

OLD MEMBERS WANT CHANGE

New Constitution Sought by Nebraskans in Early Legislature.

OPPOSE REDUCING THE NUMBERS

Sentiment Existing Against Any Move Taking Lawmaking Body Away from Pulse of Public Opinion.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 22.—(Special.)—Discussion of proposed methods for conducting the legislature of the future, prepared by the legislative committee and reported to the meeting of the Legislative league, disclosed opposition in some instances decidedly strong against some of the changes proposed.

The plan to cut down the membership of both houses to about one-half or less will, of course, take a constitutional amendment to adopt. Opposition to such a change made by some of the members was based on the idea that to cut the membership would be to take the making of laws away from the people, keeping them from coming closely in contact with the body. It seemed to be the idea of those opposed to the plan that the membership should keep as close to the people as possible and that the present plan enabled the people to know their representatives personally to a great extent and therefore the latter could more intelligently represent the wishes of his constituency.

For Constitutional Change.

The strong feeling that a constitutional convention should be held was evident. This, too, in spite of the fact that a like proposition was voted down by the last legislature. It was noteworthy that nearly all the older members, men who had worked under the constitution of 1898 and in the legislature immediately following the adoption of the present constitution in 1905, were strong for a constitutional convention. Among these were Martin Laginion of Omaha, who served in the territorial legislature of 1867, representing Sperry county. He thought it a foolish idea that a constitution adopted when the state was unsettled should be expected to serve after the state had become one of the richest in the west. Marshall Harrison, who served several years ago, also favored a constitutional convention. Pat Roddy, Bill DeCh, Orlando Telf, and in fact, nearly all of the older members, favored the convention and the vote of 54 to 8 against, though taken after many had left the room, probably represented the feeling among the members of the legislature.

The proposition to put the legislature to one body was not brought up early enough to receive much discussion, but it did not appear to be very popular.

Legislative Procedure.

In preparing the report to be made A. E. Sheldon said that a great deal of time had been spent in attempting to get the methods used by other legislatures, especially in the introduction of bills and that other states as well as Nebraska had the same problem to face in keeping the number down.

The state which at the last session introduced the most bills was North Carolina. The state showed a record of 2,045 bills introduced in the senate and 2,282 in the house, a total of 4,327 bills. The senate of that state has fifty members while the house has 120. Nebraska had introduced 161 bills in the last session and 167 bills in the senate and 289 in the house, a total of 456. Nebraska has 109 members of the house and thirty-three in the senate. To take care of the work of the North Carolina legislature there were thirty-two employees in the senate and sixty in the house, an average of one employee to each two members. In Nebraska there were seventy-five employees in the senate and ninety-three in the house or three employees to each two members.

Wyoming's Record.

Wyoming, with twenty-seven members in the senate and fifty-seven in the house, handled 265 bills, 128 being in the senate and 137 in the house. It took twenty-five employees to wait on the twenty-seven senators and twenty-eight employees to look after the fifty-seven members of the house. This is the smallest number of bills introduced in any state at the 1911 sessions.

As an indication of how the new party runs things in California, supposed to be the state which is more under the progressive policy than any other, there were 1,783 bills introduced in the senate of that state at the last session and 2,133 in the house, a total of 3,916 bills. The California legislature is composed of forty members in the senate with sixty employees and sixty in the house with 100 employees. Kansas another very progressive state has 16 members and 21 employees.

The largest salary paid to members of the legislature is paid in Illinois, where members receive \$2,000 for the session. The smallest amount is paid in Kansas, Missouri and Oregon, where members receive \$1 per day.

Legislative Expense.

The expenses of running a legislature is the highest in New York of any state given. The last legislature cost that state \$2,776,194 for legislative expenses. Members of the legislature there get \$2,500 per annum. There are forty-five senators, who have 128 employees, and 190 representatives, who have 113 employees to wait upon them. It cost the state of New York \$20,025 for pay and mileage of members alone the last session. There

were 1,886 bills introduced in the senate and 2,232 in the house.

It only cost \$45,352 to run the last session of the legislature in Wyoming. The members get \$5 per day and the session is limited to forty days. It is interesting to note that of this amount \$75,553 went for pay of members and mileage.

For fear that some might lay the low cost of legislature to woman suffrage in that state, it might be well to state that Colorado, another place where the women vote and hold office, with only sixteen more members and twenty-five more employees, the cost of running their last legislature was \$178,953, of which \$109,914 was for salaries of members and mileage. This is \$17,417 more than it cost to run the Nebraska legislature, although the latter has thirty-three more members than Colorado and eighty more employees.

GOVERNOR CALLS UPON PEOPLE TO ATTEND CHURCH

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 22.—(Special.)—Governor Morehead's "Go-to-Church" proclamation, issued yesterday, is as follows: "There is, in this country today, a widespread movement to call our citizenship back to the good, old custom of attending church each Sunday morning. Without suggesting the form of worship to any person, I desire to point out the obligation to the individual and therefore to the state of a hearty cooperation in this movement.

In the early days of our country our people generally attended divine worship every Sunday morning, although churches were not so accessible nor the means of travel so good as now. But with the same and luxury of the present day, there has come apparent indifference to our obligations as citizens of a Christian nation. Perhaps all of us can look back to the days of our childhood when our parents took us to church and we were happy to go, and these were the happiest days of our lives. With the cares that come with advancing years, we are prone to forget the reasons we learned in childhood and the example set by our good parents and it is that we may again be reminded of this duty that I issue this call to the people of Nebraska, and ask that Sunday, March 29, 1914, be set aside as a "Go-to-church day" and permit me to urge that each adult citizen in the state, make a special effort to attend divine service on that day.

By designating the above date, I do not wish to be understood as suggesting that our attendance at divine worship be limited to one day in the year, but to begin a regular attendance in the hope that it may be continued from Sunday to Sunday hereafter.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, this 21st day of March, 1914. JOHN H. MOREHEAD, Governor.

Two Caucuses in Fairbury.

FAIRBURY, Neb., March 22.—(Special.)—Two caucuses were held in Fairbury Friday night and Saturday morning for the school board and city council were put in the field by the socialists and the citizens' party. A warm discussion took place at the citizens' caucus over the management of Fairbury's school affairs. S. H. Diller and J. A. Axtell were nominated for the school board; J. L. Hutchison and Lester Childers, councilmen, First ward; D. E. Bone, Second ward; E. W. Mason, Third ward; A. M. Hagerford, Fourth ward. The socialists nominated Jud Clarke and W. Quinn for school trustees; for councilmen, J. J. Mulkey, Leo Koehmmel, B. Z. Millikan, J. W. McCright and Charles Grubb.

The following officers were elected: President, G. C. Mullin; vice president, E. D. Forney; secretary-treasurer, Charles Forney.

Democratic Caucus at North Platte.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., March 22.—(Special.)—A called meeting of the democratic party in this city was held in the court house Friday evening. B. T. Tramp and Edmund Dickey were nominated as candidates for members of the school board and T. M. Cochran as candidate for councilman in the First ward, Dr. L. C. Drost as councilman for the Second ward, Harry Porter as councilman for the Third ward and L. G. Baskins as councilman for the Fourth ward.

CONSTRUCTION ON NEW ELECTRIC LINE TO START BY JUNE

(Continued from Page One.)

try cross roads to take on produce, milk and cream that the farmers may desire to bring to the platforms and ship to market. Coming into Omaha, the Niobrara, Sioux City & Omaha road will use the tracks of the local street railway, thus enabling the first named company to get right into the retail and jobbing districts, landing passengers from outside right at the doors of the big stores. Or, if they desire, they may continue on to the terminal depots.

Prices on steel and other equipment have been secured and orders will be placed as soon as the railway commission issues its certificate of authority to sell bonds and stock.

The power plant of the Niobrara, Sioux City & Omaha road is located at Niobrara in Knox county. Construction is now going on and not later than April 1, machinery built especially for carrying on the work will be on the ground. The water that will furnish the power will be taken from the Niobrara river and will necessitate the removal of 2,000,000 cubic yards of earth in the construction of a canal.

At the Niobrara head works 25,000 horse power will be developed at the start with 47,000 held in an available reserve. Transmission lines for carrying power for commercial purposes will be constructed to Norfolk and thence to Omaha, Lincoln and other points in the state. There will also likely be a transmission line into Sioux City.

With the opening of spring, the work at the power plant has been pushed and the machinery bought last season and delivered on the ground in September is being installed. This machinery consists of dredges, power graders and shovels and motors for power.

Wonderful Cough Remedy. Mr. D. F. Lawson of Edison, Tenn., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the most wonderful cough, cold and lung medicine. 50c and \$1. All drugstores." Advertisement.

RATE HEARING UP TUESDAY

Railroads Will Then Be Ready to Go to the Finish.

JOBBERS NOT PUSHING CASE

Woman Detective Arrested in Lincoln Declares She is Being Paid to Do Work and that Her Fine Will Be Furnished.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 22.—(Special.)—The freight rate hearing will occupy the attention of the railway commission Tuesday. At the last hearing the railroads asked more time in order to prepare answers to the rates proposed by the commission and the time was allowed them on the understanding that there should be no more delay and that the hearing should continue to the end.

It is expected that the jobbers will not object materially to the rates proposed by the commission, but the main fight will be made by the railroads, who object to any reduction whatever.

Woman Detective's Case.

Alleging she was sent to Lincoln by an Omaha detective to work up evidence in a certain case pending in district court, Mrs. Fanny Brooks of Omaha is in jail in this city. Mrs. Brooks admitted that she had broken the laws of the state, but said that she was being paid to do it and had been assured by the Omaha detective that Chief Malone of Lincoln would stand for it, having consented to have her sent here. She said that she expected to be arrested, but was told she would be paid for her. An investigation is being made and the nature of some of the cases in such that prosecution may be started by the county attorney.

Warrants Registered.

After using \$105,000 of the special levy for university extension the state treasurer was compelled again to begin the work of registering warrants yesterday. Among the warrants which failed to get in on the fund yesterday were two large ones for \$2,500 for coal at one of the state institutions.

More Names on Petition.

About 1,000 new names came into the registration headquarters at the Lindell hotel last week on petitions, which will be added to the names filed a short time ago. A delegation consisting of Mrs. F. M. Hall, Mrs. H. H. Wheeler and Mrs. E. B. Beck, all of Lincoln, will present the Nebraska organization at the Mississippi valley conference at Des Moines beginning March 29.

File for Re-nomination.

Both of Lancaster county's senators who served in the last session of the legislature, John T. Marshall of Panama, a banker, and H. V. Hoagland of Lincoln, formerly sheriff, have filed for re-nomination on the republican ticket in this county.

DISSOLUTION PLANS FOR NEW HAVEN ROAD

(Continued from Page One.)

and are understood. Their verbal agreement was to be worked out, but no difficulty is anticipated in that respect. This statement has the approval of the state attorney general and the representatives of the railroad.

Tonight's agreement marks the second victory which attorney General McFeynoh has won in his effort to have big business adjust itself to the Sherman anti-trust act without litigation. The complexities in untying the New Haven were said to be vastly greater than in any previous negotiations of the same kind and the process has taken months of careful work by the lawyers representing both sides.

The government shows that within the last few hours the New Haven was granted certain concessions for which it made a strenuous fight. Length of the trusteeship for the Boston & Maine stock owned by the New Haven was held to be one such concession, the decision to leave the disposition of the so-called sound lines of the New Haven to the Interstate Commerce commission another. The department, however, it was pointed out, has arrived at an understanding for the dissolution of an alleged monopoly, which has been under fire and under investigation for years and which was once in the courts as a violator of the Sherman act, but which never before has been brought to the point where such demands were made upon it and accepted.

The negotiations were conducted by T. W. Gregory, special assistant to the attorney general; Jesse C. Adkins, assistant attorney general; F. M. Swacker, expert of the Interstate Commerce commission, representing the government; Montfield Storey, Walker Hines and John W. H. Crim, representing the New Haven.

Both Mr. McFeynoh and Chairman Elliott participated from time to time in the conference.

Before the announcement was made public tonight the attorney general had a talk with President Wilson and it was understood, outlined to him the plan which was later ratified.

Granted Dividend. BOSTON, March 22.—Unsecured creditors of the Henry Siegel company of this city today were granted a 10 per cent dividend by Referee James M. Olmstead of the bankruptcy court. The unsecured creditors number 8,000.

Indigestion, Gas or Sick, Sour Stomach

Time It—"Pape's Dispepsin" makes your upset, bloated stomach feel fine in five minutes.

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that's just what makes Pape's Dispepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you're rich gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestion. This waste, remember the moment "Pape's Dispepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Dispepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction or your druggist hands you your money back.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.—Advertisement.

MONARCH SEEKS TO AVERT CIVIL WAR IN BRITAIN

(Continued from Page One.)

shall drive directly to the war office, where he had a long talk with the secretary for war. The army council held an extended conference at the war office, generals and lesser officers of the staff coming and going throughout the day.

Crisis Precipitated. The government's military precautions to preserve order in Ulster has precipitated a crisis without parallel in the history of the British army. Rather than be placed in a position where they might be called upon to act against the Ulster covenanters, numbers of officers have resigned their commission.

While the war office refuses to say how many have resigned, popular beliefs based on reports from the different regiments, is that the number of withdrawals has crippled the whole military organization in Ireland and prevented carrying out the orders for moving several large bodies of troops.

The marquis of Londonderry, one of the Ulster leaders, said tonight that nothing of the sort had occurred in the British army since the days of the American revolution.

Public Curiosity at Fever Heat.

Public curiosity is at fever heat over the question of how the government is to deal with the resignations. The liberal sentiment is that the seceding officers should be court-martialed. Many conservatives argue that the situation amounts to civil war and that the officers should have liberty to choose which faction they should ally themselves with.

The movement of troops continued in Ireland. The center of interest shifted to Curragh, twenty-five miles from Dublin, where the Third cavalry brigade, under General Gough, and the Fourteenth infantry brigade, under Colonel Holt, are stationed. General Sir Arthur Paget, commanding the forces in Ireland, spent the day in camp. He held a conference with fifty officers of the Curragh, Dublin, Kildare and Newbridge garrisons. It was said that orders had arrived for the dispatch of the Third brigade to Ulster, but that these could not be carried into execution because practically all the officers had resigned.

Orders for the dispatch of the Sixteenth Lancers also failed of execution by reason of the same wholesale retirements of officers.

A Dublin dispatch says the resignations from the Curragh force number forty. Other advisors place the number at 100. The government is embarrassed by the disaffection, which even exists among the officers who continue on duty, for the army is officered from the aristocratic families and the great majority of the aristocratic class sympathize with the seceders.

Many rumors were afloat throughout the day. Among those published and believed were reports that the government had issued an ultimatum to the officers, giving them twelve hours to decide whether to obey orders, and that two companies of the Dorsetshire regiment in Belfast had thrown down their arms.

Will Be Arrested, Assured.

A Dublin message to a London press association says that the officers who refused to obey orders will be arrested and that many of those who have undertaken to go to Ulster, have done so on condition that they are not to carry arms against the unionists.

Throughout the two days' crisis Ireland has not witnessed a breach of the peace anywhere. If Sunday passes without rioting the officials will draw a sigh of relief. The nationalists, acting on John Redmond's advice, have abandoned their parade in Londonderry, which would have been almost certain to result in fighting with the Orangemen.

Belfast Quiet.

BELFAST, Ireland, March 22.—Details of the disaffection among the troops at Curragh, which were published fully in the evening papers here, created no demonstrations of excitement. Belfast tonight is wearing a normal aspect, save that the Saturday shopping crowds were increased.

A council of war was held this afternoon at Craigavon between Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster unionist leader; General Sir George Richardson, commander-in-chief of the Ulster troops, and forty officers comprising the regimental commanders of the forces at which mobilization details were perfected. The headquarters at Craigavon are maintaining constant communication with the mobilization centers by motorcycle dispatch carriers.

Carson Makes Statement.

Sir Edward Carson made a statement after the conference regarding the military situation. He said: "The government is attempting to cow Ulster by intimidation and provocation, but both will fail."

A dispatch from Dublin announces the swearing in of special magistrates for Ulster. This and the forwarding of detachments of special constables from Dublin and Belfast are regarded here as an attempt to incite riots, as it is urged, no constables would accept such a mission except nationalists.

All the regular troops in Belfast were confined to the barracks today, causing great discontent among the men. Thirty-five hundred volunteers, comprising six battalions of the north Belfast regiment, spent the afternoon in drilling on the estate of Lord Shaftsbury, which is Belfast castle. Other volunteers spent the day in target practice.

Ammunition Missing.

DUBLIN, March 22.—Stock taking at the Curragh magazine today disclosed that thousands of rounds of ammunition were missing. The stock is being replenished from the Newbridge and Kildare store.

Notice from War Office.

ALBANY, England, March 22.—The London & Southwestern railway received

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Notes from West Point.

WEST POINT, Neb., March 22.—(Special.)—F. G. Peterson, a well-known pioneer farmer of the Oakland neighborhood, is lying in the hospital at Omaha very ill from a complication of diseases. His recovery is extremely doubtful.

Rev. Henry Kell of West Point, who was recently ordained a priest by Bishop Duffy of the Kearney diocese, has been assigned to the assistant pastorate at Sidney, Cheyenne county, where a new \$50,000 church is nearly ready for occupancy.

Miss Cecelia Foster, principal of the West Point High school, has been elected principal of the Madison High school at a substantial advance in salary. Miss Foster was exceedingly popular here.

Mrs. Joseph Krokemeier, an aged inmate of the St. Joseph's Home for the Aged at West Point, suffered a very severe stroke of apoplexy on Tuesday last, from which she is not expected to recover.

Citizens Mass Meeting.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., March 22.—(Special.)—A citizen's mass meeting was held in this city last evening for the purpose of nominating candidates for councilman and school board for the spring election. The gathering was nonpartisan in character and more than 300 were in attendance. It was one of the largest mass meetings held here. E. T. Tramp and Edgar Schiller were nominated as members of the school board and L. P. Duke was nominated for councilman in the First ward; E. W. Mann, councilman in the Second ward; Harry Porter, councilman in the Third ward, and A. E. Bell, councilman in the Fourth ward.

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