

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

GOVERNOR J. H. MOREHEAD ADDRESSES MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

Makes Many Recommendations and Suggestions in Regard to Political Needs of State.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. THE MESSAGE IN BRIEF.

In his message to the members of the thirty-fourth Nebraska legislature Governor Morehead pays high tribute to many of the laws enacted by the last session, and expresses his gratitude at the sight of so many who are returned for the present session. Recommends that fugitive laws be amended so that each county will have to pay for transporting prisoners to penitentiary and costs of returning its own fugitives. Asks for a law to authorize inspection of drug stores and requiring them to keep a record of sale of all habit-forming drugs. Advocates consolidation of state live stock departments, and provision for the manufacture of anti-cholera serum and its sale to farmers at cost. Calls attention to the fact that state finances are in excellent shape and that no deficiencies exist. Recommends appropriation of appropriations, and asks that all bills be carefully scrutinized. Congratulates the state upon the successful outcome of the university removal question. Urges reduction in printing bills and recommends establishment of printing plant at some state institution. Recommends amendments to banking and investment laws. Touches on economy in mileage expense. Believes firmly in four-year term in office. Advocates election of supreme judges by districts. Has a word on the subject of good roads and makes a few recommendations. Thinks the state game laws should be made to harmonize with the federal law. Advocates enactment of law for election of school superintendents similar to judicial elections. Urges enactment of public warehouse law. Asks that all appropriation bills be passed during first forty days. Urges conservation of state water power. And expresses confidence in desire of employes to keep down expenses.

THE MESSAGE ABRIDGED.

To the Members of the Thirty-fourth Session of the Nebraska Legislature: Gentlemen: In accordance with the constitution of our state, I appear before you this afternoon to lay before you such information as I have gained during my term of service as governor and to suggest, for your consideration, such measures as appear to me deserving of special consideration. There were many good laws enacted by the last legislature, and I am glad to see so many members of that legislature returned for the present session. The reports of the heads of departments will be submitted to you, in addition to the reports of special commissions appointed; notably the commission for the revision of our school laws; the commission on water power sites, and the commission on revenue and taxation. For each of these reports, I bespeak your careful scrutiny and earnest consideration.

Courts Pay for Return of Fugitives. At present the cost of returning fugitives from justice is paid out of the state general fund, and I am led to believe that this often leads to arrest and return of parties at great expense to the state, when actual prosecutions do not follow. I strongly recommend that the law be so amended that each county will pay the cost of transporting its own prisoners to the penitentiary, and the cost of returning its own fugitives from justice.

The Dope Traffic. We now have a statute making it a felony to introduce morphine, cocaine, etc., into the penitentiary and the strict enforcement of this statute by the present warden has brought about a splendid improvement in the morale of that institution. I am convinced, however, that the law regulating the sale of these habit-forming drugs ought to be more stringent, and I recommend the passage of an act which will authorize the food, drug, dairy and oil commission to make inspections of drug stores, and requiring all druggists to keep a correct record of the sale of these drugs.

Live Stock. I have, from the first, advocated the consolidation of departments wherever possible, and where I have been able to put this policy in operation, it has shown a saving in expense and an improvement in efficiency. As the statute stands today, the state veterinary department is controlled by the sanitary live stock board, while the stallion registration department is controlled by still a different board, although there is a sort of interlocking working arrangement. Responsibility ought to be placed with one board or another, and I recommend that the statutes be so amended that these two boards be consolidated. The swine industry of this state is an important one, and every encouragement should be given for its further development. I hope you will make provision for the manufacture of anti-cholera serum and provide for its sale to farmers at actual cost.

Bacteriological Laboratory. Having observed the work in the bacteriological laboratory for nearly two years, and having had to do with the law governing this work, I am convinced that the present law is very bunglesome, and ought to be so amended as to take this bureau entirely out of the jurisdiction of the board of secretaries of the state board of health, and place it under the direction of the board of health proper.

State Finances. Our state finances are in excellent condition. No deficiencies of any consequence exist in any department of the state. Our institutions are probably in better condition than ever before in our history. We have acquired more farm land and there is a general improvement in the manner of caring for our wards. However, I believe it advisable to secure more farm land in connection with certain of our institutions, notably our penitentiary.

Indemnity from Great Britain. Washington.—President Wilson, referring to the American note to Great Britain insisting on better treatment for American commerce, declared that large damages eventually would have to be paid by England for unlawful detention of American cargoes, adding that many protests previously had been sent in specific cases and that if the contention of this government were correct, as he was firmly convinced it was, plans for indemnification ultimately would have to be met by Great Britain.

State University. Our state university, which is both our largest and our most expensive institution, has long been a subject of much discussion and contention. I congratulate the friends of this institution upon the settlement of all strife connected with its location. Printing. The printing of the reports of the various departments appeals to me as an extravagant method of getting such facts before the people as would be of interest to them. There is a disposition on the part of certain departments to embellish their reports with high-grade engravings of the officials past and present, and other subjects, all of which, though very pleasing to the eye, are an unnecessary expense to the state.

Good Roads. The subject of good roads has occupied the attention of our people for several years, but with all the agitation, we do not appear to have attained tangible results. There is nothing that will add more to the value of our state than a general system of good roads. A road can be built and maintained in Nebraska cheaper than almost anywhere else, and a comprehensive road law ought to be enacted, one that will systematize the building and upkeep of our public highways, and the erection and maintenance of bridges and culverts, so that we may make our highway system a model for our sister states. In this work convict labor may be profitably employed. The penitentiary ought to be so operated that it will work for the permanent reformation of its inmates. A part of this labor can be suitably employed in the manufacture of articles used exclusively by the state, but it cannot all be so employed, and other means must be found to keep the men busy. I recommend a law which will make it possible to take the inmates of this institution, and under suitable supervision, put them to employment upon the public roads. This will be to their benefit and to the lasting good of the state.

Game and Fish. Since our game and fish law was enacted, congress has legislated on the same subject and we find that many of the provisions of the federal statute are more restrictive than our own. Periods of the year when game is permitted to be taken in Nebraska, are "closed seasons" under the federal statute. The result is that parties taking a license under our state law, and fully believing themselves fully protected and entitled to take game during the period designated in their license, find themselves violating this federal statute. I therefore, recommend such changes in our law as will bring it into harmony with the federal law.

Two years ago, by the enactment of the non-partisan judiciary law, we took the courts of the state out of politics. This is a great step forward, and so far as I have been able to observe, it has met with universal approval. I feel that it is now our duty to take another advanced step, and I, therefore, recommend the enactment of a law for the nomination and election of our school superintendents, county and state officials, so that under which we now elect our judiciary. Public Warehouse Law. One of the pledges made in the democratic platform is the enactment of a public warehouse law. The question is too complicated to permit me to treat in detail an enactment of this kind, but I think our sister states already have statutes of the kind, and I am sure that by studying these, together with an investigation of the success they have achieved where such laws have been enacted, we will be able to reach a solution which will be fair to all. I would suggest that before a warehouse man be permitted to accept grain for storage, that he be required to apply to the state railway commission for a license, to do business, and compelled to give a bond in sufficient amount to indemnify the seller against his failure, or prevent his sale of the grain without the written authorization of the seller.

Appropriations to Be Passed During the First Forty Days. Heretofore appropriation bills, although introduced early in the session, have been delayed in passage, and held back for final action until the conclusion of the session. This has prevented members of the legislature from making a careful investigation of the various items which the public welfare demands. It has often, too, denied the governor the opportunity to make careful investigation for the necessity of the various items going to make up the appropriation bills carrying sums of money have been rushed through under high pressure, just at a time when the members were worn out from their arduous labors, and they are rushed to the governor's office when his desk is already piled high with bills awaiting approval or rejection. This is an unwise and, therefore, an undesirable way of transacting business. I believe the rules ought to be modeled so that appropriation bills be given precedence, and that they be made a special order of business from time to time, and that every bill carrying an appropriation ought to be passed and in the hands of the governor before the fortieth day of the session.

Conservation of Water Power. There is still another matter which I wish to urge for your consideration, and that is the proper conservation and development of our water power. In my message two years ago, I said: "I am in favor of the conservation of the resources of the state of Nebraska. Among these is the proper protection of the water power in public streams of this state, and I would recommend that the legislature make a small appropriation for investigation of the water power resources of Nebraska."

No appropriation was made, but the house of representatives adopted a resolution, authorizing me to appoint a commission of five, to make an investigation and report. This commission has acted without pay, and has gathered data which is on file in my office. To learn the possibilities of our water resources, it will be necessary to make exhaustive and comprehensive surveys and measurements. This ought to be done, and the investigation should be thorough.

I recommend that by joint resolution, you memorialize our representatives in congress to call upon the proper federal department, and secure its aid and co-operation. Either by executive order, or by federal statute, I believe it possible to secure the services of a corps of suitable engineers, having them detailed to work in Nebraska, and having them possess the investigation made, that we may know definitely what our possibilities are. To make this a permanent investigation, ourselves will require the outlay of a vast amount of money. Besides, it is doubtful if we will be able to employ, on reasonable salaries, engineers possessing the ability and experience of those now in the service of the federal government. Before we embark upon the development of our water power, this information ought to be at hand.

Employees. I have great confidence in your desire to keep down the expenses of this session. There has been just complaint made against the old practice of allowing employes pay for two days for one day's service. This has been done on the theory that they are entitled to extra time when they come back for a little work in the evening. In conclusion, permit me to express my confidence in you as individuals and as a body, and I hope that you will exercise your best judgment in dealing with the questions which will come before you. I wish also to say to you and to the people of the state that I am deeply conscious of the great honor conferred upon me in intrusting to me, for another term, the office which I hold. My earnest wish is that we may work together for the common good of the great state we serve. Respectfully, JOHN H. MOREHEAD.

Appeal for Belgian Aid. Lincoln, Neb.—"Babies are starving in Belgium," is the opening sentence of an appeal issued by the Nebraska-Belgian relief commission. The appeal continues: "Men, women and children are starving, without food, and many must soon die. The need for clothing is almost as great as for food. We are concerned only with the fact; the reasons for this condition at this hour of imminent need do not concern us. If help is to come it must come from America; Nebraska should do her part."

Asked Speaker for a Song. Mr. Balfour is credited with knowing more good stories about the British house of commons than any other member. One of his best is the following, which he told at a public dinner some time ago: "I remember hearing of a distinguished gentleman," he said, "who reported in the press gallery just about one hundred years ago. He had had an excellent dinner, washed down with excellent wine. He was bored with the debate. He was wearied with the superfluity of rhetoric which prevailed just as much one hundred years ago as today. He got bored, and he got up and asked the speaker for a song. "The speaker of that day was Mr. Addison, a gentleman who was nothing, if not proper. The whole house, except the speaker, was convulsed with laughter. "The sergeant-at-arms was appealed to. He went to the gallery and he inquired. The culprit retained the presence of mind to point to a respectable Quaker sitting below him, and this unfortunate gentleman was actually taken into custody."

Bacteria in Coal. Mr. C. Potter has recently shown before the Royal society in London that in certain conditions of exposure to the air charcoal, coal, peat and other amorphous forms of carbon undergo a slow process of oxidation, produced by bacteria. It is suggested that this fact may account for the deterioration of stored coal, its gradual loss of weight, and its occasional spontaneous heating in ships' bunkers. If the bacteria are not the sole cause of these things they may induce them, chemical oxidation accompanying and continuing that begun by the organic agents. The carbonization of vegetable coals, says a French writer, is due to the intervention of microbes at the beginning of their fossilization. When the coal reaches the air again, other bacteria take up the work of fermentation that was interrupted millions of years ago.—Youth's Companion.

Of More Importance. Mr. Arthur H. Engelbach, in his collection of anecdotes of the British bench, tells this story about Lord Braxfield, who was among the last of the Scotch judges who rigidly adhered to the broad Scotch dialect. "Hae ye any counsel mon?" he said to Maurice Margot, when placed at the bar. "No," was the reply. "Do ye want to hae ony appointit?" continued the judge. "No," said Margot; "I july want an interpreter to make me understand what your lordship says."

Why Men Swear. Georgia Wood Pangborn, writing a story in the Woman's Home Companion, says of one of her characters: "He's a man, and can't cry, so he has to say damn."

There are lots of people who speak twice before they think. Eyes over which the wool can be pulled never see clearly anyway.

ASKED SPEAKER FOR A SONG

And Bibulous Gentleman Escaped Anger of Dignified Head of British Parliament.

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POINT IN CHILD EDUCATION

Before Punishment of Faults There Should Be Careful Weighing of Motives.

Is it not true that parents often seek their own peace and comfort rather than the welfare and reformation of a child in the punishment of faults? "Let us do the easiest and have it over." One of the most vital points in child education is the careful weighing of motives and temperaments. Be firm and calm—and that is reasonable. The close relationship of body, mind and soul demands a consideration of this trinity of each individual in order to have a healthful unit. Poor digestion makes an irritable temper, a defect of vision may be at the root of a moral obliquity, and deafness makes for seeming idocy. Many physicians have failed to help solve a mother problem because they have not understood the child's defect, which was far removed from the superficial symptoms.—Modern Priscilla.

LOOK YOUR BEST

As to Your Hair and Skin, Cuticura Will Help You. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These fragrant super-creamy emollients preserve the natural purity and beauty of the skin under conditions which, if neglected, tend to produce a state of irritation and disfigurement. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

A Bull's-eye.

E. Berry Wall said at a dinner in New York: "Woman's dress nowadays is beautiful—beautiful but shocking. The slashed skirt, to be sure, has disappeared—but it has only disappeared to make room for the lace panel. "A stupid greenhorn of a butler scored a bull's-eye unconsciously the other day. "Is Mrs. Blane in?" a late caller asked him. "Yes, sir; she's in," said the butler, "but she ain't at home, sir. She's upstairs undressin' for a dinner dance." —Washington Star.

Bady Matched. Mrs. Yeast—This paper says the matching of colors has been brought down to an exact science by the invention of a machine for the purpose. Mr. Yeast—You ought to get the people who run the store where you buy your hair to get one of those machines, dear.

Accounting for the Jumps. Patrice—I see the sinews of the kangaroo are specially desirable for use in surgery, for sewing wounds and for binding broken bones together. Patrice—That accounts for Joe jumping from one thing to another; I always thought he had some of the kangaroo in him.

Do not expect to surround yourself with good friends if you persist in being unfriendly.—Milwaukee Sentinel. Your own phonograph always sounds better than your neighbor's.

Money for Money— Pound for Pound —there's no food that equals Grape-Nuts in concentrated food-strength. A pretty big claim, but listen— "All-wheat food" sounds good to most people, but Grape-Nuts goes one better. It not only contains the entire nutriment of wheat, but also the rich nourishment of barley. More! Grape-Nuts is long baked and digests quickly. Most wheat foods—bread for instance and some so-called breakfast foods—require 2 1/2 to 3 hours for digestion. Grape-Nuts food digests generally in about one hour. Being highly concentrated, there's more actual food value, weight for weight, in Grape-Nuts than in some other foods sold in bigger packages. Grape-Nuts contains the vital bone, muscle and nerve making phosphates necessary for health and life, but lacking in most wheat foods—white bread especially. A daily ration of Grape-Nuts readily makes up for this lack. Ready to eat from the package, appetizing, nourishing, economical—

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Cut them out —both tea and coffee. Try Van Houten's Rona Cocoa a healthful drink. Big red can—half-pound— 25c

LITTLE PARABLE OF LIFE

Aptly Compared to Journey Through Comfortable Passage Leading to One Small Room.

I will tell you a little parable. Each life is like a wonderful castle, with hundreds of mysterious rooms. Through the whole expanse of that castle runs a broad, comfortable passage—ultimately leading to the small room that contains an honored and peaceful deathbed.

If you would be safe, you must stay in this passage. You must pass by without opening them the hundreds of alluring doors. You must pass without following them the secret winding stairs leading up or down to unknown places—

You will never know all you really own. You will never see the festive hall with its brilliant revels, nor the taper-lit chapel with its mystic ecstasies—you will never find the hidden chamber with its lotus joys, nor the romantic balcony with its bizarre assemblage—you will never reach the tiny tower room with its view across land and sea and up into the skies.

And you will never see the dark cells where weird things are kept—nor the ghastly dungeon deep down below the ground, where one lies sobbing and bleeding and broken, and whence there is no returning.

I have opened many a door in my castle—said Christine—and I fear I shall never find my way back to the broad, comfortable passage—Smart Set.

The Cause. In a discussion of modern poets, W. B. Triltsch, the Philadelphia novelist, condemned Alfred Noyes. "Noyes' peace poems!" he said. "Oh, those peace poems!" He then added with a shudder: "It is now universally admitted that the irritation and suffering caused by Noyes' peace poems are responsible for the present world-wide war."

Very Likely. "I wonder why it is that the man who marries in haste is usually supposed to repent at leisure?" "Because that kind of man wouldn't have brains enough to do it all at once of course."

It won't do to take much stock in the fellow who always watches the clock.

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