

BILL IS UNCHANGED

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM APPROVED BY SENATE.

FOR ANOTHER NORMAL SCHOOL

Southwestern Nebraska Representatives Are Again at Work on a Bill to Establish a Normal in That Section.

The Nebraska state senate recommended the initiative and referendum bill for passage Tuesday afternoon after a session devoted largely to oratory. The bill was discussed in committee of the whole and after minor changes was ordered engrossed for a third reading. Friends of the measure stood shoulder to shoulder and succeeded in voting down all radical amendments offered.

Skiles of Butler, the introducer of the bill, championed the measure, while Albert of Platte opposed some of its provisions and proposed referring it to a committee to digest the many proposed amendments. Placek of Saunders offered several amendments which the introducer of the bill opposed and they were defeated.

PETITIONS AGAINST SUNDAY BASEBALL.

A bunch of petitions against Sunday baseball were introduced in the senate Monday, all of the papers being referred to the judiciary committee, which had the bill in charge. A petition to Senator Pickens was headed by E. S. Burr of Carleton, a petition to Senator Skiles was headed by W. Cady of Pleasantdale, a petition to Senator Cox of Hamilton had the name of the Rev. A. V. Wilson of Ong at the top, one to Senator J. A. Cox was headed by E. A. McVey of Stockman, the petition addressed to Senator Varner came from J. A. Dorens of Madison and others. Senator C. E. Smith received two petitions, one from G. W. Stone and others of Exeter, and one from R. A. Smith and others of York. A petition to Senators Selleck and Brown of Lancaster was headed by the name of J. D. Priest of Normal, while the last of the bunch of petitions addressed to Senator McGrew had the name of C. H. Shader of Bloomington at the beginning.

SOUTHWEST WINS A POINT.

Eastman's agricultural bill has received votes enough in the house to indicate that it will pass that body on third reading. This bill, appropriating \$100,000 for another agricultural school in the southwest, was put to sleep twice, but because of a parliamentary mistake was so located that its friends could bring it up again.

Expense of Guaranty Law.

Governor Aldrich has prepared a special message to submit to the legislature. It is said to contain information in regard to the needs of the state banking board to enforce the guaranty of deposits act. The governor will ask for twelve state bank examiners instead of the five or six now on duty. The salaries and expenses of the twelve examiners will reach \$25,000 a year. If the legislature amends the law so as to eliminate that part which requires examiners to verify notes and other assets in banks, eight or nine examiners will be able to do the work.

For Another Normal School.

Undaunted by the possible defeat of their favorite, the Eastman agricultural school bill, southwestern Nebraska representatives, it is said, will make an effort to land a normal school for that section of the state. In case such a bill comes up it is anticipated by enthusiasts of the probable measure that no effort will be made to continue the fight on the Eastman bill.

Building Trades Unions Pleased.

The senate committee has recommended for passage Reagan's bill, Senate File No. 16, controlling the safeguards to be afforded workmen on modern buildings, for the general file. About fifteen members of the building trades unions were present. They applauded the action of the committee and thanked Reagan. The bill was endorsed by all the building trades unions in the state.

Anti-Tipping Bill.

Certain members of the legislature have in contemplation the introduction of an anti-tipping measure similar to that now in force in a number of the eastern states. The proposed law, it is said, will embody practically the same phases as the laws of those states. One representative, in speaking of the matter, said that in his mind the need of such legislation is becoming more and more apparent daily, and asserted that the time is ripe for the passage of such a bill.

Postpone Action.

The initiative and referendum bill will not be threshed out at once, as at first intended. At a conference of house democrats it was decided to postpone action for the purpose of giving them the opportunity to discuss the bill in caucus with a view to arriving at some form of bill that all can agree to. There are a great variety of opinions as to the subject matter of this proposed amendment to the constitution and some of them were given a pretty thorough airing at the conference.

BIG JOB FOR LEGISLATURE IF WE LOSE CONGRESSMAN.

Lincoln, Neb.—Considerable interest has been aroused among members of the legislature by the information from Washington that the new congressional apportionment will be made at this session of congress. This will give the present legislature the job of restricting the state for congressional purposes as well as for state legislative purposes. If Nebraska is to lose one congressman, as seems probable from the information that the apportionment is to be made on the basis of the present size of congress, a considerable change in boundaries will be inevitable.

Investigate Medical School.

A motion was passed instructing the university removal investigating committee to also take cognizance of the dual medical school now being supported by the state, half of it in Omaha and half in Lincoln, to see whether it considered it profitable for the state to maintain its medical department. Holmes of Douglas could not understand the motion. He believed it affected one of the largest cities in the state and wanted the motion laid over a day while he looked into it. The speaker ruled against him and the motion was passed.

Hard On the Short Weights.

Senate File No. 195, by Reynolds, a bill introduced at the request of the pure food commission, is designed to strike a death blow at the short weight dealer in this state.

The commissioner is made the state sealer of weights and measures. It is provided that all weights and measures shall be inspected by the commission or its deputies. The usual standards of weights are included, the national bureau of standards system of measures adopted, the metric system legalized and a number of commodities are specifically included in the bushel weight list.

Conservation Congress.

The second annual session of the Nebraska conservation and state development congress is to be held in Lincoln, February 23 and 24. The congress is to discuss the state's resources, including the state's people, and the proper development of the resources; to promote co-operation between country and town, and to encourage the development of home manufactures, trade and commerce for the purpose of supplementing the rapid development in agriculture. The officers of the association are G. E. Condra, president; W. G. Whitmore, vice president; W. R. Mellor, secretary; W. S. Whitten, chairman publicity committee.

Retailers Have a Bill.

Jake Yungblut of Lincoln has been busy in the lobbies of the legislature for the past two weeks. He has been designated by the retailers of the city and state to look after the interests of a bill which was introduced by Bushee of Kimball county in the house, himself a retailer. The bill provides that the exemption law covering \$500 of personal property of the head of a family shall not apply to wages. The bill seeks to give the retailers some way of collecting bills for goods sold on credit to consumers. The retailers say that now they have no recourse if the consumer who owes a bill at a retail store refuses to pay.

Must Take Ten Gallons.

The first liquor bill to come to a vote in a senate committee was recommended for passage. Varner's bill prohibiting the sale of home-made wine, without license, in less quantities than ten gallons being recommended by the following vote:

For: Selleck, Kemp, Brown, Hoagland, Kemp, Varner, Albert.
Against: Bartos, Reagan, Horton, Placek, Skiles.

Changes in Bank Law.

A lengthy bill contemplating several radical changes in the state bank guaranty law was introduced in the house Monday afternoon. The law has recently been declared constitutional, but has not been put into operation. The bill is said to come from state and national bankers. It was introduced by Bonham of Jefferson and Minor of Lancaster.

May Still Ride in Automobiles.

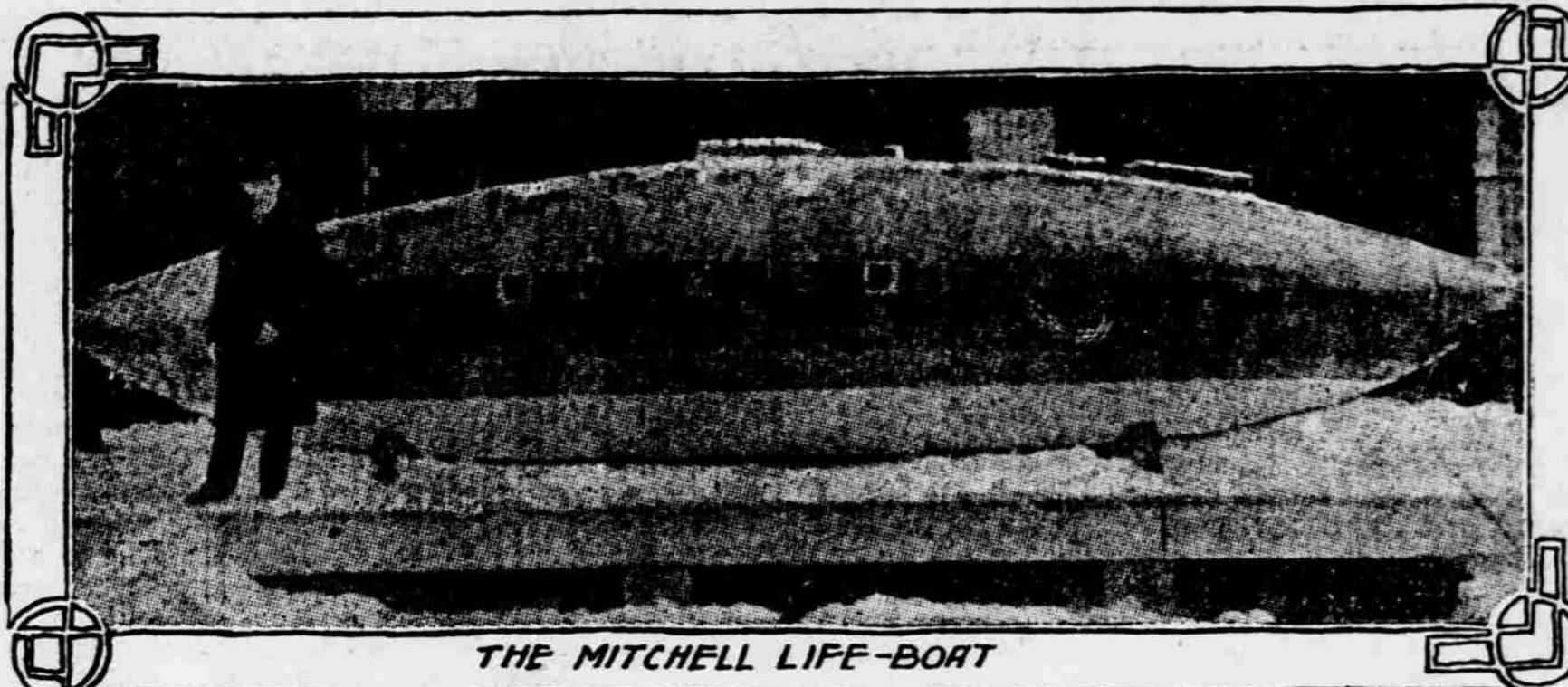
As recommended for passage in the senate Lee's bill prohibiting the use of conveyances for voters on election day, primary or general, has been emasculated so that it has little force. The bill still permits political committees to employ conveyances only if he consents to the use of conveyances on his own account.

On resolution by Banning, President Hopewell appointed a senate committee to join with a house committee to draft a joint road bill. The senate committee is Volpert, Skiles and McGrew. This joint committee will eliminate the consideration of a host of bills by the two houses.

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ANOTHER MAN PLANS TO SHOOT NIAGARA FALLS



THE MITCHELL LIFE-BOAT

"Bobby" Leach of Niagara Falls, Ontario, is making his preparations for an attempt to shoot the Falls of Niagara without losing his life. He intends to make the terrific leap in the Mitchell lifeboat, a specially designed craft that is believed to be strong enough to withstand the tremendous shock and strain to which it will be subjected.

IDEAS OF MORALITY

Anthropologist Talks of Primitive Man's Standard.

Religion Has No Natural Connection With Morals As Is Often Supposed—Incest Cannot Be Based on Reason.

Berkeley, Cal.—Addressing the Philosophical Union on the subject of "Moral Theory and Practice in Primitive Life," Prof. A. L. Kroeber of San Francisco, head of the department of anthropology at the university, announced a doctrine that reverses the general idea of morality and its existence. The savage, he says, is just as moral as the civilized man of this or any other age, and man, as a race, is moral and immoral because he is made that way and cannot help it.

"There are four stages of morals," said Professor Kroeber, "instinctive morals, which are evident in the animals as well as ourselves; next, morals shaped by social standards, as in primitive man; then a stage where conscience enters, and, fourth, a stage that no race has yet reached, but which it may, where morality is entirely a matter of intelligence.

"But all these later stages arise from the first, wherein we do not differ from the lower animals, but feel instinctively that a thing is good or bad, and base our actions on that instinct. The repugnance which murder, incest and cannibalism have for us are purely instinctive, and are possessed by the savage just the same as by the civilized man.

"Where real virtue arises is in living up to our standards, and in that sense we are no better than the most primitive savage, often not as good. The setting of our standards is not a moral matter, but one of culture and civilization.

"Religion has no natural connection with morals, and the two do not go hand in hand, as is often supposed. Religion is a product of our civilization. At certain times religion gets an opportunity to seize upon morality and incorporate it into itself, but that never assimilate. It is due to this that morals have now become almost entirely divorced from religion

and the two institutions stand separate."

In discussing the matter of incest, Professor Kroeber said that it could not be based on reason, because it is a biological fact that the nearness of relation of parents does not produce inferior offspring. It is a popular mistake that marriage of cousins and near of kin is an occasion of weak children, unless it has been continued for generations; and in the case of horses and dogs, breeding is customarily done between animals of the nearest blood relationship.

The fact that there is nothing more at the bottom of our morals than these vague feelings or instincts causes different peoples to go on trying to justify them in reason, with widely opposite results. In England, until recently, it was thought wrong for a man to marry his brother's widow, while in other nations it was frequently made compulsory for him to do so, he said. In England the instinct against incest was built upon to an abnormal degree.

Doctor Kroeber told the story of a Pacific island mother who went to a white woman visiting on the island, telling of an awful wrong other people had done in eating her baby. The white woman, of course, had an equally keen sense of the wrong, but, on investigation, learned that the mother considered herself wronged because she had not been allowed to participate in the meal. This exemplified, he said, the way people often attempt to condemn an act in reason and do so by directly opposite means. In conclusion, he stated that we should not go back of our instincts, but let them stand as reason in themselves.

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