

QUAKE KILLS MANY

Turkish Seaport and Several Towns Destroyed.

ONE THOUSAND ARE DEAD.

Outbreaks of Fire Occur in Many Towns and Villages and Thousands Are Made Homeless—Most of Houses of Gallipoli Are in Ruins.

Reports indicate that the great earthquake which was felt through a large part of Turkey, was accompanied by much heavier loss of life than at first stated. Constantinople newspapers estimate the number of victims at 1,000 killed, while the injured are said to number from 5,000 to 6,000.

The seaport of Gallipoli and the town of Tehanak-Kalesi, at the narrowest point of the Dardanelles, were destroyed.

The entire district between Constantinople and Adrianople felt the shock severely. Enslaves from Myrphito report 300 killed and 600 injured. The town was still burning when they left. Ganos-Haro has been wiped out, eighty persons being killed and thirty wounded. The wrecked buildings took fire and most of them were burned. Shar-Kol was destroyed and two nearby villages were engulfed. Adrianople suffered little damage, but Tchorlu was partly destroyed by the earthquake and fire.

SULLIVAN TELLS ON BECKER

Sixth Man Under Arrest in Rosenthal Case Gives Up.

New York, Aug. 12.—Jack Sullivan, who is under arrest in connection with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, promised that he would go to District Attorney Whitman's office today and tell all he knew about the alleged connection of Police Lieutenant Becker with the murder.

Sullivan makes the sixth of the nine men under arrest for the murder who have "squealed" and the effect of the addition of another "recruit" upon Police Lieutenant Becker, who still maintains that he has nothing to confess, will be watched with interest by the prosecution.

Efforts of representatives of District Attorney Whitman to trace Becker's bank deposits resulted in locating five more banks in which accounts were recorded in the names of Becker and his wife, representing altogether deposits of more than \$25,000. It was also learned by the investigators that two police inspectors had made recent deposits totaling together \$75,000.

Information charging that Becker turned over to "those higher up" more of his alleged graft collections than he kept himself was obtained by Assistant District Attorney Smith. Becker's receipts, according to this evidence, amounted to about \$15,000 a month, but of this \$10,000 went to the so called "system."

RANCH HAND KIDNAPS WOMAN

Forced to Abandon Wife of Employer When Pressed by Posse.

Hutchinson, Kan., Aug. 12.—After an all-night chase by an angry posse of 200 farmers, Oscar Dudley, ranch hand, who kidnaped Mrs. Cornelius Rawlings, was forced to abandon the woman when closely pressed by his pursuers. He locked his victim in a deserted shanty, where she later was found.

Dudley formerly worked at the Rawlings ranch, near here. He disappeared and was not heard of again until he telephoned to Rawlings several days ago, saying he would reach the ranch that night and kidnap Mrs. Rawlings. The ranchman awaited his arrival with loaded guns during the night, but he failed to appear.

Rawlings and his two children came here and while they were away from the ranch Dudley arrived and forced Mrs. Rawlings to accompany him. A posse took up the pursuit, but twice when they had Dudley cornered he held his pursuers at bay. The first time he threatened to kill Mrs. Rawlings if her friends fired.

Posses are searching Reno and Mt. Hope counties for Dudley.

Chafin Is Notified.

Waukesha, Wis., Aug. 12.—In the vicinity of his birth and surrounded by the friends of his youth and early struggles in his legal profession, Eugene W. Chafin, now a resident of Arizona and the prohibition candidate for president of the United States, was officially notified of the nomination by the national convention which met at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10.

Court Restrains Woodmen.

Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 12.—Federal Judge R. C. Campbell, at Fort Scott, Kan., issued a temporary injunction restraining 163 local camps of the Modern Woodmen of America out of 900 camps in that state from proceeding with the organization called Kansas Fraternal Woodmen. The court forbids action of any kind until Aug. 24, the date for the final hearing.

Sentence Against Speer Is Set Aside.

Denver, Aug. 12.—District Judge H. L. Shattuck set aside the sentence of five days in jail and a fine of \$1,000 imposed recently on former Mayor Robert W. Speer for contempt of court in connection with articles published in a Denver newspaper of which Mr. Speer is editor. The defendant was purged of contempt.

CONDENSED NEWS

Rural carriers may get an increase in pay in case the senate measure passes.

Fred C. Terrell of Nakomis, Ill., an engineer, was shot dead by his wife, Mrs. Terrell is now in jail.

Roosevelt members of the Ohio Republican committee resigned positions and will start a third ticket in the state.

Helen Gould had 600 negroes as her guests on her playgrounds at Tarrytown. Most of them came from New York churches.

Delegates to the convention of the supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias in Denver went on a sightseeing trip into the mountains.

Chicago street car employees at a picnic ratified the seven-day truce agreed to by the union heads and two of the surface roads.

A number of persons were injured slightly and more than forty arrested at Pittsburgh in a clash between Socialists and policemen.

The Republican nomination for governor in the recent Idaho primary goes to John M. Haines of Boise, who has a majority of eighteen votes over Paul Clagstone.

The battleship Nebraska ran onto an uncharted shoal near Newport, R. I., and was so seriously damaged that it has been ordered to the dry dock at the Boston navy yard.

Because Lee Seem, a Chinese girl, valued at \$4,500, was rescued from a den in a raid by the police and taken to a mission home, there is strife in San Francisco Chinatown.

President Taft in a special message to congress urged the appropriation of \$253,350 to strengthen the Indian medical corps and stamp out tuberculosis and other contagious diseases.

Bad track and old, unsafe cars were the causes of the accident on May 6, on the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad near Abuchie, Miss., in which nine persons were killed.

Andrew Carnegie, in unveiling a state of Robert Burns at Montrose, Scotland, made a plea for justice for the millionaires of the United States by the imposition of an income tax.

The senate judiciary committee agreed to hear Senator Pomerene's resolution directing the attorney general to prosecute officials of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies.

Alleging that the Pittsburgh Coal company is not paying the wages agreed to in the recent wage settlement, officials of district No. 5, United Mine Workers, issued an ultimatum to the company.

Three girls were killed and a dozen badly injured when a water tank on the top of the Union American Cigar company's building at Pittsburgh crashed through the roof and the sixth and fifth floors.

Soaring prices of beef and other meats have attracted the attention of the federal government and may have the effect of spurring on the proposed congressional investigation of the so called beef trust.

The German steamer Hermia, from Hamburg, was detained by the authorities at Antwerp, having discovered great quantities of cartridges, gunpowder and other explosives among her cargo, destined for Turkey.

A heavy charge of dynamite was exploded in the doorway of the store of John and James Malacki at Greensburg, Pa. The store was wrecked. Recently John Malacki received a number of Black Hand letters.

The fourth Chicago woman to face trial this year on the charge of killing her husband is Mrs. Florence Bernstein, twenty-two years old, widow of George Bernstein, who was found in bed shot to death on May 5.

After a month's investigation of applicants for appointment as president of Dakota Wesleyan university, the committee on the board of trustees has recommended Dr. W. S. Seaman of Greencastle, Ind., for the appointment.

The vast hoard of Confederate currency seized by the Union army during the civil war, which has been stored in the federal treasury for half a century, is being distributed among institutions the country over for preservation as historic relics.

Plans for a sweeping investigation of the methods of appraising importations into the United States, which is expected to increase the revenues of the government by millions of dollars annually, were completed by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh.

Homer Crandell, seven years old, the youngest son of Fred H. Crandell of New York, who received \$343,000 as his share of the estate of his uncle, Edwin Hawley, died at Chatham, N. Y., from the effect of a blow on the head from a stone thrown by his ten-year-old brother, Richard.

Mathew O'Callaghan, a cotton merchant living in a fashionable section of Brooklyn, was taken into custody on the charge of shooting his wife, Lillian, whom he declared he mistook for a burglar. Mrs. O'Callaghan said her husband was intoxicated and that the shooting was deliberate.

Mrs. Mary Blair Brokaw of New York, who in 1910 secured a legal separation from her millionaire husband, W. Gould Brokaw, after a trial replete with sensations, was granted by Supreme Court Justice James Van Sicken permission to serve Brokaw with the papers in her suit for absolute divorce. Mrs. Brokaw names three co-respondents.

BULL MOOSE TICKET.

Col. Roosevelt and His Running Mate, Governor Hiram W. Johnson.



Photos by American Press Association.

Roosevelt was snapped alighting from an automobile at the station in New York on his way to Chicago. Governor Johnson of California was photographed at Chicago.

NEW ERA IN POLITICS

"Win or Lose, It's a Fight Worth Making," Says Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 12.—"Win or lose, it's a fight worth making," said Colonel Roosevelt. Whatever the outcome of the campaign which is now opening, it is his opinion that a new era in American political history will be dated from the Progressive convention held in Chicago last week.

For more than forty years, the president said, sporadic reform movements have come into existence, many of them in the west. Most of them, he continued, have contained something good, but were coupled with quick remedies worse than the disease they were supposed to cure.

The good points of them all, he said, had been gathered together in the Progressive party's policies and for the first time there was given to the country these ideas without the accompaniment of what he termed preposterous declarations which would make it impossible for sane men to follow. The Progressive party, he asserted, had started on the right basis and was sure to make a wide appeal.

TAFT VEToes WOOL BILL

President Says Proposed Schedules Are Too Low.

For the second time within a year President Taft vetoed a bill to revise the wool tariff, schedule K, of the Payne-Aldrich law.

With a message of disapproval the president returned to congress the bill evolved as a compromise between the house and senate, holding that its low rates would bring disaster to home industries. He appealed to congress, however, not to adjourn until it had enacted a measure to "substantially reduce unnecessary existing duties" without destroying protection for the wool industry in the United States.

The president's disapproval of the wool bill is to be followed with similar veto of the steel bill and the cotton bill. The sugar bill is likely to be vetoed, as is the excise tax bill, the latter probably on the ground that the president believes it unconstitutional.

Catholic Societies Meet This Month.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—Anthony Matre, national secretary of the American Federation of Catholic societies, announced that the eleventh national convention of this organization will be opened at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 18 and continue until Aug. 21. More than 3,000,000 Catholics in the United States will be represented by delegates and there will be delegates from Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

Eagles Vote Down Plan of Officers.

Cleveland, Aug. 12.—Administration plans to have future granderie conventions of the Fraternal Order of Eagles composed of delegates from state areas only were defeated in the closing session of the grand assemblage of the 1912 national convention. Eastern delegates, who fought the measure, declared it would result in the building up of a political machine.

Vice Ring in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Aug. 12.—The invisible government of the police department, it was the Virgin Conklin, prosecuting attorney, refers to a vice ring that he alleges is being protected by the police department here and which he is investigating. Mr. Conklin said that the combination is taking in more than \$10,000 a month.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. ONE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments.'"

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. That Section 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and house of representatives, the people reserving to themselves power to propose laws, and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section, or part of any act passed by the legislature.

Section 1A. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative. Ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, as distributed, may include five per cent of the legal voters in each of two-fifths of the counties of the state, may propose any measure by petition, which shall contain the full text of the measure so proposed. Provided, that proposed Constitutional Amendments shall require a petition of fifteen per cent of the legal voters of the State distributed as above provided. Initiative petitions (except for municipal and wholly local legislation) shall be filed with the Secretary of State and by him submitted to the voters at the first regular state election held not less than four months after such filing. The same measure, either in form or in essential substance, shall not be submitted to the people by initiative petition for a second time within three years. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the same election shall be approved, the one securing the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become law as to all conflicting provisions. The Constitutional limitations as to scope and subject matter of amendments enacted by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the initiative.

Section 1B. The second power reserved by the people is the referendum. It may be ordered by a petition of ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, distributed as required for initiative petitions, and measures passed by the legislature shall be filed with the Secretary of State within ninety days after the date of their passage. The same measure, either in form or in essential substance, shall not be submitted to the people by referendum petition for a second time within three years. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the same election shall be approved, the one securing the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become law as to all conflicting provisions. The Constitutional limitations as to scope and subject matter of amendments enacted by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the referendum.

Section 1C. The referendum may be ordered upon any act except acts making appropriations for the expenses of the state government, and state institutions existing at the time such act is passed. When the referendum is ordered upon an act or any part thereof it shall suspend its operation until the same is approved by the voters; provided, that emergency or remedial measures shall continue in effect until rejected by the voters or repealed by the legislature. The referendum shall not be ordered upon one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of the measure from becoming operative.

Section 1D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive any member of the legislature of the right to introduce any measure, the whole or any part of which is referred to the voters at the regular election last preceding the filing of any initiative or referendum petition shall be computed. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures initiated or ordered by the voters. All such measures shall become the law or a part of the constitution when approved by a majority of the voters cast at the election, and not otherwise, and shall take effect upon proclamation by the governor, which shall be made within ten days after the date of the election, and not otherwise, and shall be canvassed in the same manner as provided in the case of presidential electors. The method of submitting and adopting amendments to the constitution prescribed in this section shall be the method prescribed in the article of this Constitution, entitled "Amendments," and the latter shall in no case be construed to conflict herewith. This amendment shall be self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially to facilitate its operation. In submitting petitions and orders for referendum, the referendum, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be guided by the provisions of the constitution and the laws until additional legislation shall be especially provided therefor; all propositions submitted in pursuance hereof shall be submitted in non-partisan manner, and without any indication or suggestion on the ballot that they have been approved or endorsed by any political party or organization, as provided further herein. Only the title of measures shall be printed on the ballot, and when two or more measures of the same title are submitted, they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of filing with the Secretary of State and including the name of the first petitioner.

Section 1E. That Section 10 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 10. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912."

Section 11. That the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an amendment to Section 4 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments.'"

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1912, the following be submitted as an amendment to Section 4 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 4. At the first election of members of the legislature to be held after the adoption of this amendment members of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be elected for the term of two years, senators and representatives shall each receive pay at the rate of six hundred dollars for each regular session of the Legislature, during their term, and shall receive no salary or mileage when going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route. That neither members of the legislature, nor electors, shall receive any pay or perquisites other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special session, shall not exceed twenty days of the session, no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the governor shall by special message call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of passing a law on the subject-matter embraced in the message, and the introduction of bills shall be restricted thereto. Provided, that the general appropriation bills may be introduced up to and including the first day of the session.

Section 2. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912."

Section 3. That the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an amendment to Section 5 (5) of Article six (6) and Section thirteen (13) of Article sixteen (16) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments.'"

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That Section 5 (5) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. That at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1916, and each six years thereafter, the electors of the State of Nebraska shall elect three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six (6) years; that at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1918, and each six years thereafter there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six (6) years, and each six years thereafter there shall be elected a chief justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six (6) years. Provided, That the term of office of the Supreme Court shall be extended until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 2. That Section thirteen (13) of Article sixteen (16) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1909 (Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cobby's Annotated Statutes for 1909) be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. The general election of this state shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in every two years thereafter. All state, district, county, precinct and township officers, by the constitution or laws made elective by the constitution providing for general elections shall be elected at a general election of the State of Nebraska, and all other elective officers, the time for the election of whom is not otherwise provided for, and which are not included in the above exception, shall be elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, and thereafter at the general election next preceding the time of the termination for their respective terms of office, provided that no office shall be vacated thereby, but the incumbent thereof shall hold over until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. The form of ballot on the amendments proposed herein shall be as follows: For proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years" and "Against proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years."

Approved April 1, 1911.

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. TWO.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an amendment to Section 4 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments.'"

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1912, the following be submitted as an amendment to Section 4 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 4. At the first election of members of the legislature to be held after the adoption of this amendment members of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be elected for the term of two years, senators and representatives shall each receive pay at the rate of six hundred dollars for each regular session of the Legislature, during their term, and shall receive no salary or mileage when going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route. That neither members of the legislature, nor electors, shall receive any pay or perquisites other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special session, shall not exceed twenty days of the session, no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the governor shall by special message call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of passing a law on the subject-matter embraced in the message, and the introduction of bills shall be restricted thereto. Provided, that the general appropriation bills may be introduced up to and including the first day of the session.

Section 2. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912."

Section 3. That the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an amendment to Section 5 (5) of Article six (6) and Section thirteen (13) of Article sixteen (16) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments.'"

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That Section 5 (5) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. That at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1916, and each six years thereafter, the electors of the State of Nebraska shall elect three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six (6) years; that at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1918, and each six years thereafter there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six (6) years, and each six years thereafter there shall be elected a chief justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six (6) years. Provided, That the term of office of the Supreme Court shall be extended until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 2. That Section thirteen (13) of Article sixteen (16) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1909 (Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cobby's Annotated Statutes for 1909) be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. The general election of this state shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in every two years thereafter. All state, district, county, precinct and township officers, by the constitution or laws made elective by the constitution providing for general elections shall be elected at a general election of the State of Nebraska, and all other elective officers, the time for the election of whom is not otherwise provided for, and which are not included in the above exception, shall be elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, and thereafter at the general election next preceding the time of the termination for their respective terms of office, provided that no office shall be vacated thereby, but the incumbent thereof shall hold over until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. The form of ballot on the amendments proposed herein shall be as follows: For proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years" and "Against proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years."

Approved April 1, 1911.

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. THREE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions."

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 19. The Governor shall, prior to the adjournment of the thirty-third session of the legislature, nominate and, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate in Executive Session, appoint three electors of the state, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party and no two of whom shall reside at the time of their appointment in the same congressional district, as members of a board to be known as a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions and said members shall hold office as designated by the Governor for two, four and six years respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be made as provided and except to fill vacancies, shall be for a period of six years. The Board shall at all times be subject to the above restrictions and limitations. The Board of Commissioners shall have full power to manage, control and govern, subject only to such limitations as may be established by law, the State Soldiers' Home, Hospitals for the Insane, Institute for the Deaf, Institute for the Blind, Industrial Schools, Institute for Feeble Minded Children, Nebraska Industrial Home, Orthopedic Hospital, the State Penitentiary and all charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, and shall be by law established and maintained by the state of Nebraska. They shall each give bonds, receive compensation for their services, and shall in all respects comply with all regulations that shall be established by the Governor and Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the management and control of the institutions herein named shall, on July 1, 1912, be succeeded by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings and shall become vested in a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, and the said Board is hereby authorized and directed to assume and exercise all the powers heretofore vested in or exercised by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the institutions of the state named herein, but nothing herein contained shall limit the supervisory or examining powers vested in the Governor by the laws or constitution of the state, or such powers as may be conferred upon any committee appointed by him.

Section 2. That at the general election, in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska for approval or rejection the foregoing proposed amendments to the constitution in the following form: On the ballot of each elector voting thereat for proposed amendment shall be printed or written "For proposed amendment to the Constitution creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions" and "Against said proposed amendment to the constitution creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions."

Section 3. If such amendment to Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is approved by a majority of all electors voting at such election said amendment shall constitute Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska.

Approved April 10, 1911.

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT, Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICE

F. B. Dismer, Plaintiff)
—vs—
Steve Lewis, Defendant.)

Steve Lewis will take notice that on the 26th day of June, 1912, W. S. Ridgell, a Justice of the Peace of Alliance, Box Butte County, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment in an action pending before him, whereof, F. B. Dismer, Plaintiff, and Steve Lewis, Defendant. The property of the defendant, consisting of money on deposit, O. S. Captain, Calvin Chme, W. J. Driscoll and W. M. Fleming has been garnished and attached under said order.

Said cause was continued until the 17th day of August, 1912, at 1 p. m