GOV. DENEEN'S FIRST MESSAGE

New Chief Executive Makes Recommendations to the General Assembly.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY LAW

Important Changes in Present Method of Conducting Primaries He Considers Essential—Civil Service for Employes of the State—Evils That Follow Delay in the Administration of Justice—Work of Agricultural College Praised—Would Employ Convicts on the Building of Roads—Arbitration for Labor Disputes.

The inaugural message of Gov. Deneen was delivered to the legislature at Springfield Jan. 8. The document follows:

The constitution provides that the governor of the state "shall at the commencement of each session and at the close of his term of office, give to the General Assembly information by message of the condition of the state and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient." In compliance with this mandate Gov. Yates has submitted to you an able message showing the prosperous condition of the state.

It has also be the custom for the incoming governor to deliver at his inauguration an address suggesting such policies of legislation as he deemed expedient. In observance of this unbroken custom, I submit the following:

Primary Law.

Our state needs a compulsory primary law, in but four of our counties it is there such a law. In the other ninety-eight counties the rules for conducting primaries are made by the committees of the respective parties. Inasmuch as power the power of legislation, the power of administration and the power of adjudication, in party matters in ninety-eight counties of our state the committees may call the conventions when they choose, determine where the primaries shall be held, and in ninety-eight counties they may prescribe the method of conducting the primaries by voice by display of hands or by ballot, may select officers of the primaries, fix the qualifications of voters, appoint judges and clerks of primaries, and in ninety-eight they may do unfriendly factious fight of challengers and watchers in the polling places. In ninety-eight counties of our state it is no crime either to buy or sell votes at such primaries, nor is it a crime for members of political parties, in ninety-eight counties of the state to compel such primaries; it is no crime for a voter to cast more than one ballot, or for judges to receive more than one ballot from the same person at such primaries, nor is it a crime for the judges and clerks to make false returns of the vote cast.

Out of these evils have arisen another evil, that of "boss" and "machine" rule. Such is the lack of confidence in the conduct of primaries that the ninety-eight counties disregard the factions holds its own convention in the hope that the nomination made in the higher convention will recognize its claims.

Because of this chaotic condition of our primary system, they have grown up in ninety-eight, "party general demand regardless of party, that a primary law of the law of I believe means that it should be enacted, embodying, at least these features:

Provisions requiring each political party to hold its primaries in every county and township in the state on the same day, that the day should be fixed in the statutes, that judges and clerks of primaries should be appointed by the county judge of each county, that names of all candidates for offices shall be printed on a single ballot, arranged in front of each, thus giving to the voter a chance to distinguish the men from the short ballot, primaries shall be held under the supervision of the regular election officers.

Because of the great public interest in fair primaries I recommend that appropriate committees be appointed as early as a week after the opening of the session, but frequent public hearings be had, to the end that a practical and just law may be enacted which will afford the people the relief they demand.

The people are entitled to expect of candidates by political parties.

Civil Service.

Our state supports many institutions for the care of the insane, the feeble-minded and the blind, and employes of a hundred people are employed in various capacities in connection with their tenure of office is now at the mercy of the party in power. I believe that many of these positions require peculiar taste, education and experience. Years in some cases are demand that the tenure of office of such employes shall be free from the vicissitudes of factional and party triumphs. I recommend that a commission be appointed to report upon the question, experience in the line of their duties and that they will remain in the employment while faithful and competent, regardless of party vicissitudes.

Civil service laws are no longer looked upon as experiments. They are in successful operation in many of the municipal governments and in many of the states. Our national civil service law has been in operation for years, throughout the country. Both the great political parties in this state favor a civil service law in their last platforms. The time is ripe for such a law. Its success has been demonstrated in other states, and the people will expect us to carry out their will in this regard.

Practice Act.

I call your attention to the report of the Practice Commission appointed by Gov. Tanner by authority of a joint resolution of the General Assembly of March 13, 1899. Four out of five of its members were appointed by Gov. Tanner, representing the Appellate Court first district, the Illinois State Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association. They held upon sittings in each of the Appellate court districts of the state, for suggestions by the bench and bar, and in the report of the commission they have given the results of their preliminary report and sent copies of it into every county in the state, and I recommend upon it. Our five hundred suggested changes, one hundred and twenty were adopted and submitted to the General Assembly of 1901, and the result of the commission has now been the work of the commission has now been completed, and the report of the commission four years, and little adverse criticism has been made upon it. It has been published by the Illinois State Bar association, and I have received a copy of it and of the bill prepared by the special committee charged with the duty of carrying into effect the recommendations of the report.

I call your attention to the importance of this matter, particularly as Congress has in its consideration of the law has been attended with the greatest confusion and delay, and grievances to a denial of justice. This is due somewhat to imperfections in expression of practice, these defects are remedied by the adoption of the recommendations of the report. The bill of rights of citizens are obtain right and justice not only in our courts, but in the courts of other states and Congress and other legislatures. We need in this state to cultivate a higher respect for our courts of administration, and anything that tends to promote that end should receive the prompt and careful consideration of the legislature.

While it is not within my province at this time to discuss the merits of the various acts proposed under the Practice Commission, I would direct your special attention to those provisions of the act of Congress, recent in recent years, frequent reversals of judgments in the courts of the state have been the methods of procedure, and oftentimes as a substitute for the ends of justice, resulting in many instances in the discharge of a defendant upon points of law, and the reversal by the higher judge in some provisions provided for the reversal of judgments in the courts of the state in similar like grounds, directed to the Supreme court of the state, and I have been informed that prisoners in many cases instead of being in the state prisons are in the county jails awaiting the disposition of their appeals in the Supreme court. In numerous instances the delay in the administration of justice has been the result of the absence of witnesses, loss of evidence, and other causes. For the purpose of avoiding such delays, and to the end that the ends of justice may be attained, I recommend the adoption of the provisions for the state and for the defendant. I believe that all such appeals should go direct to the court of last resort, whose decisions would be authoritative as to the law in all parts of the state.

Geological Survey.

I suggest that an appropriation be made for an adequate geological survey of our state. No other state of our union, with the approaches Illinois in population and resources has done so little for the study of its resources. The resources of Illinois are the foundation of independent upon them are extensive.

An adequate geological survey would supply accurate knowledge of the geological formations of Illinois, of their relations one to another. There is no doubt that such knowledge would lead to the discrimination would lead to and stimulate the development of our mineral resources. I believe that is an admirable appropriation for the beginning. Much is work should be made.

Agricultural Colleges.

I commend to your careful consideration an investigation of the agricultural college of the University of Illinois and of the valuable services rendered, by that institution to the farm and the sphere of its usefulness may be enlarged. Its experiments are of great value. Its experiments are of great value. Its experiments to a few of the discoveries may be the experiment station at Urbana-Champaign. For example it has increased the amount of corn to a bushel, and raising its market value five cents per bushel. It has greatly increased the yield of oats, and increased the value of oats. Its work has increased the yield of potatoes, and increased the value of the potatoes in the state alone. It has increased the protein contents of wheat two per cent, and increase equal to $3,000,000 annually in the value of the part of the corn crop of the state which is used for feeding purposes.

For the purpose of utilizing our state wide distribution to the results of these experiments twenty farms in our state are engaged in raising such varieties of corn, oats, and potatoes, specially adapted to Illinois and other states, and I have been informed that the yield of corn on the farms connected with the experiment station at Urbana.

The station has shown that alfalfa failed for thirty years to grow in Illinois, and that it is now a staple crop. Experiments have been undertaken and brought in the project inoculation and the results have shown that the state is now that crop is successfully grown in Illinois. It has also shown that in southern Illinois are acid to an extent that prevents the growth of clover, and that it can be made of sufficiently natural and expensive means and the experiments have shown that it is time to supply in order to control the yield of clover. The soil of the state of the state is well supplied with potassium and phosphorus, but the soil of the state is deficient in nitrogen, the clover crops and that our soils will fall first in the state. The soil shows that the soils of southern Illinois contain but one-half the phosphorus and one-half the yields hence their crops are limited by the amount of phosphorus in the soil.

The station has discovered some thousands of acres of southern Illinois soils are abnormally rich in nitrogen and phosphorus, and that the soils are so alum as to yield but one or two crops in succession. The station has spent $10 in $2 for potassium salts the yield of potatoes, and the experiments have shown that the potatoes grown on the seventy bushels per acre according to the yield of the potatoes in accordance the survey of the state county by county, and tests of the potatoes have been made in the station laboratory.

The station has also demonstrated the fact that the yield of potatoes in four counties of the state in the year 1900 was 1,000,000 bushels, and has succeeded in exterminating the disease, it has saved the state largely from potato ravages and saving most of the crop. The station has also demonstrated the fact that the potato bug is a native of the state. The station has also demonstrated the fact that the potato bug is a native of orchard fruits.

I call upon the college of agriculture had fewer than twenty students, but in the year 1900 there were 1,000 students, of which 900 were men and twenty-five teachers.

The agricultural college is the productive power of the state beyond what is likely to be in any other state, and this is a matter of public policy. The agricultural college is the productive power of the state. The department of agriculture is to the United States "I" and "Illinois" is the department of agriculture. It would keep in touch with the farmers throughout the world and apply them to conditions here. Such a department would be a great benefit to the farmers of Illinois and to the people. The dissemination of such information would be a great benefit to prevent diseases and pests which would improve the quality of the product and would increase the quantity. It would also preserve the health of the people, and contribute to the prosperity of the state.

Fish Industry.

I commend to your attention the report of the commissioner of this state. Summarizing briefly, I may say: The fish industry of the state of Illinois is the fifth in the state of Illinois. The state of the Illinois river now furnishes more than one-half of the fish product in the United States, with the single exception of the Columbia river. In 1899 the output from the Illinois river was 10,000,000 pounds, and in 1900 it was 12,000,000 pounds of a million dollars to the towns along that river. Illinois ranks fifth in the production of increase in supply was noted. The report shows that almost every lake in the state where the waters are suitable for fish has been stocked with fish, and that the commissioner of fish commission desires to supply a small number of fish to the principal ponds or population of pike, yellow perch, and bass, and that the commissioner has made a report of the results satisfactorily produced in the streams of the state. The United States commission has offered to furnish such edible substitute as may be needed for the fish in the lakes. This week will entail but a small additional expense upon