

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

SPECIAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 21, 1920

This Will Be the Most Important Election Ever Held in the State of Nebraska—Be Sure to Vote On Each of the Forty-One Amendments

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA:

The Third Constitutional Convention of the State of Nebraska, authorized by the people to amend or revise the existing constitution, met in Lincoln, December 2, 1919, and continued in session 74 days. A total of 336 proposed amendments were submitted and 41 received favorable action. These will be submitted to the people at a special election to be held Tuesday, September 21, 1920. The convention was unanimous in the opinion that the amendments should be submitted at a special election, thus avoiding the confusion that might result from submission at a general election held in a presidential year. Many meritorious measures submitted at great expense in previous years have failed when submitted at a general election.

The form of ballot permits a separate vote on each amendment and every voter should see to it that he votes on 41 amendments. An "Address to the People" with sample ballot attached has been mailed to every voter who desires may get from the Secretary of State, county clerk or delegates a pamphlet entitled "Proposed Amendments" which gives full information in detail.

Following is a synopsis of the amendments, each being designated by the number appearing on the official ballot:

No. 1. Authorizes a five-sixths jury verdict in civil cases. This prevents many unnecessary retrials and saves expense for the public and litigants.

No. 2. Permits regulation by law of property rights of aliens. If immigrants want the benefits and protection of our government but refuse to become citizens their property rights should be regulated.

No. 3. Declares the English language to be the official language of the state and requires common branches to be taught therein in all schools. This insures future citizens a knowledge of our language.

No. 4. Reduces percentage in number of signatures required for initiative and referendum petitions. Increase in number of voters caused by extending suffrage to women makes this advisable.

No. 5. Divides counties entitled to two or more representatives or senators into districts. This shortens the ballot, distributes senators and representatives more evenly in the cities and provides representation for rural communities.

No. 6. Provides that the number of state senators cannot exceed fifty. This permits the legislature to provide one senator for two representatives as the growth and needs of the state require. It does not prevent the reduction of membership in either or both houses.

No. 7. Eliminates the provision requiring the legislature to remain in session 60 days; fixes salaries of members at \$500 and limits salary to \$100 for special sessions. This expedites public business and reduces expense by making it an object for the legislature to conclude its work as rapidly as possible.

No. 8. Requires a majority vote by "Yeas" and "Nays" on roll call for the passage of all legislation, including conference reports and amendments. This prevents hasty legislation, carrying in many cases large appropriations. In the closing days of a session when many members are absent.

No. 9. Prohibits appointment of members of the legislature to state offices. This prevents members from becoming beneficiaries of their own laws.

No. 10. Prohibits raising the salary of any public official during his term. This prevents lobbying for increased salaries.

No. 11. Reserves mineral rights in state lands, saves to the people the remaining natural resources.

No. 12. Eliminates obsolete legislative apportionment.

No. 13. Provides for a board of pardons, an executive budget and continues the present state offices. Pardon board includes governor, attorney general and secretary of state. Its action must be based on application, notice, a full hearing and a complete record. Sound public policy demands that one convicted of crime should not be released without a hearing and recorded facts sufficient to warrant clemency. An executive budget insures appropriations based on actual needs, prevents log rolling and avoids hasty consideration and waste.

No. 14. Creates the office of tax commissioner and provides a board of equalization. Will prevent many inequities now arising and more fairly distribute the burdens of taxation.

No. 15. Revises and simplifies the procedure of courts; enables the supreme court to sit in division; the chief justice to sit with each division. This will obviate delays, reduce expenses of trials and prevent appeals without merit.

No. 16. Requires concurrence of five judges of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional, thus safeguarding the will of the people and insuring stability of law.

No. 17. Provides for election of supreme judges, except chief justice, by districts. This insures representation to all parts of the state, shortens the ballot and enables voters to be more familiar with qualifications of candidates.

No. 18. Provides for equal suffrage, answers the demand of enlightened public sentiment in state and nation and renders justice to women.

No. 19. Allows soldiers to vote when absent on duty, preserves the right of citizenship to men who are in military service.

No. 20. Provides for equitable distribution of state school funds and for mini-

mum term of school as a condition for participation therein. This safeguards the interests of children in small districts.

No. 21. Prohibits the sale of school lands except at public auction, thus insuring the maximum price if the state should decide to sell its school lands.

No. 22. Provides for election of University Regents by districts. Insures more state wide interest and representation for the university.

No. 23. Prohibits state aid to sectarian institutions and prevents requiring any religious test from teachers or pupils. This is declaratory of the well accepted American doctrine of separation of church and state.

No. 24. Raises the age for admission to the reform school from 16 to 18 years. Provides corrective training for young offenders rather than penitentiary sentences.

No. 25. Brings the board of education for normal schools under the constitution instead of under a statute. This will stabilize the teaching profession and give the normal schools constitutional recognition along with the university and common schools.

No. 26. Provides uniform taxes on tangible property and franchises, permits classification of other property and permits taxes other than property taxes, intended to reach property now escaping taxation. Covers the whole field of taxation and will undoubtedly apportion tax burdens more evenly.

No. 27. Substantially continues present tax exemptions, including those relating to property of religious, educational, charitable and cemetery associations, except when used for profit. Also exempts \$200 of household goods for each family. This makes the old section more clear and encourages home building.

No. 28. Places county tax limit at 50 cents on \$100 actual valuation, renders the law certain and fixes fair limitation on counties.

No. 29. Prohibits changes in county boundaries except by majority vote in counties affected, except for the purpose of correcting irregular boundary lines.

No. 30. Requires public utility corporations to report to the Railway Commission, thus providing better corporate control.

No. 31. Prohibits the consolidation of competing public utility corporations without permission from the Railway Commission and only after public notice, thus protecting public interests.

No. 32. Regulates stocks and dividends of public utility corporations. No dividend to be declared except out of net earnings and after providing a depreciation reserve sufficient to maintain equipment and service. This will result in maximum service and minimum rates.

No. 33. Permits metropolitan cities to adopt present charter as home rule charters and simplifies the adoption thereof. Recognizes the principle of local self-government which is fundamental in a republic.

No. 34. Insures the control of corporations and prevents the issue of stocks and bonds except for full value; also permits co-operative companies to limit voting power and stock holdings of members. Complete control of corporations by the state and recognition of co-operative and mutual companies are manifestly in the public interest.

No. 35. Defines priority rights in water and provides constitutional protection thereto because of its necessity for irrigation purposes.

No. 36. Protects public rights in the use of water power as against private control. The best engineers believe it possible to develop 600,000 h. p. in the state through the use of the water in our streams. This should be conserved for the use of the public.

No. 37. Provides that laws may be enacted regulating the hours and conditions of employment of women and children and securing to them a minimum wage. Insures protection to the mothers and to our future citizens.

No. 38. Provides that the legislature can create an industrial commission to administer laws relative to labor disputes and profiteering. This is not self-operative and any law would be subject to referendum. The authority of the state to deal with such matters in some way should be unquestioned. Therefore, it was deemed advisable to submit this amendment.

No. 39. Permits amendments to the constitution by a majority vote if the provided the same is equal to 25 per cent of the total vote cast. This places the constitution under the control of the people and this simplified method of amendment will avoid the necessity for future constitutional conventions.

No. 40. Provides for temporary salaries for state officers until otherwise fixed by law.

No. 41. Eliminates obsolete sections of the constitution and provides for a continuing schedule.

Each of the proposed amendments has received the earnest and careful consideration of the convention and we recommend all of them to the people of Nebraska. We believe that their adoption will not only modernize the constitution and simplify our system of government, but will also result in a more efficient and economical administration of the public business.

Respectfully submitted,
A. J. WEAVER,
President of the Constitutional Convention.

HARRY L. KEEPE,
Chairman Committee on Publicity.
—Paid Advertisement.

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PICTURE FRAMING
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NEBRASKA COW A HIGH PRODUCER

Katy Gerben, owned by the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, is the third cow in the Holstein-Friesian breed for long time production. In seven milking periods she produced 115,125 pounds of milk containing 4,400 pounds of fat, or an aver-

age of 16,416 pounds of milk containing 629 pounds of fat for each milking period. The nutrients produced by her equalled forty-seven 1,400-pound steers and her milk at 10 cents a quart was worth \$5,317. The dairy maintained by the state at the College of Agriculture is comprised of about 100 animals representing the Holstein Friesian, Guernsey, Jersey and Ayrshire breeds. The herd is used as a basis for instructional and demonstrational work with the different breeds of dairy cattle, and it offers students at the College of Agriculture an opportunity to study dairying. Bulls produced by the herd are available as herd sires to farmers over the state.

Mesdames Young and Martin of Doniphan spent the last of the week in the city with their mother, Mrs. Hummel.

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

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A. B. McARTHUR, Editor and Owner

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN WEBSTER COUNTY

The Business of Being Funny

Once upon a time there was an ancient Quaker family by the name of Collins. And they lived in the city of Philadelphia and were a very sober, steady going lot as all good Quakers should be.

And then Arthur Collins came along. Arthur was determined on a stage career—and even the beautiful voice nature endowed him with was scarcely excuse enough for his forsaking his Quaker forefathers. But there evidently has been enough serious ones in the Collins family. And it was up to Arthur to make the world laugh.

And so Arthur Collins went to New York and became a light Opera singer. He appeared with DeWolf Hopper in "Wang" and with Francis Wilson in "The Lion Tamer." Now he is known far and wide as a delightful singer of songs that make you laugh.

Byron G. Harlan's present function in this world is to entertain people with his delightful rendition of clever songs. But in spite of his amusing ways on the stage Mr. Harlan is decidedly a serious "business man".

He didn't start to study music till he was twenty-four years old. Then he left his home and went to Chicago. He secured an engagement with an opera company and then appeared in "A Texas Steel". It was right here that Mr. Harlan's business ability came to the fore. So he started a company of his own and became a producer himself. Mr. Harlan firmly believes that a musical training is one of the best preparations in the world for the perfecting of the business mind.

And so Mr. Harlan has proved for he makes a serious business of being funny! The enormous success of Collins and Harlan as "America's Favorite Entertainers" is proof enough of Mr. Harlan's business sense.

Collins and Harlan will give one of their inimitable performances in Red Cloud soon. They promise to trot out all their funniest songs for the delectation of the residents of this city.

Farm Bureau Notes

WEBSTER COUNTY FAIR

The Live Stock Department was better this year than for many years.

50 head of hogs were on exhibition, representing the Duroc Jerseys, Poland China, Chester-White, Hampshire and Berkshire breeds. Some very good individuals were on exhibition.

30 head of cattle, mostly Shorthorns were exhibited and competition was strong in the Calf classes.

The horse exhibit was the lightest. There are many good horses in the county, and there should have been a better show.

With more co-operation between the Fair Association and the Live Stock Breeders Association, Webster county can hold a real Stock Show.

The Farmers' Union Locals of the county got behind the Farm Product Department, and filled up the Agricultural Hall with grain and vegetables.

Lynn Sheldon of Osceola, County Agent of Polk county, judged the Live Stock and Farm Products, and while down here purchased two carloads of Kanred wheat for the farmers of Polk county.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

State Fair opens Monday September 6. I will spend the entire week at the fair. Webster county will be represented by a Junior Stock Judging Team. Members of the team are: Lawrence Means, Lyle Ashby and Alfred Fringer. The Judging contest will be Monday afternoon. These same boys will give a demonstration on Tuesday morning on "Fitting And Showing a Calf."

The Starke Holstein Farm will show their Champion cow. The fact that Starke's have the Champion cow has put Red Cloud and Webster county on the map.

HENRY R. FAUSCH,

County Agricultural Agent

Just received a shipment of Dardanelle chocolate candy. \$1 per lb. box.—Powell & Pope.

Mrs. John Standish has returned to her home at Pahuska, Oklahoma, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Fincher.

Grandma Schultz, accompanied by Mrs. Gus Schultz, went to Hastings Monday morning where she will receive medical attention at the Mary Lanning hospital.

Rich Lippincott left the last of the week for Alberton, where he will visit his wife.

McConkey, who has been visiting the city, left his company, him



These two sketches are from photographs of Signor Friscoe's amazing act, now being billed over the Keith and Altieter, vaudeville circuits.

Signor Friscoe comes onto the stage and plays. Suddenly he stops playing. His xylophone performance continues.

Then the curtains of the back-drop part. The New Edison is revealed. It has taken up Signor Friscoe's performance and is RE-CREATING it alone.

You can hear it in our store

—the phonograph that is featured in Vaudeville's strangest act

Perhaps you've seen it—Signor Friscoe's "Magic" Xylophone Act.

It's the hit of vaudeville's "Big-Time."

Signor Friscoe's "magic" is an Official Laboratory Model of the New Edison. We have one exactly like it.

Signor Friscoe's instrument is an exact duplicate of the original Official Laboratory Model, which cost Mr. Edison three

million dollars to perfect. Our instrument is also an exact duplicate of this famous three million dollar original. We guarantee it to be able to give the same marvelous RE-CREATIONS of music, which Signor Friscoe's Official Laboratory Model gives in vaudeville.

Come in and test the astonishing realism of this instrument for yourself—in Mr. Edison's Realism Test.

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul!"

You've read how the New Edison has proved its perfect realism. Four thousand tests have been given, in which more than 50 different artists compared their art with its RE-CREATION by the New Edison. Leading newspapers conceded that there was no difference between the two.

Has any one suggested to you that these comparison tests are "faked"—that the artist imitates the New Edison?

Signor Friscoe's performance makes such an assertion positively ridiculous. Every week, 20,000 people see his hammers ripple over the xylophone keys. Suddenly he holds them aloft—still.

The rippling music continues.

Slowly, the gorgeous curtains of the back-drop part. The audience gasps. The New Edison stands revealed. It has taken up Signor Friscoe's performance, and is now RE-CREATING it alone. The effect of this extraordinary magic can rest upon only one fact: No one can distinguish any difference between Signor Friscoe's performance and its RE-CREATION by the New Edison. Signor Friscoe could not possibly imitate the New

Edison, because the xylophone can not be made to imitate any other instrument, so as to deceive its hearers.

Signor Friscoe's act is not an Edison enterprise. He has simply been clever enough to use the New Edison for what it is worth. Why don't you?

PRICES

The price of the New Edison has increased less than 15% since 1914. This includes the War Tax.

Mr. Edison has staved off price advances by personally absorbing more than half of the increased cost of manufacture.

Because of the exceptionally high quality of materials and workmanship demanded by the Edison Laboratories, and the continued scarcity of both, it may be necessary to advance prices. But rest assured that this will not occur, unless Mr. Edison is forced to it.

Our Budget Plan—the thrift way of spending—will help you buy now. Let us tell you about it.

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Red Cloud, Nebraska

To Red Cloud Delphians

We feel sure the Delphian work of the past year, "Epochs of Progress" was of much interest to all members, and the inspiration gained therefrom will greatly help us during the coming year with our new study, The Drama. The following are the dates and studies for four meetings:

September 14th—"Dramatic Instinct of Early Peoples" Mrs. W. A. Maynard Leader.

September 28th—"Early Greek Tragedy," Mrs. R. S. Mitchell Leader.

October 12th—"Early Greek Comedy," Mrs. B. E. McFarland Leader.

October 26th—"The Early Greek Drama," Mrs. F. J. Munday Leader.

Ben McFarland spent Tuesday in Superior.

The Price of Lumber

and building material is so much less than it has been and the prospects for it going much lower is so slight that we feel justified in advising you to build now

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