

GOSSIP FROM STATE HOUSE

The prohibitory bill as amended by the Nebraska senate passed that body on final reading Tuesday morning, by a vote of 18 to 14.

The bill reorganizing the Nebraska National guard on a footing to conform with the national defense act went through unanimously.

Whether or not a bill of any kind to back up the constitutional prohibition amendment is adopted at this session of the legislature is now very doubtful.

The Ollis bill, adding penalties for failure of county attorneys to enforce the anticigarette law passed the lower house and has gone to the senate.

Representative J. A. Ollis of Ord, has been appointed as appraiser of lands for the federal land bank at Omaha, and the appointment has been agreed upon by the federal authorities.

The proposition to advertise the resources of the state by a director of publicity, who is to serve without compensation, has received the sanction of the lower house.

The state hotel commission was abolished when the senate passed on final reading H. R. 431. The measure consolidates the duties of that commission with the pure food department.

Establishment of a state printing plant has received the overwhelming approval of the house and the Bates bill appropriating \$100,000 for that purpose went to third reading, after a lengthy debate.

Purchase of fifty-seven acres of land near the Norfolk state hospital is provided for in the Regan bill which went through the house on third reading. The appropriation carried is for \$12,000.

General John Pershing has accepted an invitation to deliver the commencement address to the senior class of the university on June 13, conditioned on his ability to get relieved from army duties at that time.

Another effort to get a \$112,000 appropriation through the house for the benefit of national guardsmen failed and Governor Neville's bill to appropriate \$1,000 for the purchase of medals was sent to third reading in its original form.

Lieutenant Governor Howard told the senate, following his turn down by the senate on a ruling of the chair that he would enforce the rule prohibiting members from taking to each other or reading newspapers during transaction of business.

Both branches of the Nebraska legislature threw aside partisanship and all other considerations and adopted resolutions pledging the loyal support of this state to President Wilson in upholding the honor of the United States and the rights of its citizens.

State Food Commissioner Murschell and two inspectors went to Omaha and seized 1,000 sacks of beans, containing 165 pounds each, and held them until government inspectors arrived. The beans were then dumped into the Missouri river. The beans were found to be 80 per cent decomposed.

The bill validating the Saline land titles in Lancaster county, a measure recommended by Governor Neville after a discovery by Land Commissioner Shumway had indicated a technical defect in the sale bill passed by the legislature years and years ago, went through the house without material opposition.

Webster county has paid State Auditor Smith \$500 on a debt of \$3,337 due the state for the care of insane patients from that county. The balance will be paid when taxes are collected. Lincoln county now stands alone in refusing to settle with the state. Auditor Smith has furnished the attorney general with information for the starting of a suit against Lincoln county. It owes the state \$5,698.92 on the old insane account. The auditor says the county board will not even answer his letters asking for payment, so suit will be instituted.

County prisoners committed for wife or child desertion must hereafter be confined in the county jail, according to the provisions of House Roll No. 707, which passed the lower body and for which a strong sentiment will be exhibited in the senate during the next few days.

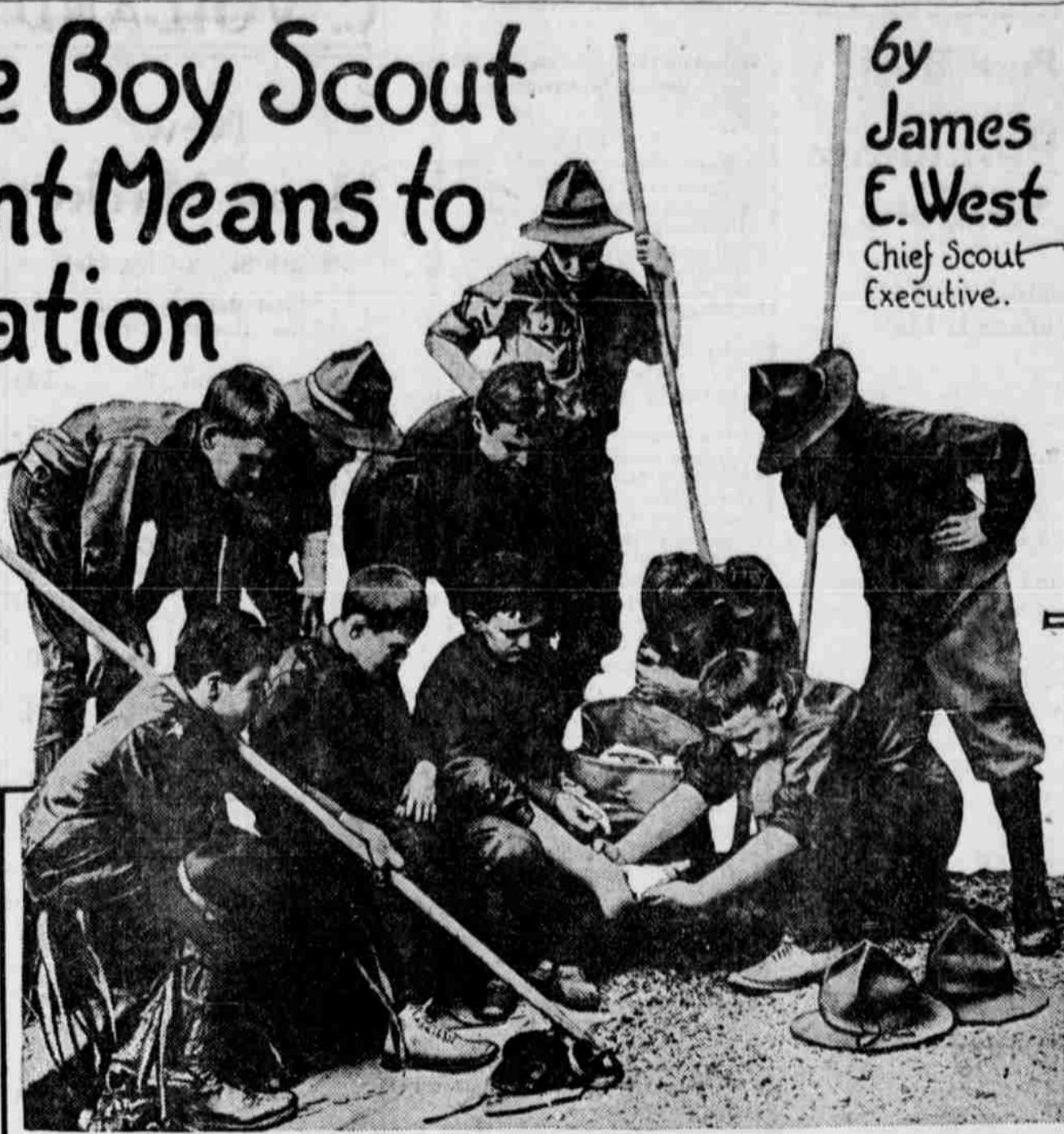
Hammond's bill to compel county boards to publish the personal tax list met with some opposition, but was ordered passed to third reading. The bill has the endorsement of the state press association.

Steps designed to do away with future grain car shortages such as caused so much trouble in the moving crops last fall have been taken by the lower house. By a vote of 67 to 8 the house passed the bill requiring railway companies to keep within the state sufficient equipment for the prompt movement of grain, live stock and other Nebraska products and empowering the state railway commission to determine the number each company must furnish.

What the Boy Scout Movement Means to the Nation



It teaches the youngsters to be happier and more useful citizens



FIRST AID—BANDAGING A CUT FOOT.

IN THE past seven years thousands of town and cities in all parts of the United States have used the Boy Scout program as a means of developing their boys into manly men, and the success of their efforts is shown by the fact that today there are over 20,000 Boy Scouts in this country.

The movement has been indorsed by educators, by churches of every denomination, by civic and philanthropic organizations, by the press and by the public generally. It is broad enough to take in every boy who is interested in his own development, and no matter what his social status, creed and education may be, he will find in it a means of attaining his proper ideals.

A Boy Scout begins by joining a troop. The troop may be organized in connection with a church, neighborhood center, a boy's club, a Y. M. C. A., or independently. Three things are necessary—it must have a troop committee of three or more representative men to guide its policies, a scoutmaster who will direct and supervise its activities, and from eight to thirty-two boys. In exceptional cases there may be less than eight or more than thirty-two. The average number is twenty-five.

Eight Scouts make a patrol, one of them being the patrol leader, and the patrol is a unit within the troop.

One thing is kept constantly before every Scout—he is training to become a man. Not a soldier, but a man. Because Scouts wear uniforms which somewhat resemble those worn by soldiers, some people imagine that they are being prepared for "cannon food." All wrong. The uniform was adopted because it was the strongest, most convenient, most serviceable suit which could be bought for the money. From five to ten dollars it costs, at the local store, and when it goes on, mother may settle back in her armchair with a sigh of relief, for there will be no patching to do for a long time.

It is not necessary for a Scout to wear a uniform at all. He can be just as good a Scout without one, but it adds to his pleasure to have it, and it adds to the impression which he creates.

The Scout Law and Oath.

A boy in becoming a Scout takes the following oath:

On my honor I will do my best—
1. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law;
2. To help other people at all times;
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

The idea of scouting, its inspiration, is embodied in the Scout law and oath. The Scout law:

1. A Scout is trustworthy. A Scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his Scout badge.
2. A Scout is loyal. He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due; his scoutleader, his home, and parents and country. 3. A Scout is helpful. He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do at least one good turn to somebody every day. 4. A Scout is friendly. He is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout. 5. A Scout is courteous. He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people, and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous. 6. A Scout is kind. He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life. 7. A Scout is obedient. He obeys his parents, scoutmaster, patrol leader, and all other duly constituted authorities. 8. A Scout is cheerful. He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships. 9. A Scout is thrifty. He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects. He may work for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns. 10. A Scout is brave. He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear, and to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him. 11. A Scout is clean. He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean

sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd. 12. A Scout is reverent. He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

The Movement is Nonsectarian.

While Scouts are given definite ideals and are taught that they must distinguish between right and wrong, the teaching they receive is absolutely nonsectarian. The Boy Scout movement maintains that the recognition of God as the creating and ruling power of the universe, and the grateful acknowledgment of his guidance, is necessary in directing the growing boy toward the best type of American citizenship. It is nonsectarian, however, in its attitude toward religion. Its policy is that the religious organization or institution with which the Boy Scout is connected shall give the needed attention to his spiritual life. If he be a Catholic, the Catholic church should be the agency for his religious training. If he be a Hebrew boy, then the synagogue will teach him the faith of his fathers. If he be a Protestant, the church of which he is an adherent is the proper organization to give him an understanding of the things that pertain to his allegiance to God.

After studying the Scout law, the next step is to learn the history of the Stars and Stripes and the forms of respect due to it. Then comes the tying of knots. A very practical bit of knowledge, for a "granny" may spill the contents of the sugar package. When he has met these requirements he receives the title of "Tenderfoot Scout," and is then entitled to wear the official insignia of his rank.

After one month's service as a tenderfoot, he may be promoted to second-class Scout as soon as he has learned elementary first aid and bandaging, the semaphore or International Morse code for signaling, how to follow human or animal tracks at the rate of at least half a mile in twenty-five minutes, how to cover a mile in exactly twelve minutes by alternately running and walking fifty paces; how to use a knife or hatchet without cutting himself or anybody else or damaging his tool or anything else, how to build a fire in the open, using but two matches at the most and no kerosene or anything which he could not pick up in a virgin wilderness; how to cook over an open fire without kitchen utensils; how to earn and save money, at least one dollar; and how to read a compass, naming from memory at least the sixteen principal points.

Having earned his second-class badge, he finds that his trouble—or pleasure, all according to the point of view—have just begun. A first-class Scout must be able to swim fifty yards, earn and deposit in a public bank at least two dollars; send and receive a message at the rate of sixteen letters per minute; make a trip alone or with another Scout to a point at least seven miles away and write an account of the trip; render first aid; cook a variety of palatable dishes over an open fire; draw and read maps; use an ax properly; judge distance, size, number, height and weight within 25 per cent; describe fully from observation trees and plants, especially those which are especially useful or especially harmful; furnish satisfactory evidence that he has put into practice in his daily life the principles of the Scout oath and law; and enlist a boy trained by himself as a tenderfoot.

And that is not all. Having become a first-class Scout, he is eligible to earn merit badges, and there are enough of these to keep him busy until he has grandchildren enough to make a troop by themselves. Each merit badge represents a considerable start in some trade, profession, vocation, or avocation, among them architecture, art, astronomy, beekeeping, blacksmithing, business, camping, electricity, forestry, poultry keeping, and surveying.

The Scout Handbook.

In order to place in the hands of Scouts and Scout workers a concise statement of the ideals of the movement and the activities approved of and encouraged by the movement, a textbook of the organization, the Handbook has been prepared. This is now in the fifteenth edition. It has been again and again revised and improved. Our country's most popular juvenile is not, as might be supposed, "Robinson Crusoe" or "Treasure Island," but the "Handbook for Boys," published by the Boy Scouts of America. Within the last two years, there have been published more than 800,000 copies of this book, and it is a good guess that more copies have been sold than have been sold of both "Treasure Island" and "Robinson Crusoe" together during the same period. Indeed,

it is not too much to say that if the figures were available to make such a comparison possible, it would be shown that there have been published in the last two years more copies of the "Handbook for Boys" than all the standard stories for boys published during the same period.

Such a fact becomes more significant when it is understood that the "Handbook for Boys" is really a book of facts. Scoutcraft; woodcraft, wild life and conservation; campcraft; health and endurance; chivalry, first aid and life-saving; patriotism and citizenship, are the subjects treated. All are presented in a picturesque way that commands the attention of the most red-blooded of boys. That he takes it all seriously is evidenced by the fact that increasingly there is appearing among us a new kind of boy, inured to hardship and the doing of the difficult; "enthusiastic in his purpose to keep himself "physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight;" nobly chivalrous in his regard for others; eagerly willing to do his duty as a citizen in his community as often as he has opportunity.

In a word, the "Handbook for Boys" is a book boys live by. In establishing such a book as our country's most popular juvenile, the Boy Scouts of America have developed a power for upbuilding boyhood, as influential for good as in the past the iniquitous thriller has been influential for evil.

Worth-While Reading.

It is the purpose of the Boy Scout movement to give educational value and moral worth to the boy's instinctive equipment, chief of which is the play instinct. Broadly speaking, the boy spends his leisure time either in outdoor diversions, or indoors reading. In one instance, it is the boy in action, expressing himself through his manifold play activities; in the other, a boy's body is at rest, but his mind still goes on under the domination of the play instinct, so that, after all, the boy's recreational reading interests are only another manifestation of the play instinct and should be reckoned with from the same point of view.

In a word, if it is important to give direction to the play instinct in the one instance, it is equally important to give direction to it as regards the other; and it is in proportion as this is done that good is accomplished by directing the boy in his play activities. This is why the movement, in its effort to understand and guide the boy in his hours of leisure, has incorporated in its plans a reading program. And it is the belief of many that in doing this the movement has made as valuable a contribution as that which already makes its leadership the most vitally helpful effort ever organized for guiding the instincts and energies of boys in their early teens.

A book is, for the average boy, a good book in proportion as there is "something doing." This demand on the part of the boy for thrill and excitement and "pep," as the boy would say, is quite legitimate. What must be insisted upon is that writers of boys' books be guided in their use of "pep," i. e., that they cut out the red "pep."

The Scout program has developed many heroes. Every month the national court of honor awards letters of commendation and honor medals to Scouts who, in grave emergencies, have saved others at considerable risk to themselves. These cases are reported in Boys' Life, the Boy Scouts' magazine, and serve to inspire many youngsters just awakening to the meaning of altruism.

National headquarters registers every Scout and protects him in the exclusive use of the badges and uniforms which he works so hard to earn. It scrutinizes every application for a scoutmaster's commission and every applicant must prove himself worthy to be a leader of boys. Locally, the close supervision of the work is delegated to a local council, provided there are three or more troops, this council being composed of ten or more men who represent every civic, religious and educational element in the community.

The Scout program is adaptable to all sorts of conditions, and it fills those hours which are often wasted, and worse than wasted, by boys who lack nothing but proper leadership. It teaches them to serve their community. Many an unsightly dump has been turned into a garden spot, many a mosquito incubator drained and destroyed, many a public occasion been made brighter and better by the Boy Scouts.

Economically, educationally, morally, the organization of the boys of a town into troops of Boy Scouts pays big returns.

By James E. West Chief Scout Executive.

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box. Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach. Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache. Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels. A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

Preparedness Unappreciated.
A city-bred child whose knowledge of the wild was very limited was walking through the woods with her governess. They chanced upon a porcupine. At the approach of two individuals whose intentions might be hostile the creature bristled aggressively, its weaponlike quills rising in menace. "Oh, look!" exclaimed the little girl. "What a fright we have given that funny animal! Its hair is standing on end!"

CLEAR AWAY PIMPLES

Does Cuticura Ointment—Assisted by Cuticura Soap—Trial Free.

On rising and retiring smear the affected surfaces gently with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. When the skin is clear keep it so by using Cuticura for every-day toilet and nursery purposes. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Unjust Taxes.
"Gertrude," asked the teacher, "what were the causes of the Revolutionary war?"

"It had something to do with automobiles, but I do not understand just what," replied Gertrude. "Oh, no!" said the teacher, "that was before the day of automobiles." "Well, it said it was on account of unjust taxes," said Gertrude firmly.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness. A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it Freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off. Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin. Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Light Responsibility.
"I thought you said Dubson could be depended on in an emergency. Yesterday his house caught fire and he got so excited he couldn't turn in an alarm."
"I failed to explain the kind of emergency I meant. If you should ever want to stoop over and tie your shoelace, Dubson could be depended on to hold your hat."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Steam railroad accidents in Pennsylvania in 1916 were fatal to 1,274 persons.

Sore Eyes
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Druggists or by mail 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye FREE ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago