

Oppose Aim Stressed by Gov. Weaver

Generally Favorable Impression Was Made by Executive's Inaugural Message.

Lincoln, Jan. 4.—Except for a few spots, the gubernatorial message submitted to the legislature by Governor Arthur J. Weaver upon his induction into office yesterday, seemed to have made a favorable impression at the capitol.

The house members generally expressed themselves today as being favorably impressed with his recommendations along the lines of governmental consolidations and reorganizations and on the other major questions discussed in his state paper. The commendations came from both democrats and republicans.

Among the state senators the message was more guarded. It is generally believed a group in the senate is preparing to combat any changes in the present administrative code system.

Praise From Bailey

Senator Perry Reed of Henderson, who helped enact the code law in 1919, said he was "in favor of any change in the code system that will improve it."

Representative E. Preston Bailey of Carlisle, chairman of the republican house caucus and of the committee on committees, said: "I was very favorably impressed with the substance of Mr. Weaver's message and the manner in which he met the important issues confronting the legislature. The program outlined by him is one which I believe will meet the approval of the majority of the people of Nebraska in the main."

Representative Frank S. Wells, one of the democratic minority leaders, declared: "The program which Governor Weaver has outlined is worthy of support by members of both political parties in the legislature. Speaking for myself, I must say that I was very well pleased with his address, which had the ring of sincerity and honest purpose. It was both constructive and progressive."

Senator J. A. Patten, republican, Fremont, said: "I have heard some criticism of Mr. Weaver's ideas on the code, the banking situation and the intangible tax. Personally I think his message is a very strong document. As to his plans for consolidating and distributing code activities, I would favor giving him a clear field for the carrying out of his plans, which appear to be constructive in nature and well conceived."

Edgar L. Ferneau, chairman of the republican state central committee, said: "I agree with the governor's message. It is plain and understandable from start to finish. In the interest of good government his plans should be carried out."

Van E. Peterson, secretary of the bank guaranty fund commission, asserted that he was pleased with Governor Weaver's message, especially that part pertaining to the banking situation.

Swanson Lauds It

A number of the elective state officers voiced their hearty endorsement of the governor's message and the recommendations contained in it. Even Dan Swanson, state commissioner of public lands and buildings, whose department Mr. Weaver suggested should be abolished, said he had no quarrel to pick with the chief executive on that score.

"I don't agree with him on that point," Swanson said, "but I'll have no kick coming even if my office should be abolished."

State Auditor L. B. Johnson, Secretary of State Frank Marsh, Attorney General C. A. Sorenson, State Treasurer W. M. Stebbins and State Superintendent Charles W. Taylor, all commended the governor's address, while Lieutenant Governor George A. Williams gave out a lengthy statement in which he gave approval in detail to the message.—Omaha Bee-News.

NORRIS WANTS NEW COURT

Washington, Jan. 3.—Establishment of a United States court of administrative justice "to expedite the hearing and determination" of suits against the government was proposed in a bill today by Senator Norris, Nebraska. Jurisdiction over claims against the government now exercised by the court of claims, the court of customs appeals and the board of tax appeals, as well as certain powers now vested in the supreme court of the District of Columbia would be transferred to the new court. It would be composed of a chief justice and twelve associates appointed by the president.

Senator Norris, who is chairman of the judiciary committee, explained that he offered the bill primarily to provoke discussion of its merits, especially among members of the bar. Senator Heflin, democrat, Alabama, suggested that the measure would set up a separate court to adjudicate tax refund cases "so as to take this matter out of the hands of the secretary of the treasury."

WARM WELCOME AWAITS TEAM

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 2.—When Georgia Tech's national championship football team returns on January 8 from its successful invasion of the far west, Atlanta will roar a welcome that probably will outdo anything previous in a city used to feting heroes.

Civic leaders and prominent alumni were discussing plans for the homecoming. While details have not yet been worked out, plans already include the welcoming by a huge crowd, a parade, and a banquet where suitable recognition will be bestowed in oratory and cheers.

32,000 FIGHT FOR FORD JOBS

Detroit, Jan. 2.—Milling about the employment office of the Ford Motor company at Fordson, a crowd estimated by officials of the company at 32,000 men Wednesday responded to the announcement of the company that 30,000 more men will be employed.

The crowd was unwieldy, and the employment office, which was to have opened at 8 a. m., remained closed until guards could form the men into the semblance of a line. Many of those outside the small building had stood all night in the snow.

One Million Dollars to Aid Upper Missouri

Upper Stream to Receive Some Attention Under Recommendation of War Department

Washington, Jan. 3.—Allotment of one million dollars for maintenance and development of the upper Missouri river next year was asked in the war department appropriation bill reported to the house here today. This sum, to be expended above Kansas City, is the amount which was asked of congress by the war department in its recent annual report, but is less than one-half of the sum said by members of the Missouri Navigation association to be needed for next year's river work between Kansas City and Sioux City.

For the lower Missouri from Kansas City to the mouth an appropriation of five million dollars is carried in the bill, equivalent to the allocation requested by army engineers. This sum will be used for continuing work on the six-foot channel authorized for this section of the stream, at a total cost of 40 million dollars, which is expected to be completed by the end of 1930.

A third allocation for Missouri river work appropriating 50 thousand dollars to be expended between Sioux City and Fort Benton, Mont., on snagging and bank revetment is also contained in the bill. This latter item is specifically mentioned in the bill, but the total six million dollars for the work as far as carrying it as far north as the money would take it from Kansas City, the latter alternative was decided upon.

Jadwin estimates that work would be carried as far as St. Joseph next year, but that a longer period and an additional five million dollars would be needed to complete a six-foot channel to Omaha.

General Edgar Jadwin, chief of army engineers, told the house appropriation committee at the time hearings were held on the bill that after a deliberation with Missouri valley leaders last year on the question of whether the money should be spent in lowering the depth uniformly but slightly from Kansas City to Sioux City, or whether it should be spent in lowering the depth to six feet and carrying it as far north as the money would take it from Kansas City, the latter alternative was decided upon.

General Jadwin pointed out to the house committee the unusual situation in which the upper Missouri project is found in that only 12 million dollars has been authorized by congress for the entire project, which is estimated to cost 46 million dollars. Of the amount authorized a total of six million dollars was appropriated last year in addition to the one million allotted in present bill.

Situation Unusual

The department estimate for a six-foot channel from Kansas City to Sioux City was 46 million dollars, Jadwin told house members, but when congress authorized this project for six feet it only authorized the expenditure of 12 million dollars.

"It is an unusual situation, and I do not know of any other project in such a status," he said. "The money we are spending now, the six million dollars we got last year and the one million dollar we intend to allot the coming year, is being spent from Kansas City to St. Joseph."—World-Herald.

PLACE OPEN TO AMERICAN

Washington, Jan. 2.—Officials of the National Aeronautical association announced today that they have reserved a place for an American entrant in the Schneider cup race, but so far no one has applied for the job. The Schneider race, an annual event for the testing out of the fastest seaplanes of all nations, will be held this year in England in the fall. After the forthcoming race, the event will be stepped up to a biennial affair.

While officials of the National Aeronautical association had said nothing publicly about the lack of an American entrant for the race, it was the opinion in aeronautical circles that a reservation had been made in the hope of encouraging someone from the United States to participate. The time for filing by entrance expired on Dec. 31, and, if a blank entry had not been listed by the association, it would have been impossible for an American plane to take part should one be ready.

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Reapportioning House is Before Congress Again

Bill Looks Ahead to 1930 Census—Deadlock Over Number of Members

Washington.—The demand for reapportionment in the House of Representatives is about to come before Congress again, carrying the added impulsion that, with eight years' neglect of the 1920 census already in the records, this is the last regular session at which the issue can be determined before the 1930 census begins to be taken and a new problem of distribution is in the making.

In fact, the bill sponsored by leaders of the move no longer looks back to the question of 1920, but is concerned with providing beforetime for 1930. By the time of that census it is estimated that states with an aggregate population of 30,000,000 or approximately a fourth of the people in the United States, will have either less than their share or more than their share of Representatives to look after their interests in the Government.

A further consequence of delay is that, in addition to the fact that the issue has been hanging fire through two presidential elections, either of which might have been so close as to be decided by the votes involved, it is estimated that by the next such election there will be no less than 23 electoral votes in the hands of states which have lost title to them so far as population is concerned, representation in the electoral college being based on that in the two Houses of Congress combined.

Reapportionment Every 10 Years

"The Constitution provides that the membership of the House of Representatives shall be reapportioned on the basis of population every 10 years. This Constitutional provision was regularly carried out during the first 130 years of the Nation's existence. Then in 1920 it was omitted. Large sections of the population, as a result, are not now represented by a correct ratio of representation. This denial of the Constitution has raised the reapportionment issue which has grown more acute each year since 1920 until it is one of the major matters before the final session of the Seventieth Congress.

The actual reason for failure to continue the tradition of 130 years was that the time had come when two strong forces came into conflict; those who believed the House should not be increased any further in size, and those who saw that unless the total number of the House was increased, their states would lose representatives in Congress under reapportionment. The two parties became deadlocked on the issue and have remained so.

Reapportionment is a simple mathematical problem that can be solved in two ways. The House can be kept at its present membership of 435 and representatives can be taken from states that have lost population and given to those that have gained, or the size of the whole House can be increased so that no state will lose members, but those with increased population will gain proportionately.

House Too Big Now

Most observers believe the House is too big already. It now takes approximately one hour to call the roll. Deliberation and debate, as it was known in the original assembly of 65 representatives of the 13 states, is today impossible. Between 1830 and 1870 the House was increased by only one member, and remained around 240.

From that time on the size of the House began to be increased every 10 years to spare those states which would otherwise have lost seats. The unwieldiness of the body grew correspondingly, and its reputation and prestige diminished.

Failure to effect reapportionment in the past eighty years has been due to the conflict between those who do not wish to increase the size of the House, and those who do not wish their own State to suffer a diminution of membership.

If the reapportionment had been carried through in 1920, then 11 states would have lost a total of 12 seats. Those states would have been Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Vermont, one seat each, and Missouri two seats. Since that day the same forces of change and the rate of growth of population have been going on. The problem has become more and more aggravated.

Prabable Changes

Probable losses in representation by states on the basis of estimates of the 1930 population at the next census with the House still kept at 435, will be as follows:

Alabama	1
Indiana	2
Iowa	2
Kansas	1
Kentucky	2
Louisiana	1
Maine	1
Massachusetts	2
Mississippi	2
Nebraska	1
New York	1
North Dakota	1
Pennsylvania	1
Tennessee	1
Vermont	1
Virginia	1

The probable gains in representation of states in 1930 under the same basis, will be:

Arizona	1
California	6
Connecticut	1
Florida	1
Michigan	4
New Jersey	2
North Carolina	1

Ohio	3
Oklahoma	1
Texas	2
Washington	1
	23

Up to Present Congress

The reason the matter of reapportionment is felt to be of such particular interest at the present time is that unless a solution is found before the present Congress goes out of office the new Congress will face all the difficulties of reaching an agreement in aggravated and magnified form. This is clear when it is considered that an increase of members, 100 more than at present!

The present reapportionment bill, over which debate has centered, would break the deadlock of 1930 in advance. It permits the future Congress to act on the matter whenever it desires and in any way that it desires, but it provides that in case no action is taken, that the reapportionment shall go into effect automatically through a mathematical apportionment to be made by an executive commission without an increase in the present House membership.

Effect on Elections

Sponsors of the reapportionment bill have stressed the injustice now being done to areas that do not have fair representation in Congress. Other arguments have been advanced, particularly the serious one put forth before the recent presidential campaign, referring to the possibility of a close election, in which case either candidate might have been put in office through the electoral votes of states not entitled to them.

In 1910 the population of the country was 91,000,000. In 1930 it is expected to be 125,000,000. It is an increase of well over 30,000,000 persons, of whom no account has been taken in re-dividing the membership of the House. California is the state affected most adversely. Under the Constitution, every man and woman is supposed to have equal representation, with certain restrictions, in the lower house. Yet owing to the failure to reapportion, combined with rapid growth, a situation like that in Los Angeles is typical.

Today this city has the same basis of representation as it did in 1910, when it had population of 200,000. Today the city has 1,200,000 persons, with 1,500,000 probable by 1930. Los Angeles County may reach 3,070,000 by 1930. This area sends only two representatives to Congress, whereas Iowa, with 2,500,000 people, has 11 members.

Will Sue for Regent's Rule of Two Schools

Transfer of Institutions for Deaf and Blind Object of Planned Court Move

Lincoln, Jan. 3.—Mandamus proceedings in the state supreme court, to compel the transfer of the Nebraska School for the Deaf at Omaha and the Nebraska School for the Blind at Nebraska City from the state board of control to the university, were set for trial today. The suit was filed by the regents of the university, who are to be appointed by the governor.

Legislature Approves

The state legislature Wednesday in canvassing the votes cast, accepted the vote of the people on the amendment as conclusive evidence it had been adopted. No effort has been made, however, by the board of control to turn the two schools over to the regents, nor by the regents to take charge of them.

Try to Punish Author

State Representative Karl Kohn of Omaha, who introduced the amendment two years ago, said its supporters want a supreme court decision on the question before the legislative session is over.

Opponents of the amendment are seeking to punish Representative Kohn by trying to block his reelection as chairman of the house committee on state institutions.

STUDENTS BURN TO DEATH

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 2.—Two Baylor university medical students perished here today and tonight a search of the ruins was begun early today for the body of a nurse, who is unaccounted for. The dead are James H. Martin, twenty-eight, and Samuel R. Scott, twenty-three.

BURTON BANK IS IN STATE HANDS

Lincoln, Jan. 2.—Clarence Bliss, secretary of the state department of trade and commerce, Wednesday announced that the Burton State bank at Burton, Keya Paha county, has been turned over to his department. The bank was capitalized at \$100,000, with \$11,000 surplus, and had \$75,000 in deposits. Kirsch Kirsh was president of the bank and C. J. Kirsh, cashier.

Champs Once, in Poverty Now

Rich Earnings in Glove Game Slipped Through Their Fingers—now "Down and Out"

Jack Britton, Battling Levinsky, Johnny Dundee, Paul Berlenbach, Champions—all of them! Great among the greatest drawing cards in ringdom in the days of their glory.

What About Britton?

Britton, at 43, years beyond an athletic age, and at a time in life when he should be enjoying the fruits of his earlier endeavors, is fighting where he can, mixing it whenever the chance comes to him; accepting whatever the promoter offers. Whereas this once brilliant ringman should be ranking close to the millionaire class.

Went Broke in Florida

The ring brain that was his was canny within the ropes—and out of it. He invested his money but, unfortunately, not too well. The story he put into the Florida real estate and was practically wiped out when the boom collapsed.

So at 43 he earns a living in the only way that seems left to him. If there was another way, then certainly Jack Britton would not have gone back to the ring wars; certainly he would have chosen something softer and more lucrative than battling it out with tough youngsters for his valiant efforts.

Case of Levinsky

Levinsky fought close to 400 battles from the days of his start until he did a fadeout some years ago. In that era he gathered in no less than \$600,000. Of course, his manager cut in for a part of it; there were other expenses to meet. But no matter how you figure it, Levinsky must have had \$300,000 to \$350,000 put into the bank—or to spend in luxurious living.

Once Fought Dempsey

The answer seems to be located in the fact that about a year ago he proceeded on a ring come-back. Old now and fat and slow in comparison with his best days, fighting anybody who will give him a cash return. This man who battled Dempsey for big money and received around \$35,000 for mixing it with Carpenter, now is being hammered around for purses around \$500—and perhaps much less.

Dundee a Great Card

Dundee, another who fought in an almost incredible number of battles, a warrior as active as Levinsky and even a greater drawing card. He was fortunate in the fact that he reached his peak during an era of big purses. It was considered "chicken feed" if Johnny gathered out to himself less than \$5,000 for a night's work; sums of \$10,000, \$15,000 and beyond were pocketed with an air of nonchalance.

Johnny Big Earner

Of the quartet, Dundee was perhaps the greatest earner. He must have gathered into himself a gross of close to \$1,000,000. The net to him was no less than \$600,000. Half of it put away in some fund now would yield Dundee a yearly income of close to \$20,000 without touching the principal. And so Johnny Dundee's present and his future would be splendidly provided for.

But Dundee's fortune is gone either in its entirety or to a point where only a trifling part of it is left.

Ruled Out By Commish.

Forced to earn money to keep the wolves in the wilderness, Dundee untrained in other things, went back to the ring. He fought a few fights and was matched to meet a tough youngster in the Madison Square Garden ring.

Ditto Paul Berlenbach

So Dundee was ruled out of his real chance for a bit of the big money that used to cascade upon him in the long ago. Berlenbach wants to come back; pleads for the chance to fight again even, though the commission has barred him on the grounds that he has slipped so far from his championship peak that he no longer can go to the wars without risking some tragic injury.

Needs the Money Now

"But," was the retort, "didn't you earn more than \$400,000 and didn't you put aside at least \$250,000 for the rainy day?" "Yes," I earned about that much and I laid aside about \$250,000," was the sad response. "But since then—well, the money has sort of slipped away. I've got some left; just a little. I want to fight again because I need money."

Warning to Youth

If Britton, Dundee, Levinsky and Berlenbach, who were almost record-smashers in the matter of earnings, in their particular divisions, have come now to a point where their money is gone—or vanishing in ceaseless fashion—what must be the

stories of those who never became champions; who never earned one-tenth of what that quartet earned and who were even more foolish with the funds that piled in upon them? If the story of this four isn't some form of lesson for the fledglings who now are embarking on a ring career, they will end up only in poverty and with their brains added by the terrific punching of the years.—Lincoln Star.

HUGE NEBRASKA RANCH IS SOLD

Sidney, Jan. 2.—St. George ranch, one of the oldest and biggest in western Nebraska, has been sold to E. W. Childs of Crawford. The holdings, southeast of here, were sold by the Morrison interests of Sidney.

Rebekahs Hold a Fine Meeting Last Evening

Last Saturday evening the Rebekahs held a very fine meeting at the hall on lower Main street and which was attended by a very large number of the members despite the fact that the weather conditions were most unfavorable.

Install New Officers and Enjoy Visit From Omaha and Louisville Members of the Order

From Saturday's daily—Last evening Bud of Promise lodge of the Rebekahs held a very fine meeting at the hall on lower Main street and which was attended by a very large number of the members despite the fact that the weather conditions were most unfavorable.

Objects of Increase

The big increases in appropriations to be raised by direct taxation suggested by the retiring governor are the following purposes: New buildings and increased maintenance appropriations for the state board of control \$1,250,000

New buildings and increased maintenance appropriations for the state normal schools	750,000
New buildings and increased maintenance appropriations for the University of Nebraska	625,000
New buildings at state fair grounds	100,000
State board of vocational education	65,000
Revision and printing state statutes	50,000
Governor McMullen, in his budget, keeps down the grand total of the appropriations by estimating total university fees and balance at \$2,200,000 instead of \$2,900,000, as in the 1927 appropriations; by estimating federal aid highway money available for the next two years at \$2,715,000 instead of \$4,000,000, the amount estimated two years ago, and by figuring the total capitol commission fund, including the special levy and the balance at \$1,975,000 instead of \$2,900,000, the sum fixed two years ago. The capitol tax levy will be the same as it was in 1927. The reduction is in the balance on hand.	

Requests Cut 3 Million

Total appropriations recommended by the retiring governor to the legislature are \$3,000,000 less than the expending agencies requested. He cut the request of the university board or regents approximately \$1,000,000, the normal school board about \$150,000, and the state board of control about \$850,000.

Sanity May Be an Issue

Court Room, Riverside, Calif., Jan. 4.—The question of Gordon Stewart Northcott's sanity may yet become an issue in his trial here on a charge of murdering three boys on his Wineville chicken ranch.

BANNING IS SLATED FOR CHAIRMANSHIP BANKING COM

W. B. Banning of Union is slated for the chairmanship of the senate banking committee, which will bear the brunt of the labors in working out the guaranty fund problem, according to rumors heard among the members.

Planning a picnic or party? Call at the Bates Book and Gift Shop and see the many things the Dennison line offers.

Hike in Taxes Needed, Plea of Gov. McMullen

\$3,000,000 Increase in State Levies Would Be Required by \$35,000,000 Plan Offered

Lincoln, Jan. 3.—Increase in state taxes of approximately \$3,000,000 in the next two years would be necessary to meet increased appropriations recommended by Adam McMullen, retiring governor, in his budget message to the state legislature Thursday.

On 1929 tax the budget provides for appropriating approximately \$35,000,000 for the 1929-31 biennium, virtually the same amount as was appropriated by the legislature two years ago. The \$35,000,000 includes all federal aid funds, money raised by fees and licenses, the state gasoline tax and other receipts, as well as funds derived from direct property tax.

See Heavier Taxation

Study of the McMullen budget reveals that recommendations of the outgoing governor for increased appropriations for state institutions, chiefly those under control of the state board of control, the university and the normal schools, would boost the amount of money that would have to be raised by direct property tax from approximately \$13,750,000 to \$15,750,000 for the next two years.

The legislature is not in any way obligated to pay serious attention to Governor McMullen's recommendations. They are merely advisory. Governor Weaver will have 15 legislative days in which to go over the McMullen budget. He may change it as he sees fit. Governor Weaver's budget is the one the legislature will follow in making its appropriations.

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