

PROCEDURE COMMITTEE REPORTS

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE COMMITTEE FINISHES ITS WORK.

ADVISE NUMEROUS REFORMS

Preliminary Draft of Report of Senate and House Committee on Legislative Procedure and Budget.

Following is the report of the joint senate and house committee on reform in legislative procedure and budget which has been at work since the adjournment of the last session of the Nebraska legislature.

Great interest was manifested in the investigation by governors, legislators and students of political science in other states.

To Honorable John H. Morehead and Members of the Thirty-fourth Session of the Nebraska Legislature:

The joint committee of the senate and the house, appointed under a resolution of the thirty-third session of the Nebraska legislature to make a careful study of methods of legislative procedure in other states and countries, including the preparation of the budget and appropriation of money for public expenses, and to formulate a report and recommendations upon these subjects, herewith submits its findings.

We recommend the following schedule:

A. Bills.

1. Size, style, type, margin, etc. Paper—Same quality as that used for thirty-third session Nebraska legislature. Size—7 1/2 x 11 inches, the same as used in Wisconsin.

2. Amendatory bills.

Use the same form as that used in Wisconsin, viz.: New matter in italics. Old matter to be omitted with horizontal black line across face (canceled letters).

3. Enrolling and engrossing bills.

Use Wisconsin plan, viz.: Engrossed bills typewritten, enrolled bill printed with different headings, with different type and upon different sized paper from that used in printing for regular bill files.

4. Bill drafting.

The establishment of a bill drafting division of the legislative reference bureau on lines similar to the one now in service in Wisconsin. Service by this division shall be rendered to members of the legislature upon signed requisition from members and without charge.

5. Bill files.

For the use of the senate during the session house bill files shall be made up so as to include only those bills which have already passed the house, thereby avoiding the great bulk of unused bills upon the desks of members.

6. Number of bills.

In order to check the introduction of unnecessary bills, and at the same time afford the people a fair hearing in the legislative halls for their demands, a rule shall be adopted in both houses providing that members shall introduce such bills only as they are willing to give their personal endorsement and defend before the committee and upon the floor.

B. Legislative Publications.

1. Journals.

A printed daily journal of the day's proceedings shall be placed upon the desk of each member upon the next following legislative day. The presiding officer at the proper time each day shall call for corrections of the printed journal. When all corrections are agreed to the corrected record shall at once be transmitted by the chief clerk or secretary to the official printer, who shall proceed to print from the corrected type forms the full number of impressions required for the bound volumes of the house and senate journals.

2. Other publications.

That printed calendars of committee meetings, subject indexes of bills introduced and their order of hearing before

Main Causes of Dependency.

Enumerating the causes of dependency or homelessness, Miss Etta Canton, state agent for dependent children, declared in a paper read before the second annual conference of state and local health officers at Lincoln that drunkenness and immorality of the social evil are the main causes.

committees and in each house be prepared and printed daily during the session in such form and manner as will secure the most adequate knowledge by the public interested in the progress of legislation.

C. Legislative Printing.

For the legislative printing of the 34th session of the Nebraska legislature the state commissioner of printing is requested to prepare specifications, invite bids and let contracts in accordance with the foregoing recommendations and pursuant to the resolution of the senate and house of the thirty-third session of the Nebraska legislature.

D. Committees.

1. Names and membership. The rules shall provide for the following committees with membership annexed:

Table listing Senate and House committees and their members. Includes categories like Accounts and expenditures, Agriculture, Banks and currency, etc.

E. Employees.

1. List of employees. The rules shall provide for the following schedule of regular employees for the house and senate, and no more. The statute shall be amended, where necessary to conform to the rules:

Table listing Senate and House employees and their salaries. Includes positions like Secretary, Assistant secretaries, Clerks, etc.

2. Employees' wages.

A comparison of the cost of the necessary help to run the legislature with the cost of legislative help in the thirty-third session has been made upon the basis of full time for 90 days for each regular employee, as follows:

Table comparing estimated and actual costs for House and Senate employees.

3. Overtime.

In order to abolish the abuse of overtime and the absence of employees from their duties during the legislative session, a rule shall be made requiring all employees to check their time in and their time out each day of service during the session.

4. Selection of employees.

A rule shall be adopted providing for the election by ballot of the members of the following officers in each house: Senate—Secretary, chaplain, sergeant-at-arms, postmaster.

Reliable reports from all parts of the state that people are shooting ducks leads many lovers of hunting to the conclusion that the federal game regulations are a farce so far as enforcement in Nebraska is concerned.

State Game Warden Rutenbeck is ready and willing to co-operate with the federal authorities, but he has been unable to get any definite information as to what is desired of him. As a result he is making but little effort to enforce the federal regulations against spring shooting of ducks and geese.

membership of each committee at meetings without interfering with meetings of other committees. The rules shall provide for joint meetings of the senate and house committees on finance, ways and means, claims and such others as may seem advisable.

3. Committee work and roll calls.

The rules shall provide that final action in reporting bills from committees shall be taken only in the regular daylight hours of committee meetings and that a bill shall be reported for the general file of the house of senate only when a majority of all the members of the committee declare themselves in favor of the bill and willing to defend and promote it upon the floor in committee of the whole.

The rules shall provide that a record of the vote in standing committees, where a division occurs in the committee, shall be kept, accessible to the public during the session and shall be filed with the secretary of state at the session's close.

E. Employees.

1. List of employees. The rules shall provide for the following schedule of regular employees for the house and senate, and no more. The statute shall be amended, where necessary to conform to the rules:

Table listing Senate and House employees and their salaries. Includes positions like Secretary, Assistant secretaries, Clerks, etc.

2. Employees' wages.

A comparison of the cost of the necessary help to run the legislature with the cost of legislative help in the thirty-third session has been made upon the basis of full time for 90 days for each regular employee, as follows:

Table comparing estimated and actual costs for House and Senate employees.

3. Overtime.

In order to abolish the abuse of overtime and the absence of employees from their duties during the legislative session, a rule shall be made requiring all employees to check their time in and their time out each day of service during the session.

4. Selection of employees.

A rule shall be adopted providing for the election by ballot of the members of the following officers in each house: Senate—Secretary, chaplain, sergeant-at-arms, postmaster.

Reliable reports from all parts of the state that people are shooting ducks leads many lovers of hunting to the conclusion that the federal game regulations are a farce so far as enforcement in Nebraska is concerned.

State Game Warden Rutenbeck is ready and willing to co-operate with the federal authorities, but he has been unable to get any definite information as to what is desired of him. As a result he is making but little effort to enforce the federal regulations against spring shooting of ducks and geese.

Smart Motor and Sports Hats



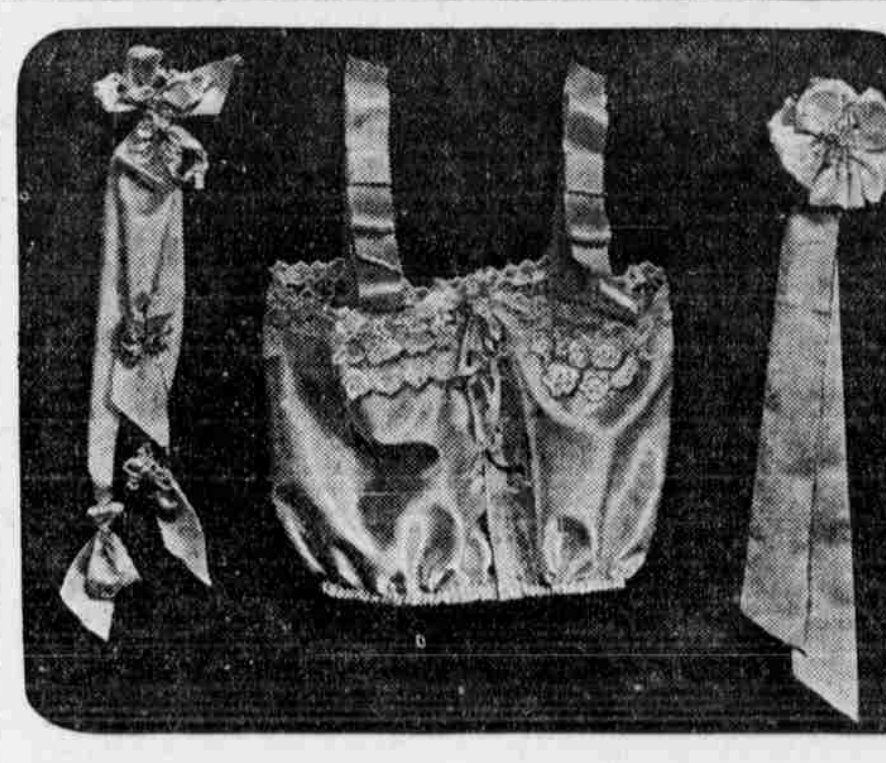
A NEW kind of hat, which might be called an aristocrat in millinery if there were no other way of describing it, has been brought out in this country. It has already won the distinction of being imported by the French and English from America.

At the top there is a hat made of a strong blue silk fiber braid for the street or general outdoor wear. At the right side a spray of grayish green grass springs from the brim edge, to which it is bound with a narrow velvet ribbon in dark blue with a pin-stripe in white at the edge.

One must imagine the color schemes in these hats to appreciate how good looking they are. There is no way of describing the texture unless one compares it to a close-made Irish lace crochet. Like the best hats for men it is named for its inventor and called the Kinnard hat after the American lady who created it.

The auto hat shown is made of yarn in a light leather brown. It is trimmed with a tubing crocheted of a heavier yarn to match and provided with a handsome chiffon motor veil in the same color. This veil is cleverly adjusted over the hat, passing through short slits at each side, which are made in the brim at the base of the crown. The veil may be pulled down over the face when wanted.

Three New Pieces in Lingerie Ribbons



IF ANY one thing demonstrates how forceful the appeal of the purely decorative in apparel is, as compared to the simply useful, it is the increasing demand for lingerie ribbons.

The designer of lingerie must give fully as much time to its decorative features as to cut and materials, and she has taken unto herself ribbons that they may help out in the play of imagination which is expressed in decoration rather than in design. These ideas have captivated women—they allow them to indulge the feminine love of luxury at small cost.

Three of the newest ribbon pieces are pictured here. There is an adjustable ornament made of satin ribbon an inch and a half wide. It consists of a small bow with three hanging ends and one short end springing from four short loops.

Ornaments of this kind are provided with little safety pins so that they can be transferred from one garment to another, and they are made up in any light color the wearer may fancy, with yellow almost as popular as blue and pink.

ANCIENT VALLEY OF CAROL

Inhabitants on Steep Slopes in the Pyrenees Orientales Have Peculiar Customs.

London.—The Valley of Carol, in the Pyrenees Orientales, where snowed-up people recently had to escape from their dwellings by the chimneys, takes its name, the inhabitants boast, from Charlemagne. It always has been one of the main portals between France and Spain, and, though it has not attained the separate status and independence of the neighboring little republic of Andora, it has enjoyed for centuries a considerable degree of independence.

In 1399 King Martin of Aragon, by special grant, freed the inhabitants of this valley from arrest for debt, regarding it as vital that they should be



In the Valley of Carol.

at liberty to defend the Spanish border castles, which, by the way, was a shrewd move on the part of that monarch, who ceaselessly was in feud not only with the barons of the mountainous north, but with his Gallic neighbors, the rulers of France, as well.

The customs and habits of the people of the district are quaint, but no doubt necessitated by topographic conditions. The steep mountain sides are sheerly inaccessible. There is neither church nor priest among them and their dead are buried in coffins which by means of long, stout ropes are let down the steep rocks into the small valley hundreds of feet below, and there taken charge of by the church and interred. Under similar conditions these primitive, hard-living people go to church. This occurs but once a year, when in baskets the most fearless among them are lowered down into the canyon below.

TWO SQUIRRELS WERE DRUNK

Chocolate Cocktails the Little Animals Found Sent Them Home Staggering.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—When Bud Weeks goes fishing he always comes back with a good catch or a good story. Recently he brought back both.

"As I was going over on the lake road," he said, "I saw two gray squirrels eating out of a small pasteboard box. When I approached they staggered away like drunken men. I looked at the box and saw the reason why. It had probably fallen from an automobile. I watched those squirrels as they tried to climb the tree and get in their hole. They were just like a drunken man trying to put a key in the keyhole and had about as much success. I went on fishing, and as I was coming home at night what do you suppose I saw?"

"Saw them signing the pledge," suggested Jim Graveson, president of the Roslyn Wheel club.

"No," said Weeks, "they were both sitting at the side of the lake holding a cake of ice on their heads. They were a sick looking pair, I tell you."

COFFIN CONCEALED A MURDER

Sixteen Bullet Holes Were Found in Head of Dead Man When Casket Was Opened.

Olean, N. Y.—When Coroner Caesar Smith opened the coffin containing the body of William Lobarger of Bolivar, N. Y., who died at Manningsport, La., it was found that the dead man had 16 bullet holes in his head. Nothing was known here by the authorities or relatives of the manner in which he met death. The bullet holes appear to have been made by a 32-caliber revolver fired at short range. The police started an inquiry.

Bean Shooter for Squirrels.

Evansville, Ill.—George Waterous was advised by the police to try a bean shooter to drive a nest of squirrels from the attic of his home. Waterous had asked permission to use a rifle on the pests, saying that they were too wary to be caught by traps or poison.

Green Hair Causes Riot.

New York.—The first appearance of green hair in public in this city nearly caused a riot at the Globe theater. Several men refused to return to their seats after leaving the playhouse.