LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ADOPTS BILL TO CONTINUE STATE CONSTABULARY IN FORCE.

BUDGET BILL PASSES HOUSE

Measure Passes House Requiring Highway Commissioners to See That Weeds Are Cut Along Roads By July 1.

By William Lee Calnon.

—Lansing, Mich.—

The bill to continue the state constabulary in existence has been adopted by the house of representatives by a vote of 79 to 12. The vote does not indicate it, but the bill passed only after two days of hard battling among house members, one fight coming in committee of the whole and the other when the bill was up for final passage.

The principal contention was over the giving of preference, in appointing troopers, to veterans of the recent war. The bill, as it came before the house from the ways and means committee, had a paragraph stating that preference should be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines and to veterans of the constabulary. An amendment was offered in committee of the whole to give preference to veterans of the war with Germany. Friends of the bill declared this was intended to discriminate against men who had seen service in the present constabulary, but not in the war, and that the intention also was to exclude any preference being shown Spanish war veterans.

Another attempted amendment was to limit the life of the constabulary to two years. This was countered by the bill's supporters with the statement that the next legislature can discontinue the constabulary, if it so desires, by simply not appropriating the money to continue it. Efforts to cut down the pay of the commanding officer and to reduce the number of captains also failed. The two-year amendment came nearest to passage, getting 43 votes to 50 against it. Thorough organization of friends of the bill was what put it through, but half a dozen roll calls were made necessary before they finally succeeded. The bill now has gone to the senate, which also has before it a resolution by Senator Lemire to abolish the constabulary.

The budget bill passed the house by a vote of 85 to 5, the threatened fight on this measure not materializing to any extent. In committee of the whole an effort was made to place the salary of the budget director at $3,500 a year, instead of $4,000. The bill's supporters declared that a man of the right caliber to make the budget system a success could not be had for $3,500, and defeated the amendment. The fight on the bill practically stopped there. The house amended the bill, however, to give the University of Michigan and the Michigan Agricultural College control over the student fees they collect and guaranteed that the appropriations to finish buildings now under construction would be continued. These amendments caused the bill to return to the senate, which adopted it some time ago.

The companion bill to the budget bill, to establish a uniform system of accounting for state institutions, went through the house by 90 to 0.

The house has received the report of its committee which investigated the Adrian school for girls. The committee recommends the dismissal of the entire board of control and of the superintendent of the school, the erection of a new school building with proper lighting, ventilation and sanitation; a new board of five members who will establish a modern system of conducting the school; and sufficient appropriations to accomplish these ends. The committee placed the entire blame for shocking conditions at the school on its management and said the legislature had been granting in the past the appropriations asked for and was not blamable for stinginess. Betterments suggested by past legislative committees had not been heeded, the report said. The house gave the committee a unanimous vote of thanks for it's work.

On the same day the report was read in the house Gov. Sleeper recommanded the resignations of Mrs. Anna Palmer, of Saginaw, and of Forrest Badgley, of Jackson, from the board. Treasurer Taylor, of Adrian, whose term had just expired, would not be reappointed, the governor said. Later he announced the new board as Mrs. Delphine Dodge Ashbaugh, of Detroit; Mrs. Dudley Waters, of Grand Rapids, and Jacob Sampson, of Adrian, former prosecutor of Lenawee county, and former law partner of Justice Bird, of the supreme court.

The Senate has adopted the Condon bill to make the English language the basic language of all schools in Michigan. Other languages may be taught, provided not more than one-fifth the school time is used in teaching them.

Rep. Ezra S. Hall of Lake City, won the distinction of killing a bill with one speech against it. The bill aimed to give county school commissioners minimum salaries of $1,200 and to require that they devote their entire time to the duties of their offices. Hall, for 15 years a school commissioner himself, declared that many small counties could afford to pay only the minimum and had only work enough to keep the commissioner busy for one-quarter to one-half the time. By leaving the matter to the county supervisors good men could be secured who had time to earn other than the county salary, he said, while under the proposed law mediocre commissioners would be a certainty. The house accepted his views and indefinitely postponed the bill.

In spite of the objections made by some of the house members to appropriations for the University of Michigan and the Michigan Agricultural College until both of those institutions explain what they done with the proceeds of the mill taxes on which they mainly depend, special appropriation bills for both are coming in. The latest, for the M. A. C., were introduced by Senator James Henry, of Battle Creek. One bill asks for $300,000 for a library and administration building at the East Lansing institution. Another bill asks for $270,000 for an auditorium. A third bill asks for $181,000 for college extension work.

The house passed bills requiring township highway commissioners to see that all weeds along roads are cut by July 1 of each year and to compel property owners to cut them. It also passed the bill to allow townships to vote how much they are willing to spend on the care of cemeteries, removing the present limit of $200 a year. The O'Brien bill to compel county treasurers having offices separate from other county officials also passed the house. Still another bill to get safely through the house is the Ewing measure to require a standard 54-inch gauge on all vehicles hereafter sold in Michigan.

A new road bill has made its appearance, introduced by Rep. Atwood, to provide for the proportion of cost between the state and county of federal-aided roads. Counties would have the privilege under this bill of spreading the road taxes on the rolls according to the amounts left after the national government and the state had paid their pro rata shares of the whole cost of the roads, and of dividing up the cost according to the assessed valuation of the county.

Rep. Watkins has introduced a bill to authorize the superintendent of public instruction to afford suitable instruction and vocational training for adult blind persons in their homes and communities to enable them to be self-supporting. The idea of the bill is for a co-operative line of work among blind persons and those interested in their welfare. The Michigan Association of Workers for the Blind is backing the bill.

Among recent bills is one by Senator Hicks which would make nuisances of vehicles carrying liquor and allow them to be abated by court injunction. The bill is an amendment to the act which abates disorderly houses by injunction. Senator Scully has introduced a resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for a graduated state income tax. This followed action by the senate taxation committee in killing a straight income tax proposal.

Senator Baker has introduced a bill to re-apportion the state and have just ten judicial circuits, all the judges of which would receive from the state a salary of $5,000 per year. Cities and counties could pay any additional sums they desired. Senator Baker also introduced a resolution to authorize the war preparedness board to loan money to returned soldiers with which to pay the premiums on the war policies of insurance.

Rep. Young, chairman of the house committee on labor, has introduced a bill failing for jury trials in contempt of court cases growing out of labor disputes. Under the terms of the bill any one complained of on contempt charges would have a chance to respond and to demand that a jury hear the testimony. The trial judge would be prohibited from charging the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty.

On the last day on which it was possible to pass a constitutional amendment so as to get it on the April election ballot, the house adopted the Hayes resolution to submit the matter of raising salaries of the justices of the supreme court during their terms of office. This now will be on the ballot in April along with the good roads' bonding amendment.

Senator Tufts has a resolution in the senate to amend the constitution so that the legislature will have power to set the salaries of the state treasurer, the auditor general and the secretary of state. Each of those officials now is limited by the constitution to $2,500 a year.

The legislature has hit up a high speed gait, but new bills are piling in at such a rate that if consideration is given to all of them the lawmakers will be here all summer. The total of bills in both houses is nearer to 700 mark.

WILSON AND TAFT TALK TO BIG CROWD

President Declares That Majority of the Peope Favors League of Nations.

FORMER PRESIDENT DOESN'T KNOW MONROE DOCTRINE

Present Executive Says Certain Persons Have Not Observed the Temper of the World and of the Boys in Khaki Who Sacrificed Their All in Freedom's Fight.

New York, March 5.—On the eve of his return to Paris President Wilson told an audience of 5,000 persons in the Metropolitan opera house that he was convinced that the majority of the people were in favor of the league of nations.

His opening assertion, "I won't come back till it's over, over there," won the approval of his hearers.

There was deafening applause at the conclusion of the speech when the president, speaking of the aims of the conference, said:

"God give us the strength and vision to do it wisely. God give us the privilege of knowing that we did it without counting the cost and because we were true Americans, lovers of liberty and of the right."

Mr. Taft, in his speech, indorsed the president's plans for a league of nations. The practicability of the proposed covenant was explained by Mr. Taft. The boycott, he asserted, would be an effective weapon against any nation refusing to abide by decisions of the league.

The Monroe doctrine, Mr. Taft said, had been subjected to many varying interpretations.

"I have no objection to putting into the covenant of the league a reservation as to the Monroe doctrine if we can only find out what it is."

What the President Said.

The band struck up "Over There" as the president stepped forward to speak.

"My fellow citizens, I accept the intimation of the air just played; I will not come back 'Till it's over, over there.' (Applause.) And yet I pray God in the interests of peace and of the world that that may be soon. (Applause.) The first thing I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the league of nations. (Applause.) I know that that is true. I have had unmistakable intimations of it from all parts of the country and the voice rings true in every case. I account myself fortunate to speak here under the unusual circumstances of this evening. I am happy to associate myself with Mr. Taft in this great cause. (Applause.) He has displayed an elevation of view and a devotion to public duty which is beyond praise. (Applause.) And I am the more happy because this means that this is not a party issue. (Applause.) No party has the right to appropriate this issue and no party will in the long run dare oppose it. (Applause.)

"We have listened to so clear and admirable an exposition of many of the main features of the proposed covenant of the league of nations that it is perhaps not necessary for me to discuss in any particular way the contents of the document. I will seek rather to give you its setting. I do not know when I have been more impressed than by the conferences of the commission set up by the conference of peace to draw up a covenant for the league of nations. The representatives of fourteen nations sat around that board—not young men, not men inexperienced in the affairs of their own countries, not men inexperienced in the politics of the world—and the inspiring influence of every meeting was the concurrence of purpose on the part of all those men to come to an agreement and an effective working agreement with regard to this league of the civilized world. There was a conviction in the whole impulse. There was conviction of more than one sort. There was the conviction that this thing ought to be done, and there was also the conviction that not a man there would venture to go home and say that he had not tried to do it.

"We have been hearing for all these weary months that this agony of war has tasted of the sinister purpose of the central empires. The Austro-Hungarian empire has gone to pieces and the Turkish empire has disappeared. (Applause) and the nations that effected that great result—for it was a result of liberation—are now responsible as the trustees of the assets of those great nations. (Applause).

"One of the things that the league of nations is intended to watch is the course of intrigue. Intrigue cannot stand publicity and if the league of nations were nothing but a great debating society it could kill intrigue. It is one of the agreements of this covenant that it is the friendly right of every nation a member of the league, to call attention to anything that it thinks will disturb the peace of the world, no matter where that thing is occurring. (Applause.) There is no subject that may touch the peace of the world which is exempt from inquiry and discussion and I think everybody here present will agree with me that Germany would never have gone to war if she had permitted the world to discuss the aggression upon Serbia for a single week. (Applause.) The British foreign office suggested, it plead that there might be a day or two delay so that the representatives of the nations of Europe could get together and discuss the possibilities of a settlement. Germany did not dare permit a day's discussion. (You know what happened.

Outlaw at Large.

So soon as the world realized that an outlaw was at large, the nations began one by one to draw together against her. We know for a certainty that if Germany had thought for a moment that Great Britain would go in with France and with Russia she never would have undertaken the enterprise, and the league of nations is meant as a notice to all outlaw nations that not only Great Britain but the United States and the rest of the world will go in to stop enterprises of that sort (Applause). And so the league of nations is nothing less than the covenant that the world will always maintain the standards which it has now vindicated by one of the most precious blood ever spilt (Applause). The liberated peoples of the Austro-Hungarian empire and of the Turkish empire call out to us for this thing. It has not arisen in the council of statesmen. Europe is a bit sick at heart at this very moment, because it sees that statesmanship have had no vision and that the only vision has been the vision of the people (Applause). Those who suffer, see. Those against whom wrong is wrought know how desirable is the right and the righteous. The nations that have long been under the heel of the Austrian, that have long cowered before the German, that have long suffered the indescribable agonies of being governed by the Turk, have called out to the world, generation after generation, for justice, for liberation, for succor; and no cabinet in the world has heard them. Private organizations, pitying hearts, philanthropic men and women have poured out their treasures in order to relieve these sufferings; but no nation has said to the nations responsible, 'You must stop; this thing is intolerable, and we will not permit it.' (Applause.) And the vision has been with the people.

"My friends, I wish you would reflect upon this proposition: The vision of what is necessary for great reforms has seldom come from the top in the nations of the world. It has come from the need and the aspiration and the self-assertion of great bodies of men who meant to be free. (Applause.) And I can explain some of the criticisms which have been leveled against this enterprise only by the supposition that the men who utter the criticisms have never felt the great pulse of the heart of the world. (Applause and cheers.)

Scorches Certain Senators.

"And I am amazed, not alarmed, but amazed (applause) that there should be in some quarters such a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world. (Applause.) These gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is now. Everybody else does. (Laughter.) I do not know where they have been closeted; I do not know by what influences they have been blinded, but I do know that they have been separated from the general currents of thoughts of mankind. (Applause.) And I want to utter this solemn warning, not in the way of a threat; the forces of the world do not threaten, they operate (applause). The great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run; they rise in their majesty and overwhelming might and those who stand in the way are overwhelmed. Now the heart of the world is awake and the heart of the world must be satisfied. Do not let your selves suppose for a moment that the uneasiness in the populations of Europe is due entirely to economic causes or economic motives; something very much deeper underlies it all than that. They see that their governments have never been able to defend them against intrigue or aggression and that there is no force of foresight or of prudence in any modern cabinet to stop war. And therefore they say: 'There must be some fundamental cause for this,' and the fundamental cause they are beginning to perceive to be that nations have stood single or in little jealous groups against each other, fostering prejudice, increasing the danger of war, rather than contriving measures to prevent it; and that if there is right in the world, if there is justice in the world, there is no reason why nations should be divided in the support of justice (applause)."

HOME TOWN HELPS

PLAN CITY FROM THE START

Will Cost Less and Give Better Results When Proper Plans Are Made for the Future.

To have any plans for the whole city on which all its people may unite is a great gain. We can hardly conceive of any citizen's starting to build a house without any plan for the building. But it never seems to occur to all the citizens in starting or developing any town or city to have a plan worthy of that larger home which every town and city is, on which to lay it out or build it up. So towns and cities are built in a go-as-you-please way. They seem to be thrown together at the start and run up haphazard as they grow. Their future seems to be always out of sight and out of mind. Buildings are crowded together without space for sunlight and fresh air to keep their people well. Scant spaces if any are left for the children's play and the people's recreation, for thoroughfares or parks, for residence purposes reserved from the invasion of factories, railway tracks and yards, much less for any green grass or flowers or trees. Provisions for such common decencies, conveniences, comforts, healthfulness and pleasure are generally afterthoughts, which cost enormously more than to provide them by planning far ahead. This planlessness is well characterized as "a crazy quilt."

LOOKING TO CITY'S FUTURE

When Remodling Is In Order, People Should Profit From Mistakes Made in the Past.

The city of the future will do more control more and forbid more than the city of today; and precisely because it will be larger and more complicated. Its government will have to be organized in a more orderly and compact fashion. Nearly all the recent charter changes concentrate authority, either in the hands of the mayor or of the so-called governing commissions.

It may be that the city of the future will become too large and attempt too much. Some think this point has been reached already.

The American cities, flexible in their methods, should always be free to adopt any measures, within the limits of law and justice, that promise to benefit their inhabitants. A while ago the fashion was to shrug our shoulders and turn our backs on the problem of municipal government. Today we are beginning to see in the remolding of our cities a great and golden opportunity.

Victory Gardening Encouraged.

Victory gardening is to be encouraged by every means possible. The United States railroad administration already has started to spread the message along many of the lines under its control. Through J. L. Edwards, director of the agricultural section, the divisional agents have been instructed to do what they can to promote the garden movement throughout the country. Posters have been sent by the commission to these agricultural supervisors in many places throughout the South. Many railroads in the United States last season stimulated gardening by furnishing land along rights of way to their employees, providing them with garden booklets and putting up posters in stations and other conspicuous locations. They will do the same in 1919.

Planting Nut Trees.

Most farms have a little rough ground along the bank of a creek, or some other place, that cannot be cultivated.

Hickory and black walnut timber is getting scarce and high; and such trees do well in those locations.

If when the ground is soft in the winter or spring a boy will take a broom-stick and punch a hole here and there two or three inches deep and drop in a hickory nut or black walnut and press down the dirt with his foot, in a few years those unsightly places will be covered with an attractive grove, which quite a while later will be valuable timber.

Things Making for Prosperity.

A well-balanced city means a city in which business can be most economically and successfully conducted. Planning for good public health, long life and more leisure and contentment for all is necessary. Beautiful parks, fine monuments, well-laid-out streets, relief from noise, dirt and confusion—all these things and many other—are agencies that make not only for the future greatness of the city, but for the happiness and prosperity of its people.

Shorter Cut Across Adriatic.

At Varano Garganico, province of Foggia, a new harbor is being constructed to shorten the distance across the Adriatic sea to Dalmatia. The new harbor will be connected by rail with the interior of Italy. A branch line from Varano to Apricena is being pushed to completion. The work for the harbor construction and the railway will also stamp out malaria in a large district.—Italian-American News Bureau.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Where Valkyries Rush In.

We have tried to be sane in the matter of popular prejudice against German music, but when a five-piece picture-show orchestre undertakes to play the "Ride of the Valkyries," then the A. P. L. and its allied forces of suppression cannot act too quickly to suit us.—Kansas City Star.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

All Druggists 75c. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Spirited Meeting.

"I attended a seance last night."

"Any spirits raised?"

"Yes; a reporter present exhibited a spirit of investigation, and this raised a spirit of resentment."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

He is never without a dignity who avoids wounding the dignity of others.—Lord Lytton.

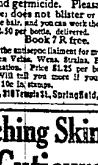
Weekly Health Talks

A Single Remedy Often Cures Many Diseases

BY VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

It is almost impossible to give a list of the endless diseases that follow indigestion. Perhaps a whole column in this newspaper would be required to print them all. You eat to keep alive—to supply blood and flesh and bone and muscle and brain. It is easy to see that if your food is not digested and taken up by the delicate organs and distributed where it is needed, a disease of some sort is sure to come. Dyspepsia is a common symptom, and so are liver complaint, loss of flesh, nervousness, bad memory, dizziness, sleeplessness, no appetite. Many times, when neglected, indigestion results in coughs, throat diseases, catarrh, bronchitis and even more dangerous things. And all these disorders arise because the food is not properly digested in the stomach. It is plain even to a child that relief and cure are to be had only by setting up a healthy condition in the stomach. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., many years ago combined a number of vegetable growths into a temperance remedy for indigestion, and called it Golden Medical Discovery. It is probably the most efficacious discovery ever made in medicine, for the list of people all over the world who have had their countless ills overcome by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes an amazing total of thousands!

I know of no advice better than this: Begin a home treatment today with this good vegetable medicine. It will show you better than I can tell you what it will do. When taking Golden Medical Discovery, you can rest assured of one very important thing—it contains neither alcohol nor opiates. There is nothing in it but standard roots and herbs that possess curative properties of a high order. A safe medicine is the only kind you can afford to take.



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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Weins, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price $1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 318 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Heal Itching Skins With Cuticura

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. F, Boston."

How Shock Affects Body.

Shock depresses the activity of certain glands near the kidneys known as the suprarenals, which normally pour a substance into the blood which aids in the maintenance of nervous and circulatory tone. The diminution of this substance in the blood leads to weakness, sensitiveness to cold, low blood pressure, cold extremities, weak heart action and pulse, loss of appetite, anemia, a slowing of various physiological processes, constipation and acutal depression.

Ma Scores.

"This is a pinochle ma."

"Um."

"It will play itself."

"Glad to hear that. While it is playing itself you can help me wash the dishes."

Used to It

"How splendidly you pump, so evenly and regularly, and never seem to get tired."

"Got the practice, ma'am, saluting officers I met in the street."