

PRIMARY MEASURE PASSES THE HOUSE

A BARE MAJORITY AVAILABLE TO PUT IT ACROSS

OTHER LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

A Brief Digest of Other Important Legislation Being Considered by the Nebraska Legislature

Lincoln.—By a bare majority, 51 to 11, the lower house passed House Roll No. 323, the primary bill championed by Representative Reynolds of Omaha. The bill represents the final effort to change the existing primary law. It provides for the election of county committeemen, one man and one woman from each precinct, and the county convention delegates at the primary. This is designed to remedy the alleged evil due to self-perpetuating county committees. The bill also removes the state officers, outside of governor and those elected on a nonpartisan ticket from the operation of the primary law. It provides that these shall be nominated by state convention. The bill yet has to stand fire in the senate.

The lower house has passed the "code bill," Senate File No. 2, on the third reading, 60 to 33, practically a two to one vote. The opposition was composed of twenty republicans and thirteen democrats. The report of the house action was immediately transmitted to the senate. Senator Peterson moved that the senate not concur in house amendments, explaining that none of these were objectionable but that it was necessary to send the bill to a conference committee to re-write into it legislation previously enacted at this session affecting certain of its provisions. Senator Peterson then held a conference with Lieutenant Governor Barrows and the latter announced the appointment of Senators Peterson, Cordale and Bushee, the three most ardent friends of the bill in the senate, as the conference committee. Representatives Jenison, Rodman and Reynolds were named as house conferees.

The senate landed a "knock-out" blow to H. R. 88, the boxing bill, which allowed limited bouts in athletic clubs, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus circles. The bill occasioned a long debate. Many of the senators suggested that if the state was not going to allow these innocent boxing matches, under properly organized institutions, the legislature should kill football which Senator Siman says kills more men in a year than boxing ever did. Senator Peterson warned the senate that if it did not at this time pass some bill which allowed a sport that had been recognized by the army, Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations, it would only tend to some day allow a bill to creep into the statute books allowing real prize fights. Boxing in Nebraska is dead for two more years.

The general maintenance bill for the executive departments, as reported by the senate finance committee, carries \$1,170,000, approximately \$175,000 more than included in the bill as it passed the lower house. At the request of Governor McKelvie, the committee has eliminated a clause in the national guard appropriation making use of the appropriation contingent upon federal recognition of the guard. This is to permit Nebraska to maintain the guard whether the federal government recognizes it or not. The committee also recommended an increase in this fund from \$88,500 to \$113,500.

The senate passed, by a vote of 25 to 0, House Roll No. 456, which provides that applicants before the board of pharmacy shall have had two years study in a college of pharmacy, and permitting certificates from other states coming up to the Nebraska requirement. Later, on motion of Senator Bushee, the senate voted to reconsider and sent it back to committee, Bushee claiming that it required present pharmacists who have not had two years' schooling, but have acquired their knowledge by working in drug stores, to stop work until complying with the new law. Senator Peterson said the bill did not apply to those already certified.

Senate Files Nos. 165 and 166, the Omaha charter bills, were recommended for indefinite postponement by action of the cities and towns committee of the lower house. These are the bills urged by the Omaha city commission to give the commission the power to initiate street improvements and to issue bonds for opening or widening streets without a vote of the people.

The senate has adopted the standing committee report to postpone indefinitely House Roll No. 394, appropriating \$250,000 for building a site and constructing a building for the state supreme court and the state library, also House Roll No. 358, providing for the creation of welfare boards in cities of the state, similar to the Omaha welfare board.

The senate passed House Roll No. 296, providing for pest eradication districts for extermination of grasshoppers to be established by county commissioners upon petition of 25 per cent of voters.

An apparent "joker" in S. F. 244 the bill amending the bank guaranty law, as passed by the legislature and signed by Governor McKelvie, which has been construed to relieve state banks now in existence from the payment of assessments to the guaranty fund hereafter, is to be taken care of by changing the language and including the revised draft in the code bill when it goes to conference. This was agreed upon by Attorney General Davis and Senators Cordale and Peterson of the senate committee which had charge of the code bill, after their attention had been called to the doubtful meaning of one section of S. F. 244.

Senate File No. 295, while not much of a bill, succeeded in clogging the machinery in the senate for two considerable periods and still has a chance to do it. It provides that both owners of adjoining farms shall equally pay for a line fence in case one of the farmers wants a fence, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 15 to 13, after a debate involving almost every senator on the floor. Senator Hoagland, who favored the bill, afterward succeeded in getting the senate to refuse to adopt its own committee of the whole report, by a vote of 15 to 17, and advance the bill to third reading, where it has one more chance for its life.

A special effort was made in the senate to rush through Senate File No. 262, advancing the date of counting overseas votes two weeks, enabling the vote to be counted at the next election before the convening of the constitutional convention. The question was raised if it was not better at this time to repeal the soldier voting law entirely, considering the fact that by the next election very few soldiers will be overseas. After a conference during the noon hour the bill was amended to repeal the entire soldiers' voting law.

After a prolonged but losing fight in the senate, waged by Hoagland of Lincoln county, against a water power district bill which is backed by R. B. Howell of Omaha, the senate recommended the bill in question for passage in a modified form. At times the discussion became somewhat personal. The bill before the senate bears the number 240. It is a senate bill originally introduced by Peterson of Lancaster for the purpose of declaring that title in the state to water power sites shall never be alienated. After the house killed one of R. B. Howell's water power district bills, the senate judiciary committee reported out S. F. 240 with a substitute modeled somewhat after the Howell bill in the house. Hoagland had the substitute bill referred to the irrigation committee of which he is chairman. His committee reported the bill out with another substitute prepared by Hoagland. The Hoagland substitute came before the senate in committee of the whole. After some discussion in which Peterson and Cordale opposed the Hoagland measure, Peterson offered another substitute for the entire bill similar to the substitute reported out by the judiciary committee last week. The Peterson substitute was adopted at the close of a discussion and the bill was recommended to pass.

The main point of difference between Hoagland and the supporters of the new S. F. 240 is that Hoagland opposed the appointment of a board of directors for the governor for terms of two, four and six years, and their subsequent election. He proposes a plan to get control closer to the people.

Following an address to the Nebraska house by Chief Red Fox of the Blackhawk Indians, located in the state of Washington, a motion was unanimously adopted Monday noon directing Speaker Dalbey to name a committee of three for the purpose of drafting a memorial to congress, which the legislature will approve, asking congress to confer the ballot upon all Indians of legal age who served under the American flag in the late war.

S. F. 24, the Siman foreign language bill, has been signed by Governor McKelvie and is now in effect, as it has the emergency clause. The governor signed the companion parochial school bill, H. R. 64, several days ago. Both are in full force now, but H. R. 64 gives private and parochial school teachers until September 1, next, to qualify themselves under its provisions.

Legislative history of former sessions repeated itself when the house killed a bill to establish a state board of accountancy. It was S. F. 32, the Robbins bill to make all public accountants pay a fee to the state and secure a license. It was indefinitely postponed in committee of the whole, its suspected purpose being to monopolize that line of business.

The house passed on final reading, the "blue sky" bill and the bill authorizing the governor to investigate land tenancy conditions.

The senate passed House Roll No. 562, allowing mutual insurance companies to write other insurance now confined to stock companies.

The senate by a vote of 19 to 11 passed on third reading, the bill which provides that water power districts may be formed by vote of the people with right of eminent domain to construct power plants at the natural water power sites, and transport electrical current for sale in such water power districts. Under the bill co-operative districts can be formed in Omaha, Lincoln and other cities to develop one particular plant. Senator Hoagland and other rural senators opposed the bill on the basis that it was Omaha and Lincoln legislation.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Bonner

THE LOBSTERS.

"They say," said Mr. Lobster, and Mrs. Lobster asked at once the question so many animals and creatures ask,

"Will you pray explain to me what you mean when you say that 'they say'? Tell me who they are and what about them and if they're good to eat? Tell me if they're to be found around here and if I'll find them tender."

"My dear Mrs. Lobster," grinned Mr. Lobster, as he wiggled his legs, "they'd be amused if they heard you ask if they were tender. And they'd be still more amused if they heard you say that you wondered if they were to be found around here and if they were good to eat."

"Well," said Mrs. Lobster, "nothing you have said explains anything to me. I don't care if they would be amused and I don't care if they would be still more amused."

"I'd like to know who they are, what they are, and where they are."

"You've asked so many questions, Mrs. Lobster, that it is hard to know where to begin answering them."

"Just begin and I will tell you about the questions. You only have to begin with the answers. First of all tell me who they are."

"They are people, and instead of letting us find out if they're tender and if they're good to eat, they eat us before we have a chance to find out."

"They eat us!" shrieked Mrs. Lobster. "What horrible people!"

"And yet you didn't think it was horrible for us to eat them if they were tender," laughed Mr. Lobster.

"Quite different," said Mrs. Lobster. "Quite," agreed Mr. Lobster, "it all depending on who was going to do the eating."

"Naturally," said Mrs. Lobster.

"Quite so," agreed Mr. Lobster, still smiling.

"And what are these people like?" asked Mrs. Lobster.

"They each have two long legs," said



"They Eat Us," Shrieked Mrs. Lobster.

Mr. Lobster, "and they live on dry land."

"How queer they must be," said Mrs. Lobster.

"They're the creatures who travel in ships, they're the ones who go fishing and they're the ones who talk funny words all the time," continued Mr. Lobster.

"And why would they want to eat us?" asked Mrs. Lobster.

"Because we're good to eat," said Mr. Lobster.

"Oh, really, that is why so many of the cousins and relations leave us?" asked Mrs. Lobster. She was not very old, you see, and she had many things to learn.

"Yes," said Mr. Lobster, "they go to be eaten by the people. But we're a great luxury in most places, that is, we're very expensive and we're considered a great treat, though there are some places where we're so plentiful that we are quite, quite cheap."

"It is better to be expensive," said Mrs. Lobster. "We wouldn't be so apt to get caught if we were so expensive. We might miss being captured because there wasn't enough money to pay for us."

"Ah," said Mr. Lobster, "that may be so, but still if we were cheap and there were plenty of us we might not get caught because they didn't need us."

"I'd rather think of it my own way," said Mrs. Lobster. "Also I like to think of myself as an expensive luxury. If I thought I were going to be expensive I wouldn't mind so much being caught."

"And we're red when we go on the tables as part of a salad, or all cooked up in a piping hot dish," said Mr. Lobster.

"We're not green after we are captured, killed and cooked? Is that really so?" asked Mrs. Lobster.

"Really so," said Mr. Lobster.

"And what were you going to tell me these people said, for you began to tell me and I wanted to know who they were," asked Mrs. Lobster.

"I was going to say that people said they could tell the way the wind was blowing and whether a storm was coming by the way we looked, acted and pointed."

"I'll fool them, I will," chuckled Mrs. Lobster.

She Couldn't Believe It. He—"An astrologer once told me that March was my lucky month." She—"How can that be? You were born in that month."



RESURRECTION

If Christ to earth had never borne The message of the Easter morn:—

I. Well might the fields, stripped brown and bare, Torn by the plow's relentless share, Raped by the harrow's tearing teeth, (Yet guarding still the seed beneath) A sullen, cold resentment feel At the sharp driving of the steel; Not knowing when the pain was past What Easter flowers would bloom at last.

II. Well might the body, bent with age, Or where the deeper passions rage, Racked with disease, disgrace or sin, (Yet guarding still the soul within) In its blind agony of shame Blaspheme the great Creator's name;

III. Oh, if our vision bounded were By the three crosses planted there On the bleak hill of Calvary— If that were the last sight men see— If Christ to earth had never borne The message of the Easter morn:— All that we see or think or seem Is but the fabric of a dream!

THE RISEN CHRIST

Easter Always Anniversary of Deliverance of Wonderful Message of Hope.

THE joy of the Christian soul is expressed at Easter in such a volume of song as rises upon no other day of the year. In the wealth of flowers that adorn altars, in the music of choirs and the praise of the children in their exercises are found the manifestation of the joy of hearts overflowing with the happiness of a renewed hope of life. It is the anniversary of the deliverance of the greatest message of hope the world has ever received, summed up in the three little words: "He is Risen." It is the Christian "victory day"—Easter.

Most men everywhere at all times have had some sort of idea of immortality. It seems to be an inherent quality in humankind. The doctrine of the resurrection is not an entirely new one. Even the pagan before us had a glimpse of the truth and was moved to recognize it in his own way. Nature herself proclaims the doctrine and in every bursting bud of spring-time and the new songs of the birds we read a confirmation of our belief in a future life. Nature rejoices along with men in a realization of the glory of life, for that which was dead is alive again.

Brought Light to World.

But while we see in nature the symbols of the great truth of the resurrection and delight in the pleasing processes of the breaking forth of new life in the natural world, the Christian has something deeper and more firm than nature upon which to base his belief of immortality. The materialist may seek to read his future in the natural world, but the Christian derives his chief hope from a different source, a source no less than the message from God himself. When Jesus broke the bonds of death and became "the first fruits of them that sleep" He at the same time became the hope of all humanity. Before Him, the way was dark and shrouded in mystery, but on that first Easter morning He threw a flood of light upon the gates of eternity, which illumined the way for all and settled the question of immortality forever.

It is but natural that the anniversary of such a day should be celebrated with various manifestations of joy, but amid the songs and the flowers and the pageantry of our celebrations the great motive of the day should not be lost sight of. Things that minister to the esthetic sense should not be allowed to overshadow the appeal to the spirit. If Easter brings no heartening message to a soul wearied with worldly cares, no new inspiration to take hold of the things worth while with a firmer grip, no new feeling of citizenship in the eternal, our songs and flowers and pomp and pageantry, however beautiful, are of momentary value.

Divine Easter Message.

The message that Easter brings to the individual has a very direct bearing upon his life, for what one believes about the future life may largely determine his character, and

even his eternal destiny. One may even go further and say what a nation believes about the hereafter determines the character of its government in its practical dealing at home and abroad, and the character of the national life. The man or nation that is not restrained by the feeling that there is another world in which there will be a higher justice and a continued life of some sort, is dangerous.

Passing over the strictly religious element in the resurrection of Christ, momentarily, let us remember that history was made on that first Easter morning. When the devoted women went down to the tomb of the Lord upon their mission of love, it was given to them to hear the announcement from an angel that was to turn the tide of history and to give impetus to the movement of uplifting men that is still gathering force today. Jesus was a great teacher and He gave to the world its best principles and precepts. But there have been other good teachers of morals and religion, and who knows but that His teachings would not have perished with Him if He had not risen from the dead and become the living inspiration for the millions who were to come after him. Herein lies the distinctive difference between Christ and other teachers and between Christianity and other codes of morals and religion. Christian worship is directed toward a person and does not consist in veneration of a dead leader and slavish adherence to a rule of life or set of regulations. Above all Christianity is not

RABBIT AS EASTER SYMBOL

With the Egg, It Has Always Been Associated as Appropriate to the Season.

Easter originally was an oriental feast in honor of the coming spring, or the rebirth of the year. The rabbit is noted for its prolific offspring, and that animal was chosen as an Easter



ter symbol because it typified the fruitfulness of nature. The egg was selected as an emblem of Easter celebration because it contains the germ of life and is therefore typical of the revival of life at the beginning of the growing season. The lily bulb, like the egg, contains the germ of life and means of growing within itself, and accordingly is appropriate, carrying as it does the additional symbol of purity.

Not seeing there—beyond the gloom— The Angel and the Empty Tomb.

III. Well might the world in that dark hour, Crushed by a cruel tyrant power, Through wildest storm and blackest night, (Yet keeping Freedom's spark alight) Cry out from every bloodstained sod, "There is no light, no life, no God!" Did we not know that Calvary's way Led to the Resurrection Day.

IV. Oh, if our vision bounded were By the three crosses planted there On the bleak hill of Calvary— If that were the last sight men see— If Christ to earth had never borne The message of the Easter morn:— All that we see or think or seem Is but the fabric of a dream!

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