in evenly before starting to play. It's much easier just to put it in any old way and let it run as it will.

It like to speed it up as fast as I can, and let it go; and then stop short. It's great fun, although it is hard on the record.

And, oh boy, when the roll is played through how fast I can make it rewind! Greased lightning has nothing on the speed I give it.

I have a lot of fancy foot work I try to do. It is guaranteed to settle the fate of any perfectly good piano-player roll.

If you don't like the way I use your piano rolls, why don't you say so? It doesn't get you anything to scowl and throw hints.

If you haven't nerve enough to tell me, lock up the piano when I visit your house.

You make me tired worrying about a music roll. If it gets torn you can get another. So why worry?

As for me, I intend to keep right in my favorite way as long as I can get away with it. So forget about it and try to look pleasant.

(Copyright, 1921, Thompson Feature Service.)

Common Sense. Scatter Your Investments. You are 50—a little money saved. You realize that your present income will not enable you to accumulate enough to provide for old age for yourself and wife.

Then you think of investing in some line of business which has presented itself, but of which you have little actual practical knowledge.

More Truth Than Poetry

By JAMES I. MONTAGUE.

The Puritans. We learn with a pang of regret, Which cuts to our innermost quicks, That the men of the Mayflower set Were merely a parcel of ticks.

Though history pictures the Puritans' lives As steeped in a rosetate glamour, The fact has come out that they ate with their knives And used the most terrible grammar.

The men, when they'd dug out the rocks That the soil they had cleared might be tilled, Would sit round the house in their socks And brag of the bears they had killed.

Their manners, you'd think would forbid it; On Gilbert K. Chesterton's fallacies; They never read Main Street, and nothing they knew Of Bergson or psychoanalysis.

If Bradford came back here today, And happened by curious chance, To go to a gilded cafe On the night of a Puritan Dance, A bouncer of wiry and muscular build Would pick up a handy decanter, And the founder and head of the Puritan guild, Would land on the car tracks instanter.

A small town and commonplace lot, The Pilgrims lacked culture and charm, Like thousands of Reubens we've got On many a back county farm.

It's hard to conceive how they ever won out, Their manners, you'd think would forbid it; And yet it's conceded, beyond any doubt, That somehow or other they did it.

LOOKS LIKE POLITICS. Is it possible that Mr. Harding is playing for the colored vote in 1924 by putting a Mellon in his cabinet?

THE OLD STUFF. John Barleycorn is dead and buried, but a lot of people will vote in his name when the next election comes round.

ECONOMY. The Columbia Professor who is advising us to burn our Liberty bonds has probably discovered that just now they are a cheap substitute for coal.

WHY— Does Tightening Violin Strings Cause a Higher Note? If we take two strings, one a foot long and the other only six inches, and fixing these securely at either end, pluck or hit them with the same force, we will find that the shorter string will vibrate much more rapidly than the long one.

The same principle would apply if a violin bow were to be rubbed over the two strings, for the shorter a string is, the more rapidly it reacts to outside influences.

When, therefore, a finger is pressed down upon a violin string, the latter is really made shorter than it was before, and it vibrates more quickly.

One "note" in music is "higher" than another simply because the vibrations of the air are more rapid. In the case of the violin, the air-movement is started by the extremely fast displacement of the string and the corresponding impression upon our ear is "high" or "low," according to the speed of this movement.

Tightening the string of a violin has the same effect as shortening it, and the "high note" naturally results.

(Monday—WHY Do Diamonds Sparkle? 1921, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Dies on Anniversary. Pawnee City, Neb., Feb. 18.—(Special).—Miss Betsy B. Wheeler, 77, died at her home here on her 77th birthday anniversary.

New Martin Saxophones

Latest model C melody, silver plated, pearl keys, gold bell. Complete with plush lined case— \$140

Also see our stock of violins, guitars, ukuleles, mandolins and small musical furnishings. Our Prices Lowest in the City.



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Romance in Origin Of Superstitions

By H. IRVING KING.

Dead Bodies on Shipboard. Real deep-water sailors who go down to the sea in "windjammers" are as uneasy today and as confidently expect trouble when a dead body is on board as they did in the days when Shakespeare's sailor in "Pericles" insists that the body of the queen be thrown overboard as, "The sea works high, the wind is loud and will not let till the ship be cleared of the dead." And long before the age of Shakespeare or the "Prince of Tyre" the superstition existed.

Old Fuller says of the transportation of the body of St. Louis: "His body was carried back to France, there to be buried and was most miserably tossed, it being observed that the sea cannot digest the crudity of a dead corpse, being a due debt to be interred where it dieth, and a ship cannot abide to be made a bier of."

Then there is the story of the attempt to carry the body of St. Cuthbert into Ireland when the "sea worked high" and drove back the ship upon the English shore. And there are any number of ancient stories of the same sort. Should new modern superstitions be traced, there to be buried and was most miserably tossed, it being observed that the sea cannot digest the crudity of a dead corpse, being a due debt to be interred where it dieth, and a ship cannot abide to be made a bier of."

This superstition has its origin in the association of ideas and Captain Basil Hall, in his book of "Travels" in the early part of the last century gives an excellent explanation of its origin. He says: "This superstition is early accounted for among men whose entire lives are passed, as it were, on the very verge of the grave and who have quite enough, as they suppose, to remind them of their mortality without the actual presence of its effects."

The silent passenger down below gets on the sailor's nerves, makes him apprehensive, and it a storm does come, what more natural than to ascribe it to the presence of the corpse? (Copyright, 1921, the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

OLD AT 40? IRON STARVATION

of the blood perhaps and your worn-out, exhausted nerves need to be replenished.

For this purpose there is nothing better than Organic Iron; not metallic iron which people usually take, but pure Organic Iron Nuxated Iron which has its effect on your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples. One dose of Nuxated Iron is estimated to be approximately equivalent (in organic iron content) to eating one-half quart of spinach, one quart of green vegetables or half a dozen apples. It is like taking extract of beef instead of eating pounds of meat.

Over four million people annually are using Nuxated Iron. It will not injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach. A few doses will often convince you to enrich your blood. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain satisfactory results. At all druggists.

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Do you really know how easy it is to do your own sewing at home on a

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O. D. Shirts—All-wool serge; were \$6.50. Now \$4.50

Leather Lined Vests—Were \$10.75. Now \$6.95

Regulation Russet Army Shoes—Were \$9.75. Now \$6.45

Officers' Shoes—Were \$10.75. Now \$6.95

O. D. All-Wool Army Blankets—Were \$6.50. Now \$4.25

Dr. Wright's All-Wool Union Suits—Were \$8.25. Now \$3.98

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"About a year ago I had a bad spell of influenza and it left me with no appetite and my stomach so disordered everything I ate gave me indigestion. My liver was all out of order, too, and I was so dizzy at times I could hardly stand up. My head often ached so it nearly drove me wild and I had so little strength and energy and felt so bad that for

two weeks or more at a time I was unable to do anything.

"My mother had been wonderfully helped by Tanlac and at her suggestion I tried it myself, and I never saw such a medicine to build one up. I never have a headache or feel dizzy now, my stomach and liver seem to be in perfect condition, my appetite is splendid and I feel fine. I just feel the good of Tanlac to my finger tips and my housework is easy for me. My gratitude to Tanlac is unbounded."

Tanlac is sold in Omaha at all Sherman & McConnell Drug Company's stores, Harvard Pharmacy and West End Pharmacy. Also in South Omaha and Benson Pharmacy, Benson; George Sier, Florence, Neb.; Saratoga Pharmacy, 24th and Ames, North Omaha, Neb.; and the leading druggist in each city and town throughout the state of Nebraska.



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