

Governor Neville Asks Many New Laws; Thirteen Measures to Enforce Prohibition; Suggests Sweeping Changes in Elections

Neville's Points

- Governor Neville recommends for the enforcement of prohibition: Public welfare department to assist in prosecutions.
- Strict regulation of drug stores.
- Exclusion from state of beverages of inferior quality or containing harmful ingredients; additional chemists needed in this work.
- Drinking clubs to be prohibited.
- Penalty for sale to fall on landlords as well as tenants.
- Drastic penalties for boot-legging.
- Common carriers to make monthly reports of liquor handled.
- Municipalities to be given power to make law effective.
- Plants manufacturing beverages to be strictly regulated.
- Ample appropriation to enforce prohibition amendment.
- Greater power for governor over local officers.
- Other recommendations by Governor Neville are: Establishment of publicity bureau.
- State and national officers to be nominated by petition; county officers at primary.
- Quadrennial elections, state and national alternating.
- School officers on nonpartisan ballot.
- Encouragement for irrigation.
- Commission without pay to build state house piecemeal.
- Support for National Guard.
- Continuance of supreme court commission.
- Consolidation of hotel and food departments.
- Good roads, with state body to advise county authorities.
- Amendment of workmen's compensation law.
- Development of water power.
- Economy in expenditures.

be prohibited. The enforcement of such a law will fall upon the Pure Food department, and, judging by the experience of other prohibition states, additional chemists will be necessary to successfully cope with this phase of the problem.

No Place for Clubs.

"Fifth—If the spirit, as well as the letter of the prohibitory amendment is to be carried out, drinking clubs and similar institutions, wherein the members' interest in the common liquor supply is represented by chips, cards, tickets and other methods of a like nature, or where the so-called locker system is used, must be prohibited.

"Sixth—The penalty for the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes from, or the manufacture of same in buildings within the state should fall upon the landlord as well as upon the tenant, as is done under the Albert law in cases where buildings are rented for immoral purposes.

"Seventh—Police magistrates should be given full jurisdiction over cases arising out of violations of the liquor laws.

"Eighth—A fine, which would merely be a tax upon the profits of the industry, will not suffice to discourage bootlegging. Drastic penalties will be necessary. A fine or jail sentence should be provided as a penalty for the first offense. A graduated penalty of increasing severity, consisting of jail sentence and fine, should be provided for each succeeding offense.

Peddlers and Agents Prohibited.

"Ninth—Contracting within the state for the delivery of intoxicating liquors from sources without the state, by representatives of breweries,

distilleries and similar institutions is clearly in violation of the letter of the amendment and penalties should be fixed for such illegal sale.

"Tenth—Common carriers should file monthly with the county clerk a record of all shipments delivered in each county, and no delivery should be made to any person other than the party to whom shipment is consigned.

"Eleventh—Legislation should be enacted enabling municipalities to take such steps by ordinance or otherwise, as they may deem necessary, to make effective the prohibitory amendment in their respective communities.

"Twelfth—Breweries and like institutions which may be converted into plants for the manufacture of non-intoxicating beverages should be strictly regulated, as should distilleries and like institutions manufacturing alcohol for mechanical and scientific purposes.

"Thirteenth—It is of the utmost importance that a sufficient sum be appropriated to insure that the authorities be not hampered by a lack of funds in making the prohibitory laws effective."

Publicity Bureau Needed.

Governor Neville advocates the establishment of a publicity bureau, to be maintained by the state, to acquaint the outside world with facts concerning Nebraska and to assist in the organization of farm loan associations.

Changes in Election Laws.

The primary election law needs amendment and the governor suggests as to require for all state and national offices that candidates before the primary present to the secretary of state petitions signed by at

least 1 per cent of the total vote cast for such office at the last general election, such signatures representing voters in at least two-thirds of the counties. For county offices, including legislature and county judge, the primary system to prevail as at present. Candidates securing nomination from two parties failing to receive the nomination of the major party cannot go on the ticket as candidates of the minor party unless the votes so cast were greater than the candidate received from the major party. No candidate whose name appeared on the primary ballot should be permitted to file for office by petition.

Shorter Ballot.

For the shorter ballot, and to avoid changing elective to appointive officers, Governor Neville suggests that at the 1918 election all officers be elected for four years. This would make state and national elections alternate, and would materially shorten the ballot in presidential years. He would further shorten the ballot by omitting the names of the presidential electors, having these chosen by party conventions, to serve in case of the presidential candidates of their respective party receiving a plurality.

For the Schools.

He also recommends that university regents, state and county superintendents and all other elective school officers be put on a nonpartisan basis. Also that appropriations should be made for the development, maintenance and the support of all educational institutions, including rural high schools and consolidated schools, which have been authorized by previous legislation.

Irrigation Needs.

Irrigation gets attention in the suggestion that there should be the greatest possible co-operation between the State Board of Irrigation, Highways and Drainage, and the United States Reclamation service. This can be done by "authorizing the state engineer to employ two men to gauge and measure the North Platte river from the Wyoming line to Elm creek, thereby assisting the reclamation officials in determining the loss and gain from seepage and evaporation during the different periods throughout the irrigation season."

New State House Plans.
For the solution of the state house problem he recommends that a building commission, to serve without pay, be created. This commission to be decided upon a definite plan, and then proceed to build piecemeal. The cost to be met by a tax extending over a number of years. The "slightly increased cost of building piecemeal would be more than offset by the reduced cost of building material when prices return to normal."

National Guard Support.

The National Guard is warmly praised for its response to the call of the president, and the legislature is urged to "give thoughtful consideration to the recommendations of the state's military department and enact such legislation as may be necessary to maintain the guard in a reasonable state of efficiency."

It is recommended that the supreme court commission be continued, and that hotel commission be consolidated with the pure food and drug department.

Good Roads Measures.

Good roads are favored by Governor Neville, but "any plan adopted should be inaugurated on a conservative scale. There must be some responsible state body through which the good roads fund would be distributed. This body should co-operate with the county authorities and act in an advisory capacity with reference to road making. The cost of such road construction should be borne equally by the counties and by the federal government. In instances where the roads constructed connect county seats, thereby facilitating inter-county travel, and being of general as well as local benefit, state aid should be given, the cost being borne one-third by the county, one-third by the state and one-third by the federal government. Where feasible convict labor should be utilized in the construction of roads."

Workmen's Compensation.

The workmen's compensation law should be amended to make the relief adequate in certain cases, and to guard the injured employe against in-

solveny of the employer. Development of water power is recommended, and the legislature is advised to be economical in expenditure of public funds.

Ben Keegan No Longer Has Charge of City Prisoners

At the request of City Commissioner Jardine, Ben Keegan resigned as watchman at the city workhouse. Mr. Jardine made this statement: "Mr. Keegan has been allowing prisoners to escape, even after I warned him on December 11. On December 15 he let nine men get away. On a day of last week three men escaped."

I would say that nearly seventy-five have been released or allowed to go away by Keegan. He even went so far as to get a physician to examine some of these men and then released them himself on this physician's statement."

Council Orders Te Poel To Probe Saloon Bonds

The city council directed Assistant City Attorney Te Poel to examine all personal surety bonds offered by applicants for saloon licenses. Several statements of liability have been rejected on account of bondsmen not owning property claimed.

Velvet
THE SMOOTHEST SMOKING TOBACCO

A STRONG
tobacco may have lots of flavor, but you can't smoke as much of it as you want. A mild tobacco often has only its mildness to recommend it. VELVET combines mildness and flavor in such a way you can smoke all you want, and want all you smoke.

THE fren'ship that's hardest to gain, usually lasts the longest. The harder it is to please yo' tobacco taste, the longer you will stick to Velvet.

Velvet Joe
Lizett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Governor Neville began his message to the legislature by calling attention to the fact that the people had adopted a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, and now looked to the democrats to provide the necessary laws to enforce the amendment. He made the assertion that "the greater part of the moral and economic reforms enacted into law in the last twenty years have been fathered by democratic legislators, passed by democratic legislatures, and have been for the most part signed by democratic governors. Following this he went on:

"We must honestly, conscientiously and intelligently endeavor to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor within the state after the amendment becomes effective. We are not in any sense exercising the functions of a physician towards a patient. The prohibitory amendment in no way assails the right of an individual to purchase intoxicating liquors for his personal use from sources outside the state, and that right should not be abridged, except to the extent necessary to carry out the provisions of the amendment prohibiting the illegal sale of liquor within the state. Any legislation necessary to carry out the letter and spirit of the prohibitory amendment should be enacted. In approaching this problem, we can safely assume that the people who voted for the amendment will approve the expenditure of such sums as may be necessary to put into effect and continue in effect their decree.

Duty of the Governor.

"In the words of the constitution, 'the supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.'

"It is clearly intended that the chief executive shall have power to demand law enforcement by loyal authorities. The Sackett law is intended to give the governor the power to remove officials for failure to enforce the laws of the state, but the delays incident to such removal render it practically valueless. It is doubtful whether the Sackett law could be amended so that it would be an effective instrument for law enforcement, but legislation can be enacted that will materially aid the governor in enforcing the law.

New Departments Needed.

"How to make prohibition a fact in Nebraska is indeed a problem and toward its solution the following legislation should be enacted:

"First—A public welfare department should be created and the governor be empowered to appoint a deputy and such assistant deputies as may be necessary. The salaries attached should be sufficiently large to attract honest, fearless and capable men, and such additional funds as are necessary for the operation of the department should be provided, in order that it may perform the functions for which it is created. The principal duties of this department would be to gather information of law violations, help in prosecutions and assist generally in making the prohibitory amendment effective. It would also provide an excellent means of determining whether or not local officials were doing their full duty in the matter of law enforcement.

"Second—The legal department of the state should have authority at the direction of the chief executive to personally, or by representative, aid local authorities in conducting prosecutions; to bring and conduct such prosecutions in the name of the state if desirable and to maintain a special prosecutor where necessary.

Sale and Shipment of Liquors.

"Third—The sale of intoxicating liquors by drug stores and other institutions should be strictly regulated and a state permit issued to such institutions, permitting such sale for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes only, and prohibiting the sale of same for beverage purposes. In the absence of a state permit the possession of a government permit to sell intoxicating liquors should be considered prima facie evidence of the unlawful sale of such liquors.

"Fourth—The shipment into the state of liquors for beverage purposes containing wood alcohol or other harmful ingredients and being of such low grade and inferior quality as to place in jeopardy the health, mental ability or sight of the consumer should

Fifteenth Annual Statement of Guarantee Fund Life Association Omaha, Nebraska

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
First Mortgage Farm Loans	\$1,670,929.35	Death Losses Proven and Unpaid	None
Municipal Bonds	153,300.00	Death Losses Reported (Proofs Not Filed)	\$ 30,000.00
Cash in Banks and Treasury	102,202.23	Liability Under Installment Policies Terminated by Death	85,054.94
Accrued Interest	30,991.03	Taxes on Premiums Accrued (Estimated)	20,000.00
		Miscellaneous Office Expense (Estimated)	5,000.00
		Total	\$ 140,054.94
Total	\$1,957,422.61	Balance to Protect Contracts	1,817,367.67
		Total	\$1,957,422.61
INCOME		DISBURSEMENTS	
Premium and Other Receipts From Policy-Holders	\$1,135,091.54	Death Losses	\$ 268,074.33
Interest	103,162.51	Commissions and Fees to Agents	226,215.61
		Salaries to Officers, Directors and Employees	58,147.53
		Medical Examinations	25,909.00
		Inspection of New Risks	14,627.74
		Department Fees and Taxes	22,456.50
		All Other Disbursements (Rent, Postage, Office Equipment, Etc.)	53,256.79
		Total	\$ 668,687.50
Total	\$1,238,254.05	Excess Income Over All Disbursements	569,566.55
		Total	\$1,238,254.05
GROWTH BY YEARS		RESULTS FOR 1916	
Reserve, Surplus and Mortuary Funds		Securities Deposited With Nebraska Insurance Department to Protect Policy-Holders	\$1,824,229.35
1902	\$2,974.68	Mortgage Loans Due and Unpaid	None
1903	\$8,210.88	Interest on Loans Due and Unpaid	None
1904	\$13,471.36	Average Rate of Interest Earned on Invested Funds	6.14%
1905	\$21,949.47	Reserve, Surplus and Mortuary Funds Held Solely for Payment of Losses	\$1,931,925.48
1906	\$33,931.93	Increase in Reserve, Surplus and Mortuary Funds during 1916	551,158.42
1907	\$60,597.01	Losses Paid Since Organization	1,090,048.58
1908	\$105,748.90	Mortality Cost, Year 1916, for Each \$1,000.00 of Insurance in Force (Mean Amount)	4.53
1909	\$160,885.69	Expected Mortality, 1916, (American Experience Table)	832,000.00
1910	\$225,145.15	Actual Mortality, 1916	336,000.00
1911	\$375,013.50	Percentage of Actual to Expected Mortality	40.39%
1912	\$607,992.65	New Insurance Gained, January 1 to December 31, 1916	\$9,672,000.00
1913	\$763,728.03	Insurance in Force	79,062,000.00
1914	\$1,079,068.87	Designated Depository Banks	3,207
1915	\$1,380,767.06		
1916	\$1,931,925.48		
Above funds invested according to law in First Mortgage Farm Loans and Municipal Bonds.			

We certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.

L. E. GILLESPIE, Auditor.
JNO. W. BARTH, Actuary.

Omaha, Neb., January 2, 1917.

OFFICERS

- J. C. Buffington, President
- L. A. Williams, Vice-President
- Edward M. Martin, Vice-President
- J. W. Hughes, Secretary-Treasurer
- J. S. Helgren, Cashier
- John W. Barth, Actuary
- R. E. Langdon, Assistant Secretary
- L. E. Gillespie, Auditor
- Dr. A. C. Stokes, Medical Director