

HOUSE AFTER FORMER OFFICIALS

WATER POWER COMMITTEE REPORT ADOPTED.

CLAIMS CRIME COMMITTED

Officials Censured Are Former Governor, Attorney General and Land Commissioner.

Lincoln.—By an almost unanimous vote, republicans and democrats alike, the house adopted the report of its special water power committee, censuring the last republican board of irrigation and recommending that steps be taken to cancel Platte river franchises granted by it.

"We and that the state authorities, without considering, in our judgment, the welfare of the state, granted franchises to water power sites in perpetuity," says the report, drawn by McAllister. The granting of such a franchise in perpetuity we regard as a crime against the people of the state."

The officials so censured are former Governor Aldrich, Attorney General Martin and former Land Commissioner Cowles.

The committee finds that the irrigation board, at the request of corporation representatives, removed from the Fremont-Kountze brothers franchise, a clause which made it subject to future legislation. It recommends:

That the attorney general proceed to secure the cancellation of all recently granted franchises, where any legal ground for such action can be found.

That the attorney general see to it that no future grants in perpetuity be made by the irrigation board.

That the attorney general intervene in pending controversies between rival power companies, acting for the people.

That speculative franchise rights, such as have heretofore been granted, be eliminated.

That a commission be named to conduct a further inquiry in the water power resources of the state.

That the two bills introduced by the committee be passed; one for a water power commission and the other limiting all franchises to forty-year periods and exacting a 2 per cent royalty from the gross receipts under such franchise.

Signed the report were McAllister, chairman; Trumble, Anderson of Boyd and Hardin.

Bills Passed.

H. R. 752—By Potts: Corporation tax bill, one-tenth of 1 per cent of capital stock per annum. Passed 60 to 12.

H. R. 280—By Bartels and others: Appropriates cash funds and other receipts of four state normals to their respective current expenses. Passed 84 to 0.

S. F. 401—By Dodge: Permitting Douglas county to build a county hospital and house of correction.

S. F. 101—By Wolz: State board of health to have jurisdiction over plumbing in state buildings and for an examining board of plumbers in cities of 3,000 inhabitants or more.

H. R. 321—By Morris: To create a state live stock sanitary board and to increase the salary of the deputy state veterinarian, a salary of \$2,400.

S. F. 304—By Box: Numbers on front and rear of automobiles and illumination for numbers of motor-cycles at night.

S. F. 445—By Dodge: Narcotic drugs to be sold only on physician's prescription and in no case to habitual users.

S. F. 409—By Reynolds: State buildings costing \$50,000 or more to be fireproof.

S. F. 369—By Kemp: Increasing tuition of non-residents in free high schools from 75 cents a week to \$1 a week.

S. F. 347—By Cordeal: Declaring the Burlington relief department and similar associates to be insurance companies.

S. F. 447—By Macfarland: Salary of \$3,000 for Douglas county commissioners.

H. R. 57—By Reagan: Light engines running between division stations to be accompanied by conductor.

H. R. 223—By Jackson: To prevent the use of milk and soda water bottles by persons other than the owners.

S. F. 412—By Houghland of Lincoln: Relief for injured volunteer firemen.

H. R. 691—By Mockett: The governor to appoint a commission to report on reforestation of state school lands in the sandhill region.

H. R. 742—By Richardson: Method of using the initiative and referendum. Passed 80 to 0.

Bills Passed by House.

H. R. 27—By Simon: To pension widows of policemen of Omaha.

H. R. 613—By Stearns: For the sale of state school lands if any portion of the tract is under irrigation.

H. R. 12, 13, 14 and 15—By Fries: Defining duties of surveyors and for settlement of disputes over surveys.

H. R. 380, by Bartels and others: Appropriates cash funds and other receipts of State Normals to their respective current expenses. Passed, 81 to 0.

REFORMATORY BILL PASSES.

\$150,000 Appropriated For Land and Buildings.

Lincoln.—Representative Norton's state reformatory bill, unamended, went through the house committee of the whole.

Valiant efforts of Speaker Kelley to locate the institution at Grand Island failed. Location and other questions of administration were left to the board of control.

The bill appropriates \$150,000 for land and buildings. The institution is to be for first offenders or such other prisoners as may be assigned to it by the board of control. It is to be placed on no less than a section of land and the products of its inmates' labor are to be for public use, supplies for other state institutions being preferred.

Speaker Kelley's location amendment drew a baker's dozen of other amendments, each proposing its location in some other county. Lee of Omaha thought Douglas county the proper place, inasmuch as various representatives had repeatedly expressed the belief that Omaha was the principal source of supply for such an institution.

The multiplicity of amendments was ruled out of order and Kelley's amendment was then defeated, 31 to 55, after an hour's debate.

An amendment requiring location where brick could be manufactured was also killed.

Bills Signed by Governor.

Thirty-five bills have been signed by the governor to date and reported to the senate and house. Several others have been passed and are awaiting the governor's signature. Those signed so far are:

H. R. 8: To provide \$20,000 for the incidental expenses of the legislature.

H. R. 9: Appropriation of \$120,000 for salaries of members of the legislature and employees.

H. R. 1: A bill incorporating into the laws of the state the code of criminal and civil procedure as codified by the code commission.

H. R. 353: Appropriating \$50,000 for deficiency at the state penitentiary.

H. R. 152: Regulating the incorporation of cities of the first-class having a population of more than 40,000 and less than 100,000.

H. R. 197: Authorizes the state to condemn lands needed for state institutions.

H. R. 68: Increases to be voted by school districts from 25 to 35 mills.

H. R. 18: Authorizes city council in cities of the second class or villages to transfer funds from general fund for construction of sewers.

H. R. 32: Appropriates \$15,000 for maintenance at orthopedic hospital.

H. R. 65: Regulates the expenditure of inheritance tax in construction of roads.

H. R. 83: Makes state treasurer state fiscal agent.

H. R. 166: Joint resolution relative to election of United States senators by popular vote.

H. R. 234: Appropriates for use of state bridge fund 90 per cent of the levy of one-fifth of 1 mill.

H. R. 92: Provides for constitutional amendment authorizing levying income tax.

H. R. 154: Authorizes cities of first class to purchase, construct and acquire municipal light plants and other public service utilities.

H. R. 173: Relates to mode of inflicting death penalty, substituting electrocution for hanging.

H. R. 329: Relates to issue of school bonds.

H. R. 112: Relates to surplus county sinking fund.

H. R. 130: Provides for the teaching of European languages in public schools.

H. R. 151: Makes it a felony to introduce into the penitentiary or other like institutions cocaine or other dope.

H. R. 69: Relates to voting of bonds for county high schools.

H. R. 46: Joint resolution submitting a constitutional amendment providing that five-sixths of a jury may render a verdict in civil cases.

H. R. 447: Provides that banks shall not loan to exceed ten times the amount of their capital and surplus.

H. R. 748: Defines method by which cities of the first class may issue bonds for construction of sewer systems.

H. R. 20: Permits express and railway companies to haul and handle freight free for charitable purposes.

S. F. 12: Provides that taxable property of joint school districts shall be assessed between districts according to proportionate amount of property.

H. R. 223—By Jackson: To prevent the use of milk and soda water bottles by persons other than the owners.

S. F. 412—By Houghland of Lincoln: Relief for injured volunteer firemen.

H. R. 691—By Mockett: The governor to appoint a commission to report on reforestation of state school lands in the sandhill region.

H. R. 742—By Richardson: Method of using the initiative and referendum. Passed 80 to 0.

Bills Passed.

H. R. 27—By Simon: To pension widows of policemen of Omaha.

H. R. 613—By Stearns: For the sale of state school lands if any portion of the tract is under irrigation.

H. R. 12, 13, 14 and 15—By Fries: Defining duties of surveyors and for settlement of disputes over surveys.

H. R. 380, by Bartels and others: Appropriates cash funds and other receipts of State Normals to their respective current expenses. Passed, 81 to 0.

MOLLIE LOVED HIM

And He Loved Mollie, So Her Confession Was Not Such a Terrible Thing.

By DOROTHY SHAW.

It was the second evening before their marriage. All the arrangements had been completed and for a brief hour the lovers were alone together at the home of the bride-to-be.

"Are you quite reconciled to marrying the daughter of a rich man, dearest?" asked Mollie Greaves, nestling up against Walter Barrett, her fiance. "Just think! If you hadn't been so proud, Walter, we could have been married two years by now."

"And where would my self-respect be, Mollie?" asked Walter. "I love you with all my heart, but I could hardly live as a pensioner upon my wife, could I?"

"But, dearest, surely your love for me is stronger than your pride," urged Mollie.

"Well, but now I shall have you and keep my pride too," he answered. "I always knew that some day my pictures would be snapped up. Wallis, the dealer on the Avenue, has been offered a thousand dollars for that seascape of mine and—"

He broke off suddenly, for there were tears in his bride's eyes.

"What is it, dearest," he pleaded. "Have I said something to hurt you?"

"No," she sobbed. "But, Walter, I have been deceiving you these two years. O, Walter, do you remember telling me once that no matter what I had ever done or ever could do it would make no difference in your love for me?"

"Surely, Mollie. Come, what is it? Somebody you once thought you were in love with and haven't told me about? Never mind, you don't have to tell me."

"Mollie, come, what is it? You wouldn't give all your work to Enoch, Mr. Barrett. Why don't you let me have some of it?" So I told him that I had made a year's contract with Enoch to give him so many pictures and that I couldn't break it. And what do you think? Well, if I hadn't entered into that arrangement I should have been able to dispose of my work at just about twice as much again, and if my pictures hadn't been dispersed throughout the city I could have a collected exhibit this winter as Wallis wants. So that you and my respected father-in-law to be have deprived me of just about half a year's income."

"Walter!"

"Five thousand dollars, and I'm going to get it back from you."

"How?" asked Mollie, smiling.

"One dollar apiece," answered Walter. "Five thousand kisses at compound interest, doubling themselves in five and twenty years."

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

BUDGET FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

One of the Most Valuable Schemes for Bringing About Economies and Stopping the Small Leaks.

Practical application of the budget plan to household as well as to city and state finances is something new. Helen Louise Johnson writes of it under the title, "The Gospel of the New Housekeeping," in Harper's Bazaar as follows:

"There is a very evident desire on the part of many people, forced upon them perhaps by the economic conditions of the day, to learn to disburse or use their resources in a better way. Economy is becoming the fashion. Right here we have need to remember what Ruskin told us many years ago: 'We have warped the word economy in our English language into a meaning which it has no business to bear. In our use of it it constantly signifies merely saving or sparing. Economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means the administration of a house, its stewardship, spending or saving money or time or anything else to the best possible advantage.'

"This is the meaning of the budget, but this is not all. For the spending or the saving of money is only one of the means to an end, and it is the failure to see this end which is making so much unnecessary trouble in so many homes.

"The ideal, or aim, for which every budget is directly planned is freedom—a definite freeing of time, strength and money that these resources may be used for the attainment of what we have termed the higher life. Necessary as food, clothing and shelter actually are in all their varied forms which make for the greater distribution of expenditure, they too are but means to the greater end of life."

"Well, I should say I have. Two years ago I was glad to sell a painting for \$25 and I used to turn out one every week as regularly as clockwork. Now I can't do them quickly enough to find purchasers at five hundred apiece. Why, last year I made ten thousand dollars."

"Then listen, Walter, and let me finish before you say a word," said Mollie, sitting up primly and stiffly before him. "It's about your pictures. During the last year you have been getting better and better prices for them from Enoch, haven't you?"

"Well, I should guess so. Enoch gave me \$250 for that and it was my first success."

"Enoch didn't buy it," sobbed Mollie. "At least, didn't buy it on chance, as you suppose. Father went to him and told him he would pay \$250 for that when you took it to Enoch and \$50 extra for each picture you painted until you reached a thousand dollars. And those customers of Enoch's who you thought bought all your pictures

If worst comes to worst it's best to make the best of it.

PEOPLE MOST TALKED ABOUT

NEW KING A HERO; ONCE HATED MAN

King Constantine, the new ruler of Greece, until four years ago was most unpopular in his own kingdom, where today he is a hero classed with the ancient warriors of the historic land.

The ruler for whom Greeks all over the world as well as in Greece have been buying chaplets, swords, and jeweled wreaths, as the liberator of the land from the thrall of the Turks, has heard outside the palace walls at Athens and at his own chateau of Tater the cry of the mob that he and his father abdicated in favor of his own eldest son, Prince George; he has had the military league of his own army and navy against him to the extent of mutiny; he has been inveigled against in the parliament and publicly scored in the newspapers for political reasons.

Now when he returns to Athens not only as king but as commander of an army that revived the glory that was Greece's there will be no

Constantine's first experience with other members of the royal family, for the failure of the Greek arms in the Turkish war of 1897, and when at the conclusion of that war an act was passed creating the post of commander in chief and conferring it on Constantine, the bitterest opposition was aroused.

He continued to hold the post, however, until the revolution of the Military League in 1909, when he was forced, with the other princes, to resign from the army.

REAL COMMONER OF THE CABINET

The real commoner of President Wilson's cabinet is William B. Wilson, secretary of labor. He was never in school except a few days when he was a child. He began helping his father dig coal in Pennsylvania mine when he was eight years old. His father had a lame back and could not lift a heavy piece of coal, but he could lie on his back on the bottom of the shaft and undercut the coal seam, and he used to do that, and little "Billy" Wilson loaded it into the cars.

He dug coal until he was nearly forty years old and then he got a position with the United Mine