

THE CORPORATIONS

MANY MEASURES INTRODUCED THAT AFFECT THEM.

SEVERAL "BLUE SKY" BILLS

In Telephone Regulation Much Interest is Manifested—Other Legislative Matters.

Numerous members of the legislature are here evidently on anti-corporation platforms, for up to date there have been introduced seventeen bills affecting railroads and a big batch relating telephone and another big batch to supervise the operation of automobiles. And the blue sky laws and bills providing for workmen's compensation laws are numerous and similar. Practically all of the blue sky bills are duplicates with just a change in the state officer who has to enforce and look after it.

The railroad bills provide everything from compelling railroads to hang out switch lights at a certain hour of the day to limiting the number of cars that can be hauled as a freight train. This bill, it is said, is due to the fact that on certain roads passenger trains are sidetracked for freight trains, and in some cases it is necessary to hold a passenger train a half hour or so to allow a freight train to be divided and pulled into a station in sections. It will be fought by the railroads with double tracks.

Many 'Phone Bills. In addition to the compensation bill prepared by a commission several individual members have introduced such measures and, of course, each will try to get his bill passed. In telephone matters, some of the bills provide for the merger of two systems and others prohibit mergers. So there will be considerable fighting over these measures.

The bills regulating automobiles may not appeal to the farmers as they used to, inasmuch, as most of the farmers are using machines to bring their hogs and produce to market and to limit speed to fifteen miles an hour in the country and three miles in town may work a hardship. One bill provides an automobile license of 25 cents per horse power per year.

So far the measure about which there is the most talk is university removal. Many people of Lincoln oppose the removal. The students are interested in the outcome of the fight and the student paper contained an editorial in answer to the address of Prof. Wolfe, who opposes removal.

Board of Arbitration. A board of arbitration and investigation to settle all disputes between laboring men and the employers is to be proposed in a bill to be introduced in the legislature at the request of Labor Commissioner Guye. The proposed law, according to the plan worked out by the state official, provides for a board of three members, one a union labor representative, one a representative of capital and the third a business man or farmer not connected with either organization.

Hotel Commissioner. Phillip Ackerman of Lincoln has been appointed hotel commissioner by Governor Morehead. Mr. Ackerman is a traveling salesman. He will take the place formerly held by R. D. McFadden of Hastings. The position pays \$5 a day and expenses while the commissioner is engaged in the work.

"Regulates" Women, Too. Proposed severe restrictions against the marriage of men suffering from certain diseases are to be met by equally close regulations as to women, according to advance notices of a bill to be introduced by friends of the state prison association.

Model Men for Guards. Only model men need apply for jobs as guards at the state penitentiary under the administration of Warden W. T. Fenton. No wives, no wine, no smoke, are some of the requirements in the list of specifications issued.

Recodification of Laws. The joint committee of the senate and house which is reviewing the work of the statute recodification commission, preparatory to its acceptance, have been hard at work every day. So far the committee has found but few errors, and these minor ones.

Registering of Bloodhounds. That bloodhounds should not be allowed to run loose around the country is the opinion of Representative McKissick of Gage. He is supporting a bill providing for all bloodhounds to be registered.

Agriculture is Looked After. The agricultural interests of the state should be well looked after in this legislature, at least, insofar as the house is concerned, for there are more farmers in that body than any other class of business or profession. And there must be considerable wealth represented in the house, for in addition to the thirty-five farmers there are eleven members who gave their business as "retired." Evidently they, too, must have been farmers, for it is this class that can retire and live on its accumulations.

Statutes of Nebraska. H. H. Wheeler of Lincoln, who is the compiler of the statutes bearing his name and who is taking much interest in the work of investigating the revision of the army of Nebraska laws, thinks that it's a case of "take the revised statutes or nothing." However, any favorable action taken by the joint investigation committee of the legislature, Mr. Wheeler thinks, will fulfill the mission of reducing cost of litigation to the people of the state and at the same time will out down fees of the attorneys.

COMMITTEE TO ACT.

House Goes on Record as to Their Duty.

By a decisive vote the house went on record as opposed to interfering with the committee on employees or to putting any restrictions on the work of that committee. The action was taken on the resolution by Norton of Polk, which limited the employees to those actually needed, each one to be assigned to that work to which he or she was fitted.

The fight on the resolution came when Fox of Pierce introduced the following:

"Whereas, There is a resolution pending with regard to the placing of employees in this house; and,

"Whereas, Said resolution, doubtless inspired by lofty sentiments of economy and patriotism, would tend to confuse the deliberations of that group of martyrs known to the public weal as the regular house standing committee on employees; and,

"Whereas, Said martyred committee on employees has braved the vicissitudes of the first legislative week with no fatalities, physical or political, and has secured a full list of competent employees now being assigned to various posts of duty with prospects for good service; and,

"Whereas, The total list of employees has not yet reached the constitutional limit, and does not exceed the number actually required when the legislative grind is fully on; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this house that the committee on employees has acted with good judgment and discrimination, and that so far as this session is concerned its services to date are heartily approved."

The resolution, it was held, could not be debated, and upon vote, was tabled "indefinitely."

Railway Commission Advises.

The railway commission has filed a special report with Governor Morehead, in which it makes recommendations to the legislature.

The report gives a digest of the operation of several laws passed at the 1911 session, among them the stock yard law, the law regulating the construction of caboose cars, construction of stock sheds on railroad right-of-way, the construction of hog sheds at all shipping yards, the building of railroad bridges and prescribing the roadway dimensions, amendment to the Banning demurrage act by giving the railway commission authority to act upon complaint and the law providing for the direct appeal of complaints from the commission to the state supreme court.

The latter law, according to the report, has been invoked in but two instances, but this has been sufficient to show its merit and to set it out as an important step toward the more expeditious settlement of complaints.

Dr. Spradling Holds On.

Dr. Spradling, physician at the state penitentiary, called at the state house, but did not get to see Governor Morehead. He denies the statement that he has refused to give up his job at the prison in favor of Dr. G. E. Williams of Havelock, who has been appointed by Governor Morehead. He says he is ready to quit any time, but he desires the governor to tell him to do so before he stops work. He asks for the usual courtesy of being allowed to serve until April 1. He was appointed January 6, 1911, but Dr. Lowry, his predecessor, did not leave the position until March 31, three months after the date of Dr. Spradling's appointment. Dr. Spradling says it has been customary to change physicians March 1, but he did not get in until March 21.

As to Indian Marriage.

Shunway of Knox introduced a bill by request of a council of the Winnebago Indians, asking that the customs heretofore in vogue among the Indians who are now residing in the state relative to marriages be done away with and that these Indians be required in the future to marry according to the laws of the state.

Stamps for Members.

An effort was made to secure 15 cents worth of stamps for each member each day of the session, these stamps to be used in something the same way as the franking privilege of members of congress. Protest was made and the matter went over for the present.

Board of Control Named.

Governor Morehead has named ex-Governor A. C. Shallenberger, Henry Gerdes of Richardson county and Charles Gregg of Kearney as the state board of control.

Economy in Help.

Norton of Polk is anxious that the house of representatives make a record for economy in the matter of the employment of help. To this end he introduced a resolution providing that no employee be put to work unless the services were actually needed.

Appropriations Are in Early.

Members of the house are getting their appropriation bills in early, the total amount of money asked for at this time being \$707,596.93, in addition to the 1-mill levy for the state university and a 1-mill levy for permanent university buildings at the state farm. This levy is to be made for six years, the total amount expected from it being \$2,500,000. Of the big appropriation bills introduced there is one for \$140,000 to buy the Fremont Normal school and \$100,000 for building for the state fair.

For State Insurance.

The Fallstead bill provides for state insurance, requiring that the various agencies of hazardous employment shall pay to the state treasury from 15 of 1 per cent to 85 of 1 per cent of the monthly payroll, and non-hazardous employments 10 of 1 per cent, these sums to be kept separate. A commission of three appointed by the governor shall handle the funds thus derived. Each commissioner is to receive \$5,000 per year and the commission may hire help not to exceed \$25,000 a year.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

CAMERA FOR THE AEROPLANE

Machine May Be Mounted on Frame of Aerial Craft or Placed on Tripod on Ground.

Several types of cameras are now being made especially for the purpose of taking snapshots from and of aerial craft. The machine illustrated is one of the best examples. For use in the air it is mounted on the frame of an aeroplane in such a position that the second man in the machine may focus



Camera on Ground.

It on the country underneath, says the Popular Mechanics. When used on the ground, it rests upon a tripod and is aimed at the object in the air in very much the same way as a rapid-fire gun.

DISEASE CARRIED BY FLIES

Method of Transmission of Infantile Paralysis Discovered by Professor of Harvard.

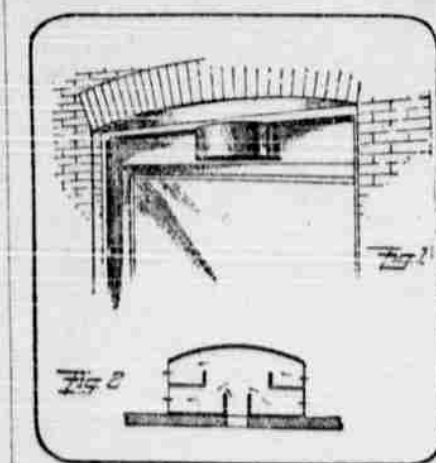
Infantile paralysis, the exact cause and the methods of transmission of which has hitherto baffled physicians, may be carried by the stable fly, according to Prof. M. J. Rosenau, of Harvard university, says the Popular Mechanics. He has apparently succeeded in transmitting this fatal disease from sick to well monkeys by the bite of the common stable fly. He allowed a number of these flies to bite monkeys in various stages of the disease, and then later allowed them to bite 12 well monkeys. Of the latter, six became ill with well-marked symptoms of infantile paralysis, and three died.

The stable, or biting fly, usually found around and in stables, is, however, not uncommon in houses. It bites animals as well as men, and sucks their blood, upon which it feeds. Professor Rosenau concludes that after the virus is taken into the body of the fly by biting an infected animal or person, some time must elapse before the fly is capable of transmitting the disease, but that the period is probably less than 21 days.

VENTILATOR FOR A WINDOW

Apparatus Arranged to Withdraw Foul Air From Room—Keeps Out Rain or Sleet.

The ventilator which is shown here-with is arranged not to admit air into a room, but to withdraw the foul air from the room. The cross-sectional view Fig. 2, shows how this is done. A small box projects from the upper part of the window at the outside. The ends of the box are open, so as to permit the air to flow through in either direction. An opening through the center of the box communicates with the interior of the room. By an arrangement of baffle plates in the box,



Window Ventilator.

An aspirating effect is produced, which will draw out the foul air from the room. The baffles also prevent rain or sleet from entering the room in stormy weather.—Scientific American.

Saving Ice Cream.

For serving ice cream without wasting it by melting an Illinois man has patented a can the bottom of which is lifted as a handle is turned, forcing some of the contents out into a measure.

To Prevent Forgery.

To a convict in a California prison has been granted a patent on a machine to prevent the alteration of checks or the forging of signatures to negotiable paper.

Test Child's Hearing.

Apparatus invented by a New Jersey school teacher to test the hearing of children causes a bell to make sounds of varying intensity, to which a child listens through tubes.

Barking of Dog.

The barking of a dog is the last sound which the balloonist hears from the earth, and under favorable circumstances this noise has been heard at an elevation of about four miles.

HARNES FOR RAYS OF SUN

Practical Apparatus Invented by Massachusetts Man for Charging of Storage Battery.

George F. Core has invented the first practical apparatus for harnessing the sun's rays, he claims. He has proved its efficiency for months by lighting his own home at Somerville, Mass., by the sun's battery charged solely by the sun's generator. Mr. Core believes there is no heat in the sun. His strongest argument he considers that based on the experiences of aeronauts. They always remark that at great altitudes the thermometer ceases to mark any variations of temperature.

Certainly a man so high in the air that the earth is barely discernible is nearer the sun than we are. If the heat be in the sun why does he not feel it more strongly than those on the earth's surface? The seeming heat in the sun's rays does not come from the sun itself, but from electricity. Light is the omnipotent force. It is the great source of terrestrial electricity, magnetism and heat. What ever moves is matter. The human mind can conceive of nothing else. Without associating it with the idea of an object to be moved. Hence light, which moves, is matter.

Light throws upon the sun is reflected to the earth through the ether. Light passing through this with marvelous speed must produce everywhere enormous friction, and with it electricity and magnetism. Electricity by the junction of its opposite polarities, evolves heat, and also imparts magnetism to all substances that are capable of being invested with it. It is electricity, then, that causes heat, and not, as has been thought for ages, direct rays from the sun.

Believing that the sun's rays produce electricity, Mr. Core evolved a simple apparatus for utilizing it, and he did this so successfully that it is possible to store in a battery the electricity from the rays of light. Since he finished his reasoning he found a little volume now not of print called "Blue and Sunlights," written by Gen. A. J. Pleasonton thirty-five years ago, and advancing theories identical with his own.

STEAM BATH TAKEN AT HOME

Discharge Pipe of Tub is Left Open to Let Water Out Without Filling Receptacle.

From Germany, where the number of medical baths is legion, comes an invention that enables the average man to take a steam or hot air bath at home. A hood, with a hole at the top for the head to come through, fits over one end of the tub and forms



Steam Bath for Tub.

an enclosed chamber to hold the steam in. The user sits on a seat which hangs over that end of the tub and a tube connected with the hot water spigot leads under him. This tube lies along the bottom of the tub and has a wide, flat nozzle, turned upward. As the hot water flows out the steam that arises envelops the body of the person in the hood and has the same effect as the steamroom of a Turkish bath. The discharge pipe of the tub is left open, so the water can run without filling the receptacle.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

One horsepower will operate 270,000,000 watches.

Ozonized air strengthens the lungs and increases weight.

The ordinary brown kitchen soap is a strong disinfectant.

An alarm which indicates a flat tire has been patented recently.

A motorcycle driven by a petroleum engine was patented as far back as 1885.

The roller jewel of a watch makes 422,000 impacts every day against the fork.

The public automobiles of Anvers, Belgium, must be fitted with mudguards for the protection of pedestrians.

A Norwegian expedition will study the natives, flora and fauna of almost unknown regions of northern and central Asia.

A photographic map of the sky showing 1,600,000 stars has been prepared in sections for the astronomers at Harvard.

According to a French scientist ultra-violet rays from mercury vapor lamps will purify the air within submarine boats.

The man who in 1879 invented Volapuk, an artificial language once widely heralded for universal use, recently died in Germany.

Building a concrete tank fitted with a window, a Scotch doctor succeeded in getting a number of motion photographs of otters and other underwater animals.

The wonderful meteoric display known as the "star shower," or "the time when the stars fell," occurred in 1833. It was on the nights of the twelfth and thirteenth of November.

A metal ball moving in a curved glass tube filled with a liquid has been invented in England to enable an aviator to see at a glance the deviation of his aeroplane from the horizontal.

Social Forms and Entertainments



How to Act at a Reception.

Will you please answer the following questions in regard to a reception?

How is punch or frappe served? Should one shake hands with those who serve it and with those serving in the dining room?

Do they have some one to show you around and introduce you to those you have not met? If not, do you introduce yourself?

Tell me some of the pleasant things to say to those receiving.—Greenhorn.

Punch and frappe are served from a large bowl in small glasses. It is not necessary or customary to shake hands with anyone except those in the receiving party.

There should be several intimate friends to look out for and introduce strangers to at least two or three persons, thus putting them at their ease. Under certain conditions you might introduce yourself.

It is impossible to write out in detail pleasant things to say. Express your pleasure at being present and, of course, remark that it is a charming affair, or words to that effect.

For a Huntsman's Party.

I wish to entertain a party of huntsmen and would like you to suggest the table decoration and what refreshments I should serve. I expect to have them in the evening and thought a Dutch lunch would be nice.

A Dutch supper would be suitable, for men always like plain things with few frills. Why not have a camp kettle with flowers for the centerpiece, with small ones filled with salted nuts at each plate? It would be fun to have a regular camp supper—broiled bacon, eggs, baked potatoes, flapjacks and sirup, with coffee. This would be a decided novelty and very informal. Ask the men to come in huntsman's garb and the ladies in shirtwaist suits. You might have a fish and game dinner.

A Valentine Reception.

The junior class of our high school is going to give a reception to the seniors on February 14. How soon before the reception should the invitations be sent out? What could we serve for refreshments? We do not desire anything very elaborate—about two courses. Could you suggest a pretty way for decorating the table,

For a Handkerchief Booth.

Will you please send me suggestions for a handkerchief booth for a church fair, to be all in white?—Chairman.

Have the attendants wear handkerchief caps and aprons; make balls of handkerchiefs by stringing from the center and hang round the booth. They can be cut off as sold. For a background use white crepe paper, dipped in thin mullage and then covered with diamond dust.

MADAME MERRI.

which will be square and in the center of the dining room, while the guests will be seated along the walls?—Ruth.

Just as soon as you read this get out your invitations, for young people have many engagements at this season. For refreshments get your baker to make to order heart-shaped party shells to be filled with cream oysters; decorate with hearts cut from carrots with vegetable cutter; have heart-shaped sandwiches. Then have pink ice cream, cut heart-shaped, with a gilt arrow sticking in it. Have the table laid on in heart outlines, surrounding a heart form filled with flowers. The tinsmith will make it.

As to Wedding Expenses.

What expense should the groom bear in the preparation for his marriage? Also what should the bride or her people?—E. S. T.

The only expense borne by the bridegroom is for the carriage that takes him and his best man to the church and himself and bride away. He buys the wedding ring, bouquet for bride and attendants and usually gives his best man and ushers favors and, of course, pays the marriage fee. The bride's family entertain the wedding guests and meet all other expenses.

Duty of Groom's Parents.

When a couple become engaged it is necessary for the groom's parents to send cards or any message to the bride's parents, they having as yet no acquaintance and not residing near enough to each other to exchange calls?—Martha.

When a young man notifies his parents of his engagement they certainly should send a note of welcome to the prospective daughter-in-law. And it is a very pretty courtesy to ask her to visit them.

Wedding Refreshments.

What would be the proper refreshment for a two o'clock wedding, and should a bride wear a veil? The wedding is to be in June.—Genevieve.

Chicken salad, sandwiches, coffee, ice cream and wedding cake with coffee will be the proper outlay. Just the same as for an evening wedding. By all means a bride should wear a veil. It is the one and only occasion a girl has that privilege and she should avail herself of it. What is sweeter than a June bride? June is the month of roses and of brides.

For a Valentine Reception.

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MADAME MERRI.

TO SUPPRESS ROWDY ROOTERS

President Fultz of Players' Protective Association Would Bar Abusive Spectators.

Dave Fultz, president of the Baseball Players' Protective Association, has made public a letter which he sent to the national commission on December 7, and which he hopes will do away with rowdism in major league grand stands. The letter is the outcome of the strike of the Detroit ball players last summer, which took place after Ty Cobb of the Tigers was indefinitely suspended by President Johnson of the American League for slugging a rowdy fan in American League park here. The letter follows:

"On behalf of the Baseball Players' Protective Association, an organization composed of players from the National and American leagues of professional baseball clubs, we wish to place before you a matter which we think of sufficient importance to justify its being brought to your attention.

"From time to time during the past there have been numerous occasions upon which the players during the performance of their duties on the field have been subjected to insulting and abusive language addressed to them by spectators. The occurrences have not only had a harmful effect upon the mental condition of the players, but have disgusted many of the better class of fans to whom the cheap, vulgar language is exceedingly offensive. It would therefore seem as though some determined effort to minimize this would not be out of place.

"We appreciate the difficulty of such an undertaking, and also the fact that the spectator is entitled to a certain latitude in the expression of his feelings, but we feel that when he exceeds this latitude, the interest of not only the player, but of the fair-minded public, demands that all reasonable efforts be made to put a stop to such offenses.

"It may seem advisable to you to pass legislation that will render it obligatory upon every team to adopt such safeguards as will most effectively do away with the evil in question. This, we think, can best be accomplished by posting suitable signs in conspicuous places; by properly policing the stands with attendants who are made to realize that they are there for a purpose; by giving the umpire supervision over these attendants; and by vesting in the umpire a more complete jurisdiction over, and holding him responsible as far as practical for, the action of all persons within the inclosure.

"It is the effort of our organization, as far as is possible, to do away with all rowdism on the field, and as we believe that rowdism in the stands is often a potent factor in causing trouble on the field, we trust you will co-operate with us in our endeavor, and will accept these suggestions as evidence of a sincere desire on our part to lessen the friction where the player is concerned and to make baseball a more wholesome and a more attractive game to the better classes of the sport-loving public."

CAREER OF CHARLES C. CARR

Manager of Kansas City Baseball Team Was Born in Coatesville, Pa., Thirty-Six Years Ago.

Charles C. Carr, the former major league ball player and present manager of the Kansas City team, was born in Coatesville, Pa., December 27, 1876. Charlie was graduated from the sand lots to the major league in 1898, being tried out in that year by the Washington team. He was not quite ripe for the big top and was sent to Worcester, Mass., where he played in 1899.

The season of 1900 and 1901 found Charlie hooked up with the Toronto team, and in 1902 he played in Jersey City. His good work with the Skeeters attracted the attention of the Detroit management with the result that he wore a Tiger uniform in 1903.



Charles C. Carr.

The next year he was traded to Cleveland and remained there until 1906, when he signed as manager for Indianapolis. He remained in the Hoosier capital five seasons and had the satisfaction of hoisting an American association pennant in the Indians' ball yard.

In 1911 Charlie bought an interest in the Utica club and managed the team. Last spring he returned to the American association as manager of the Kansas City Blues. During the summer he got into the game himself and his batting was a big factor in keeping the team well up in the pennant race.

Judgment Against Western.

At Lincoln, Neb., after taking testimony for two days and listening to arguments County Judge Risser entered judgment in favor of the defendants in the case of Guy W. Green against the Western League club and Norris L. O'Neill, the league president. Green who was a former club owner in the league, sued to recover a rebate, which he claimed was due him from the league for excess of dues paid in the season of 1909. President O'Neill was in Lincoln to defend the suit.

Fancy Dresses for Carnivals During the Winter Season



The first child pictured wears a Folly dress, a species of carnival costume; or, if you prefer, April fool. It would look well carried out in pale yellow, blue and white; the skirt of yellow nylon would have a tunic of pale blue faced black with white, the triple alliance being equally carefully distributed in the construction of the corsage and cap. A folly stick is carried in the hand.

The boys' costume should be made of some cotton material, the edges slit up into long points, while one black and one red stocking adds to the general demitish appearance, and also the close-fitting little skull cap, with its ears and horns, the latter fashioned out of cap wire closely covered. Turning out a dress of this description at home provides an incredible amount of interest and fun, and incidentally brings forth all manner of resources hitherto undreamed of.

The dear little milkmaid speaks for herself, a suggestion that could be successfully carried out for a child from six years upwards. The intention is frankly picturesque, and especially designed to be carried out in the most inexpensive washing materials. A flowered mercerized muslin for the bouffant tunic, and a thin strip of cotton for the skirt, a soft white muslin kerchief and cuffs imparting the daintiest of touches. The three-legged stool and milk pail are necessary accessories, the latter carried on the head, which is picturesque tied up in a silk handkerchief, the ends knotted under the chin.

Odd Collars.

On some of the one-piece frocks made of silk or cotton the lace or embroidered linen collars are finished off in strange ways, running down under a girde to form coat tails, falling in loose panels or turned up to make hoods. Comparatively small roll collars are much used, even on very dressy frocks. When a coat is to render the toilet a three piece costume the collar is usually fixed on the corsage and the coat is colored.

The public automobiles of Anvers, Belgium, must be fitted with mudguards for the protection of pedestrians.

A Norwegian expedition will study the natives, flora and fauna of almost unknown regions of northern and central Asia.

A photographic map of the sky showing 1,600,000 stars has been prepared in sections for the astronomers at Harvard.

Collars on Children's Coats.

While a number of large collars are still being used on children's coats, says the Dry Goods Economist, the tendency is to have them a little smaller than was the case last season. The revers also are made to conform with this style. Many of the newest models have lingerie collars. These are either buttoned or basted on so that they can be readily taken off when soiled. Furthermore, the opportunity is presented of having one or more collars to the same coat.