GOVERNOR'S

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDA-TIONS MADE AT OPENING OF FORTIETH SESSION NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

MANY CHANGES ASKED FOR

Believes More Stringent Banking Laws Necessary and Would Extend Use of Prison Labor on The State Roads

Lincoln—Following is a summary of the main recommendations made by Governor S. R. McKelvie in his inaugural message to the Nebraska legislature Thursday afternoon, January federal government provides.

A comprehensive program dealing with criminals and parole legislation,



GOV. SAMUEL R. McKELVIB

departments organized under the civil administrative code had saved \$135,-644.80, which would be returned to the various funds at the end of the biennium. It was asserted that this is the first time in years that the cost of government in these departments has been kept within the appropriations made by the legislature.

out regard to class, race or creed. in the state. he said, "that regardless of vocation, station, or religion, there exists serum for emergency purposes only.

A number of dairy laws are sugwhich means that when an imposition is worked upon the least of us, the ills that result are felt by the rest

The governor stated that his recommendations this year had been developed partly through conferences held with representatives of nearly every organized interest in the state, including agriculture, trade and commerce, labor, law enforcement officials, district judges, ex-service men, commercial travelers, banking and insur- 000,000 a year on shipments of wheat ance men, sportsmen, women's organi- and corn alone. sations, professional groups, and officials in the different departments of the state government. "These conferences have been held within the ast thirty days, and were attended by no less than 500 people from all parts of the state," said the governor. Thus it seems that I am able to reflect to you in these recommendations the desires of the people of the state generally regarding legislation."

Law Enforcement Legislation

The governor would change the parole laws so that only first offenders could be paroled, and he would leave it to the courts whether the sentence should be determinate or indeterminate. He would also remove from the list of parolable offenses all crimes or attempts at crime against the person, especially crimes against women. Formal applications for parole would have to be made in writing, and all hearings of the board of pardons and paroles would be pubic. It was recommended that capital punishment be abolished, but that no one should be permitted to alter the sentence of the court for such crimes.

It was a very remarkable fact, however, that of those on parole during the last biennium, only 6 per cent violations in the history of the state, and probably the lowest of any state in the Union having the indeterminate sentence law. The governor presentnumber of pardons issued during the wo-year periods for the last ten years two years:

> 1911-1918-1915-1917-1919-1912 1914 1916 1918 1920

Commutations Furloughs Paroles .. 114 361 428 590 306 In order that first offenders might ot be imprisoned with hardened criminals, it was recommended that a reformatory be built. The number of men in the penitentiary increased from 283 to 550 in the two-year period present quarters crowded.

coln have been reduced 26 per cent cials who wilfully or persistently vio-during the past year. It was recom-late any of the banking laws. The mended that a bureau of investigation depositors' guarantee law would be be established in the department of amended so that this fund, after pay-

For Soldier Relief

legislature, Thursday afternoon, Jan-the money turned into this fund. It uary 6. The governor reported that was also recommended that more adequate provision be made for former oldiers who are ill or incapacitated. It was stated that many ex-service men favor the further development of home and hospital facilities at Mil-

An Agricultural Program

The recommendations dealing with agriculture were largely secured through conferences with various groups of farmers, just as other recommendations were made as the result of public conferences held at the state house the last month. Among the recommendations dealing with agriculture are the following:

That no concern be permitted to use the term "co-operative" unless it continuation of those unfriendly relaoperative laws of Nebraska.

Organization of banks on a purely

co-operative basis should be legalgiven to county farm bureaus.

That a law be passed permitting the issuance of warehouse receipts against grain that is stored in warenouses on the farm or in privately owned warehouses.

That the railway commission exercise control over sites for elevators on railroads. That farmers' elevator companies be privileged to carry their insurance mutually.

That an increased amount for the indemnification of owners of cattle condemned because of tuberculosis be allowed.

That the consolidated school re-

That the university regents should be authorized to make, buy or sell gested dealing with the coloring of substitutes for butter, extension of time that temporary permits to cream station operators may be issued, and an egg-candling law is suggested.

The governor also recommended that support be given to the move-ment to develop the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence tidewater project. would save a great deal in shipping grain abroad, and it is estimated that the saving to Nebraska would be \$10,-

It was also pointed out that the fish and game laws should be entirely rewritten. Among provisions here would be regulations governing the size limit of fish taken for food purposes, the designation of certain lakes hunt and fish, and the development of a system of parks and recreation places in Nebraska.

Securities and Banking

The governor gave attention to the sale of securities in this state. "After securities have been legitimately sold under the authority of the state, it is not unusual that companies have been systematically robbed from within," said the governor. "Consequently, if the state is going to assume responsibility in these matters, it is just as important that it should be given authority over the conduct of these concerns after they are organized as it is to authorize the sale of their securities." It was pointed out that the issuance of permits for the sale of securities has often been regarded as an endorsement of a security, and agents have sought to try to convey that impression, in spite of the fact that every permit is plainly marked that the bureau makes no recommenviolated their paroles by committing dation as to the value of the securities. other offenses, which is believed to however, the governor reported that be the smallest percentage of parole out of the \$80,286,553.96 worth of securities authorized by the bureau, less than \$200,000 represented companies that have since become bankrupt. The issuance of over \$50,000,down. It was pointed out that recent indicating the small number of paroles been due largely to foreign securities percentage might be used and the that have been made during the last over which no control has been had balance returned for use on other been due largely to foreign securities or securities which were authorized before the present bureau came into an entirely new statute enacted which variation in the cost of maintaining would provide adequate punishment for fraud.

Among the recommendations for a law regulating insurance companies elements. No one can anticipate exwas one requiring insurance compan- actly what these conditions will be ies organized under the laws of the state "to have as executive officers the roads generally throughout the ones who are known to be capable of state. Therefore maintenance being running the affairs of an insurance of at least 50 per cent importance in company." It was recommended that the present state hail insurance law be amended to make it possible to pay beginning January 7, 1919, making the all losses promptly, instead of waiting federal highway system after the present quarters crowded. The governor recommended that the state treasurer.

use of prison labor on the roads be Although pointing out that during a extended. Out of the 103 men so em- the recent period of financial stress, ployed last year, only four attempted to escape. "It is doubtful if any state bank failures, and that those failures administrative code had kept within thas ever conducted such a successful were the result of unscrupulous practice appropriations made by the legishas ever conducted such a successful were the result of unscrupulous prac-initial experiment, and it is highly tices on the part of bank officials, the lature and had \$135,644.80 to be

is the experience of prison officials that existing banks with less capital would partments. He recommended a sysnothing serves quite so well to en- be required to increase to this minihance the good behavior of prisoners mum within five years. Bank directively administrative departments "so as the assurance that faithful service tors would be held personally respont that standard qualifications and elias the assurance that faithful service and trustworthiness will hasten the sible for any transfers of stock approved to one who is unable to show the required legal financial responsibility required by the banking code.

Only chartered banks should be allowed to use the words "bank," In spite of the wave of crime that has been sweeping the country, the governor reported that the number of automobile thefts in Omaha and Lincoln have been reduced 26 per cent. justice, along the same lines as the ing the deposits of a failed bank, would have a first lien on all the assets of a bank, including the stockholders' Important recommendations which fully restored. All banks, building soldier relief, agriculture, and more will interest every former soldier are and loan associations and trust comstringent regulations governing the that loans be made to ex-service men panies would have to adopt and mainpanies would have to adopt and mainsale of securities were among the things outlined by Governor Samuel R. McKelvie, in his message to the tain systems of uniform accounting comprehensive records.

Labor and Legislation
The governor, in his message,
pointed out that the amount of
money paid to injured employees under the workman's compensation law has grown from \$51,167 in 1915 to ford, and it was pointed out that the \$540,213 in 1920. It was recommendsoldiers' and sailors' home at Grand ed that employees in the public serthan under the present system. It under the act as those that are now employed in private industries. It was also recommended that occupational diseases should be made compensable.

In regard to the matter of the establishment of an industrial court, the governor said that he was "not prepared to recommend such legiso-operative basis should be legal-ted.

That further encouragement be quirements of Nebraska for the pre"It is not necessary
"It is sent at least."

Child Welfare The governor gave attention to

child welfare and recommended that a special committee be created upon this subject in each branch of the legislature. The last regular session of the legislature created a children's code commission, and charged it with the duty of preparing and recommending to this session of the legislature an entire code of laws relating to the should not in any sense be designed to relieve parents of the responsi-

sioner, as provided for in the amended constitution, be set up for operation. This would enable the tax commissioner to secure information during the next two years that would make possible a wide and equitable revision of the tax laws. However

it was pointed out, that changes in the classification of intangible property might be made at this session. Many persons have not listed this property, for they were always taxed at full value, while those who had tangible property got off with less percentage. The governor believes that this should be changed so that there will be less effort to escape taxation.

The Road Program In the matter of establishing good coads, the governor said: "The thirty-seventh session of the legislature of road laws the state has ever had, and under this legislation, supported by appropriations for carrying on the by the official report of State Audiwork and careful supervision, Nebrasas public waters, where anyone might ka has made as much progress in road development during the past blennium as was made during the previous de- lative session. The increase was due cade. If we are to have a contin- the close of the 1919 regular legis uation of this program of progress mainly to the raising of the state tax and development it means a continu- rate from 7.68 mills in 1918 to 13 ation of appropriations for carrying mills in 1919. on the work, as well as practical distribution of and supervision over the expenditure of the funds."

governor money received for automobile license taxes be left with the county rants approved by the state department of public works. Under the present plan it is first paid to the county treasurer and then forwarded

to the state treasurer. "The criticism is also made that a larger percentage of the automobile license tax money should be spent on county roads, other than federal and state aid roads. This may be accomplished in a sense, but it would be highly unwise to designate by law a much lower percent of this money than is now provided for use on the federal and state highways," said the

governor. "In my opinion, it should be provided that up to, perhaps, the present percentage county boards and department of public works may ed the following table, showing the 000 worth of securities was turned this fund for the maintainance of the state and federal highway system losses which have been suffered have but that at their discretion a smaller percentage might be used and the

county highways. "My reason for making this recexistence. The governor would have ommendation is that there is a wide roads, dependent upon the length of time that they have been built, conditions of soil and weather and other or what the cost will be to maintain State Departments

After reporting that the various important that legislation be enacted that will encourage the extension of this policy," said the governor. "It would be raised to \$25,000, and all the further improvement of the detem of limited civil service for the

The Direct Primary

Regarding the direct primary the

ommended to include all state activi-

governor stated in part: "The thirty-seventh session of the legislature amended the primary law in such a way as to provide for the nomination of all state offices under governor at a state convention, with the further provision that delegates to precinct and county conventions should be elected by the direct vote of the people, and in turn only those elected to the county convention should be eligible for election to the state convention. "These amendments were made in

good faith to extend the operations of the direct primary in such a way as to make it more practical in effect remained, however, for the referendum to be exercised against a certain section of this law, which rendered the balance of it practically inoperative, in that when the incentive was removed to nominate these certain state officers in the state convention, the incentive was also removed to be a candidate to the local or state conlation at this time, unless such a the vote for president was cast on body should be provided to sit in a the referendum, and that it prevailed the referendum, and that it prevailed ventions. Only about two-fifths of purely inquisitorial capacity. Public by so large a majority may be taken opinion is the greatest deterrent to a by so large a majority may opinion is the greatest deterrent to a by some as significant that the prestions between employer and employe, which result in injury to the public. We now have provision for a board by majority expression cannot apcates of representative government

"It is not necessary to enter into an extended discussion of this subject to remind even the most casual observer that under the present system the nominees for the major offices are minority candidates, and as these minorities become better organized, it at once becomes possible for them to practically dominate the election of the principle public officials. Such a system is just as dangerous to popular government as was the old system of nomination by the special interests and may even subject of child welfare. The gov-ernor stated that child welfare laws be much more far-reaching in its harmful effects.

"If we are to bring about a mability. "Our duty just now is to the of our candidates, then it seems to jority expression in the nomination Governor McKelvie urged, however, that just as few new laws be enacted as possible, stating that "our statute books are encumbered now with laws that are obsolete and unenforceable." He also urged that "our legislative acts be stimulated by a desire to serve all the people withmay not have permitted their names to go before the nominating conven tion, or (2) we must have two pri maries, the first to be an elimination primary out of which two candidates only would be chosen, subject to

nomination in the second primary. 'It is no longer wise to follow the politically expedient course of avoiding this issue, and I predict that those who come forward with a strong practical solution for this problem will receive the general approbation of the people. I recommend that your honorable body enact laws that will bring about this very much needed change."

MANY MILLIONS IN REVENUE

all sources, including \$1,853,000 from enacted the most comprehensive group the federal government, came into the state treasury of Nebraska during the past biennium, as disclosed tor George W. Marsh. This is about \$1,000,000 above the estimate made at

Compared with the biennium of 1917-18, revenues for the last two recommends that years increased \$9,600,000. The sum of \$567,000 out of the

state's income went into permanent treasurer, and be paid out on war-funds for educational investment, leaving \$22,243,000 available for current expenditures.

FEWER TUBERCULAR CATTLE

Tuberculosis is gradually being eradicated from Nebraska's accredited cattle herds, as shown by comparative figures for 1919 and 1920 in the biennial report of the state bureau of animal industry. For the two years combined, the percentage of tubercular animals among those examined was 4.4. It declined from 5.4 per cent in the former annum to 4 per cent in the latter.

AUTO LICENSES DUE

The big annual rush is on in the automobile registration division of the state highway bureau.

All licenses issued during 1920 expired December 31, but the law allows until February 1 for owners to attach new number plates, provided they have paid their renewal license fees and obtained receipts therefor.

Three hundred thousand regular number plates have been ordered for passenger automobiles this year. This is 50,000 more than last year. In addition, the following special lots were contracted for: Trucks, 30,000; motorycles, 10,000; lost numbers, 5,000; lealers' licenses, 3,000; trailers, 1,500.

AND SENATE MAKE ASSIGNMENTS FOR MANY IMPORTANT POSITIONS

SPEAKER ADVISORY MEMBER

Several New Committees Appointed to Assist in Handling Large Volume of Business Expected During the Winter Session

Lincoln-Following is the full list of committee assignments reported to the house by the committee on committees:

Rodman, chairman; Jeary, Dysart, Randall, McFarland, Byrum, Votaw, Mears, Murphy, Snow, Moseley,
Finance Committee

Axtell, chairman; Green, Hascall, Armstrong, Hanner, Behrens, Sanquist, Bowman, Reed, Wallace, Leftwich, State Institutions

McLellan, chairman; Sprick Frost, Morian, Gilmore, Gould, Franklin, Wolfe, Sommerlad, Essam, Downing, Constitutional Amendments

Douglas, chairman; Jacobs, Medlar, Epperson, Park, Hillard, Smith, Cialms and Deliciencies

Claims and Deficiencies

Jeary, chairman; Armstrong, Hanner,
McKee, Goodrich, Snow, Vance, Frank
Anderson, Lauritsen, Wight and Beans.

Fish and Game Cole, chairman: Palmer, Nelson, Wes-terhoff, Johnson, Griswold and Hakanson, terhoff, Johnson, Griswold and Passatterhoff, Johnson, Griswold and Passatterhoff, Johnson, Mellor, Smith, Epperson, Stephenson, Murphy and Lundy, Livestock and Grazing Behrens, chairman; Gifford, McLellun, Leftwich, Strong, Peterson, Hoffmeister, Rules and Resolutions

Speaker Anderson, chairman; Snow,
Jeary, Reed and Byrum.
Children's Code
Green, chairman; Good, Robertson,
Hascall, F. E. Anderson, Axtell, Wight,
McLellan and Jacobs.
Cities and Towns

Cities and Towns
Druesdow, chairman; Reneker, Green,
Bowman, Dyball, Foster, Mears, Osterman, Perkins, Staats and Davis,
Irrigation, Drainage and Water Power
Burbour, chairman; Frazier, Webster,
Lauritsen, Park, Lundy, Franklin, Votaw, Nieweddie, Beans, Gould,
School Lands and Funds
Snow, chairman; Nutxman, Morian,
Thompson, Acton, Reed, Hilliard,
Labor

Labor Sandquist, chairman; Medlar, Randall, Rank, Bock, O'Gara and Griswold. Education

F. E. Anderson, chairman; Smith, Mc-Kee, Mellor, Frank Anderson, Beckman, Goodrich, Jacobs, Miner, Yendall, Byrum, Manufactures and Commerce Robertson, chairman; Nelson, Young,

Robertson, chairman; Robertson, chairman; Robertson, chairman; Clizbe, O'Gara,
Corporations
Dyball, chairman; Sommerlad, Ulistrom, Druesdow, Douglas, Reed, Peterson, Nutzman and Strong,
Fees and Salaries
Chairman; Gifford, Lyan, Gilchairman; Gifford, Gilchairman; Gilchairm

Fees and Salaries
Foster, chairman; Gifford, Lynn, Gifmore, Wight, Griswold and Hoare.
Roads and Bridges
Staats, chairman; Mellor, Downing, Medlar, Essam, Beckman, Bethea, Lundy, Goodrich, Webster and Osterman.
Miscellaneous Subjects
Francis Good, McKee Epperson, chairman; Good, McKee, Palmer, Mears, Frazier, Ruddy, John-son, Anderson, Barbour, Franklin, Medical Societies

Reneker, chairman; Westerhoff, Hoff-neister, Cole and Sturdevant, Engrossed and Enrolled Bills McLeod, chairman; Bock and Beans, Accounts and Expenditures Beckman, chairman; Acton, Nieweddie,

Beckman, chairman; Acton, Nieweddie, Employee

Downing, chairman; Davis, Leftwich, Style and Phrascology, Good, chairman; Douglas, Williams, Rodman and Byrum, Railroads—Davis, chairman; Renecker, Yeiser, Kendall, McFarland, Uilstrom, Sturdevant, Moseley, Thompson, Banks and Banking—Frantz, chairman; Nutzman, Robertson, Lynn, Williams, Wood, Mickey, Clizbe and Wallace, Telephone and Telegraph — Perkins, chairman; Nieweddie, Yeiser, Hoare, Ruddy, Votaw, Frazier, Miner, Rank, Agriculture—Vance, chairman; Gifford, Sprick, McLeod, Frost, Ullstrom, Young, Sprick, McLeod, Frost, Ullstrom, Young, Wallace, Wood, Bethea and Wolfe, Insurance—Mickey, chairman; Mosel v., Palmer, Lynn, Ruddy, Axtell, Hakanson, Strong and Clizbe.

Revenue and Taxation—Williams, chair-ian; Frantz, Dysart, Stephenson, Marphy. Rodman, Sommerlad.

The standing committees of the senate are as follows: Accounts and Expenditures-Dutton, Bliss, Gerka.

Agriculture—Johnson, Dutten, Illian, Rickard, Ulrich, Wa.ner, Wiltse.

Banking—Randall, Bushee, Eliss, Davis, Haldermon, Hastings, Harriss, Warner, Constitutional Amendments - Wiltse, leebe, Hoagland. Drainage—Gannon, Anderson, Pavis, lickett, Wiltse, Education—Sturm, Rickard, Anderson, Fronin, Good, McGowan, Reed, Robbins, Enrolled and Engrossed Bilts—Harriss, Dutton, McGowan, Finance, Ways and Means—Bushee, Warner, Cronin, Brown, Humphrey, Illi-an, Miller, Reed, Randall, Saundgra, Sturm, Claims.— Watson, Reed, Hastings, Humphrey, Randall

Humphrey, Randall,
Fish and Game—Pickett, Good, Randall,
Reed, Saunders, Brown, Bushee,
Insurance—Warner, Miller, Berka, Cronin, Harriss, Sturm, Robbins, Ulrich, Irrigation-Bliss, Bushee, Dutton, Hoagland, Good. Labor—Rickard, Davis, McGowan, Ulch. Cooper. Fees and Salaries—Halderman, Berka, Norval, Humphrey, Good,
Livestock and Grazing—Good, Brown,
Reed, Saunders, Ulrich, Watson,
Miscellaneous Corporations—Saunders,
Anderson, Beebe, Bliss, Davis, Gannon,
Miller, Randall, Ulrich,
Miscellaneous Subjects—Beebe, Anderson, Hastings, Illian, Reed,
Municipal Address—Bothing, Back

son, Hastings, Illian, Reed, Municipal Affairs—Robbins, Beebs, An-derson, Hastings, Illian, Wiltse, Halder-Arrangement and Phraseology-Wiltse, Privileges and Elections-Davis, Reebe.

ronin, Johnson, Saunders, Sturm, Ulrich, Medical Societies — Berka, Harriss, jumphrey, Hoagland, McGowan, Public Institutions—Miller, Humphrey, Brown, Glist, Copper, Gannon, Good, Halderman, Miller, Rickett, Highways and Bridges—Reed, Watson, Brown, Bliss, Copper, Gannon, Good, Halderman, Miller, Rickard, Pickett, Sturm, Miller, Rickard, Pickett, Sturm, Randull, Judiciary—Hoagland, Beebe, Warner, Berka, Cooper, Hastings, Norval, Saun-ders, Wiltse.

Railroads—Cooper, Warner, Bushee, Beebe, Cronin, Davis, Hastings, Good, McGowan, Revenue and Taxation-Anderson, Saun-

Revenue and Taxation—Anderson, Saunders, Halderman, Cronin, Dutton, Illian, Hastings, Norval, Randall, Watson, Robbins, Rickard,
Rules—Norval, Wiltse, Cooper,
Apportionment—Cronin, Brown, Arderson, Berka, Cooper, Gannon, Hoagland,
Reed, Randall, Rickard, Wiltse,
Child Welfare—Hastings, Halderman,
Anderson, Gannon, Johnson, Robbins,
Watson.

New Pardon Board The three members of the new par-

don and parole board are Governor Mc-Kelvie, Attorney General Davis and Secretary of State Amsberry. Under the new constitution these officials. instead of the governor alone, is authorized to issue pardons, commutations of sentence, reprieves and paroles. Under the old constitution, the governor alone had power to pardon, commute and reprieve. The code bill legislated the appointive parole board out of existence, and placed paroles in the hands of the department of public welfare, of which H. H. Antles is secretary and the governor the head.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. Teacher of English Bible in the Mod Bible Institute of Chicago.) (©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 16

OUR ALL FOR THE KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT-Matt. 19:16-30. GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Matt. 19:19. REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 6:19-35; 19:1-15; Mark 10:13-16; I Tim. 8:9, 10.

PRIMARY TOPIC-Jesus the Children's JUNIOR TOPIC-Gaining by Giving INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC Money, a Help or a Hindrance, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC Money and the Kingdon

Our lesson title is likely to be misunderstood and therefore the teaching misapplied. Christ did not directly nor by implication teach that eternal life could be obtained by parting with possessions.

I. The Young Man (v. 16). For a full view of the characteristics of this man see Mark 10:17-30 and Luke 18:18-30.

1. His virtues. (1) Courageous (Mark 10:17). He was of high standing—a rich young ruler (Luke 18:18, 23). To come to Jesus at this time meant ostracism from the Jewish commonwealth. (2) Earnest (Mark 10:17). He came and knelt before Jesus. (3) High aspirations (v. 16). He wanted eternal life. Though much taken up with the things of this present life. he felt the need of preparing for a life beyond. (4) Pious and moral (v. 20). From his youth up he professes to have conformed to God's holy law. (5) Confidence in Christ (v. 16). He believed that Christ could inform him of the "good things" to be done to inherit eternal life.

2. His errors. (1) About Christ (v. 16). He esteemed Jesus to be good, but did not apprehend Him as God. (2) Concerning himself. He was selfrighteous. He thought he was good and could do something good. (3) Concerning eternal life. He had a defective theology-he thought that eternal life could be obtained by good works. He did not know that the only way to get eternal life was to receive it as a gift from God (Rom. 6:23).

II. How the Lord Dealt With Him (vv. 17-22).

1. His Question-"Why callest thou me good?" (v. 17). His object in this was to lead the young man to a correct apprehension as to who He was. Before giving him a chance to answer. He declared that only God was good, as if to say, "I am good and therefore God." If He is not God He is not good; for if He was not what He professed to be He was an arch im postor, for He made himself to be equal with God.

2. Jesus' answer to the young man's question (v. 17-20). "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." Christ met him here on his own ground, namely, that of the law. The law reveals sin-shuts the mouth of the self-righteous sinner (Rom. 3:19, 20). If one insists on getting life by doing something, the law is what must be done, kept. This no one has ever done, nor indeed can do, for the law curses instead of saves (Gal. 3:10).

3. Christ's command (vv. 21, 22). In Christ's command to go and sell his possessions and distribute to the poor, He put His finger upon the weak spot. His going away sorrowful proves that he was covetous and did not love his neighbor as himself. When he had to make the supreme decision between Jesus and his possessions he chose his wealth and let Jesus go. III. The Relationship of the Rich to

the Kingdom (vv. 23-26).

1. It is difficult for the rich to enter the kingdom (vv. 23, 24). This difficulty lies not in the possession of riches, for a man may possess great riches and be an heir of the kingdom. Many of the most useful men in ancient and modern times have been men of wealth, but they like Abraham chose to "dwell in tents"-to believe and obey God at any cost-looking to a city that hath foundations. The difficulty lies in trusting in riches.

2. Entrance into the kingdom is possible, though difficult (vv. 25, 26). (1) It is possible for the grace of God to sanctify riches. The mighty hindering influence may become a great influence for good in the hands of a regenerated and consecrated soul. (2) It is possible for the grace of God to open a man's eyes that he may see his downward course and repent. (3) It is possible for the grace of God to change a man from self-seeking to self-sacrifice. (4) It is possible for the grace of God to make men humble.

IV. Reward for Following Christ (vv. 27-30).

Those who turn their backs upon their kindred and possessions for the sake of Christ shall receive an hundredfold in this life and eternal life in the world to come.

Need to Be Born Again,

The root of all dissatisfaction and discontent with self, and with one's surroundings, and with one's prospects. can never be reached until we go down to the will of God in our soul's birth and soul's mission, and make the discovery of that will for us, and the doing it our chief aim and hope. Now change in life's circumstances, no larger work, no happier outlook will be enough. We ourselves need to be born again; it is not our outward life hat needs to be refashioned.-Newman Smyth.