

SPECIAL SESSION RATIFIES SUFFRAGE

BOTH HOUSES PASS RESOLUTION WITHOUT DISSENT.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION HAS PASSED INTO HISTORY

Members of the House Take the Opportunity to Express Themselves When the Final Moment Arrived—Senate Ratifies Resolution Early in the Session.

Lincoln.—By the unanimous consent of both houses, the Nebraska legislature, in extraordinary session assembled, placed its approval upon the joint resolution ratifying the amendment to the national constitution forbidding congress or any state of the union to abridge the rights of suffrage to women.

The house of representatives gave its approval to the resolution in the closing hours of the session, the senate having passed upon the matter two days previously. Many members took the opportunity to express their appreciation of the privilege the extra session afforded them, of being among those upon whom the honor devolved, several saying that it was the proudest moment of their lives to share in the work of passing equal suffrage along to the mothers and daughters of the nation, which had shown by their untiring efforts and devotion to the nation's cause during the trying period of the great war that they are entitled to share equally with men in the affairs of state.

Allen of Gage county, a member of the session in 1913, who voted to kill the bill at that time, was the first member to rise when the house prepared to vote. He said that people's views had changed and so had he, and that he wished to be the first to vote aye. Hardin of Harlan said he was voting yes for the third and last time.

To celebrate the ratification moving pictures were taken in the house when that branch was voting. An hour later, the signing of the bill by Governor McKelvie in the senate chamber, with the officers of the house and senate and a group of suffrage enthusiasts surrounding him, was enacted before a film machine.

After the result of the roll call was announced the suffrage workers and members of the house engaged in a handshaking and mutual congratulations. A few minutes later Chairman McLeod of the house committee on engrossed and enrolled bills and Chairman Harris of the senate committee appeared together with the enrolled suffrage bill for Speaker Dalby and Chief Clerk Hitchcock to sign, as the last piece of legislative business of the session. As the speaker announced the fact that the bill was signed the members broke into applause which lasted for several minutes.

A motion to adjourn sine die was held in abeyance while Mrs. W. E. Barkley, late state president of the state suffrage association and in charge of the legislative work, addressed the house. She recited a part of an ode to democracy. She said the session had the thanks of every suffragist in the state, and the women of Nebraska were glad to have the opportunity to express their appreciation of the act which placed Nebraska on record as one of the necessary states to ratify the enfranchisement of all women of the United States. As a representative of the association she desired to thank them for their absolute, splendid courtesy, co-operation and respect shown. It might not seem necessary to do this, as it was to have been expected, but it was so full-hearted and splendid that it should not go unrecognized. She thought it simply a forewarning of the help and comradeship that would come when all were equal citizens in all respects.

She desired to have the members who might go to the constitutional convention know that the women desired to see in the document produced no qualification of sex. The women desired this because they wanted the ballot through the special act of the men of their own state and not owe all to the men of the nation.

Mrs. Barkley said that no greater happiness can come to a human being than to espouse a great cause and be allied in the work that brought contact with the splendid men and women who love it.

1919 Cotton Forecasts

Washington.—A cotton production of 11,016,000 bales this year was forecast by the department of agriculture basing its estimate on the condition of the crop July 25th which it announced as 67.1 per cent of a normal.

Refused to Act on H. C. L.

Lincoln.—Governor McKelvie refused to heed the request of the house for another extra session to deal with profiteering. After a resolution had passed the house, the governor appeared before that body and stated the reasons for his decision to refuse their request, in a personally delivered message. He cited the members to the fact that they had failed to pass legislation at the last regular session to curb profiteering, and called their attention to the civil code bill's provisions for that purpose.

GOVERNOR M'KELVIE RE/DY TO PUT CODE INTO FORCE

Secretaries Announced When Court Passed Upon Referendum Petition, Declaring It Void—Cabinet Members, Promoted from President Position, Receive \$5,000 Yearly.

Lincoln.—Governor McKelvie, following a decision of the district court holding the code referendum petition to be void, will immediately enforce the code bill. To this end he has announced the appointment of the following as secretaries of departments: Finance—Philip F. Bröss. Agriculture—Leo A. Stuhr. Trade and Commerce—J. E. Hart. Labor—Frank A. Kennedy. Public Works—George E. Johnson. Public Welfare—H. H. Antles.

The governor explains in his announcement that in nearly every case these secretaries who will draw \$5,000 a year salary, have been promoted from positions they now hold under the state administration. In some instances the secretaries will perform the duties they are now performing in addition to the duties of secretary of their department. This will save one salary.

The subjects over which the various departments have administrative authority are as follows:

Finance—Business system, uniformity, accounting, reporting, purchasing, budget, taxation.

Agriculture—Foods, drugs, dairy and oils, live stock, health and sanitation, hog cholera, tuberculosis, stallion registration; markets and marketing, agricultural statistics, publicity, state development, game and fish.

Trade and Commerce—Banking, insurance, fire commission, blue sky.

Labor—Workman's compensation, free employment bureau, welfare of workers, child labor, health and safety regulations, inspections, industrial statistics.

Public works—Highways, state aid, bridges, automobile licenses, irrigation, water power, drainage.

Public Welfare—Health, contagious diseases, communicable diseases, sanitation, examining boards, physicians and surgeons, osteopathy and osteopathic physicians, chiropractic, dentists, nurses, pharmacy, optometry, embalmers, veterinary medicine, vital statistics, maternity homes, child welfare, charities and correction, pardons and paroles.

In announcing the appointment of six secretaries Governor McKelvie made the following statement:

"It has been my opinion that the civil administrative code has been the law since the 18th of July, and now that the district court has held with the secretary of state in his opinion that the referendum petition against the code were not properly circulated, I feel justified in making the appointments of the secretaries of the six administrative departments under the code.

"The administration of the state's business under the code simply means that by consolidating the several subdivisions of administration into six major departments, together with the elimination of the boards and commissions under which they were formerly administered, it will be possible to fix responsibility and obtain efficiency.

"In making the minor appointments under the code, I shall depend largely upon the recommendations of the secretaries of the departments. This is the policy that I have pursued, not only in my own business, but in the handling of the state's business since I have been governor, and I think it is the only plan through which discipline and loyalty of service can be insured.

Governor McKelvie has been quoted as having said the code bill gave power to cope with profiteering, so far as coping is possible by state or local authorities. On one occasion the governor pointed out the following paragraph in the code bill under the head of department of agriculture:

"The department of agriculture shall have power to encourage and promote, in every practicable manner, the interests of agriculture, including horticulture, the live stock industry, dairying, cheese making, poultry, bee keeping, forestry, fishing, the production of wool, and all other allied industries; to promote methods of conducting these several industries with a view to increasing the production and facilitate the distribution thereof at the least cost."

It is considered probable that the new secretaries of the six departments will advise the reappointment of the majority of their present employees.

State Printer Cunningham is another whose place will soon be discontinued. Mr. Bröss, acting secretary of finance, will serve as state printer and purchasing agent under the state printer law.

Senate Censures Hastings.

Lincoln.—A resolution censuring Dean W. G. Hastings of the state university college of law, for accepting employment as attorney in the effort to defeat the foreign language law enacted by the last legislature, was passed by the senate in the last minutes of the extra session. The vote was 14 to 9. Reconsideration of the approval of the senate's minutes, which had just passed, was necessary in order to get the resolution to a vote over the points of order raised by its opponents.

RIOTING DIES IN FACE OF GUNS

Illinois Militiamen Prove Their Worth as Soldiers; Act Like Veterans.

SEE PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT

Opposed by Angry Mobs Which Outnumbered Them Many Times—Rescue St. Louis Negro Hanged to Telegraph Pole—Negroes Go to Work.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The militiamen of Illinois have proved their worth as soldiers. Their advent into the inflamed districts of the South side has curbed the rioters, but the race feud that has killed 32 men and beaten, killed, stoned, stabbed, and shot more than 300 others, still smolders. Last night one man, colored, was killed; six were hurt.

In the district controlled by the soldiers there is little lawlessness. Outside it there were several outrages committed by white mobs.

One such mob tried to set afire the house at 5432 South LaSalle street, where a negro family resided. Three times the night before it had been fired. The men of the Tenth National Guard found the incendiaries just in time, and chased them. The colored residents ran from the house and took refuge in a hollow square, the edges of which were bristling with bayonets.

The mob, numbering several thousands, hooted and jeered, but they didn't dare to pass that wall of steel. With the coming of reserves the mob was scattered, and orders were issued that no one should be allowed to leave or enter that block—between LaSalle and Wentworth, and Fifty-fifth and Fifty-fourth streets.

The troops were doing excellent work. Adjutant General Dickson said he was proud of them. Their commanders said they acted like veterans. They saved many lives, protected property, and were cool and steady facing angry mobs that outnumbered them many times.

They saw plenty of excitement. They rescued Richard Duide, a negro from St. Louis, who was about to be hanged on a telegraph pole by a white gang at Sixty-third street and Campbell avenue.

The negroes, feeling safe now that the troops had come, went to their work in the stock yards. They were pursued by whites, beaten, knocked down, kicked. Then came the militiamen with bayonets fixed. The rioters drew back, snarling and cursing, but the bayonets didn't waver.

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\$1,000,000 FRAUD CHARGED

Charles A. Strang, a Shipbuilder, is Arrested in East on a Federal Indictment.

New York, Aug. 2.—Charles A. Strang, a shipbuilder, was arrested in West Brighton on a federal indictment charging him with conspiracy to defraud the government by means of a fraudulent pay roll. The complaint was made by the Emergency Fleet corporation, which operates the Duval Shipbuilding company in Florida, where Strang was employed.

Federal officers declared that when Strang's alleged co-conspirators are rounded up it will be found the government was robbed of \$1,000,000.

AURORA AND ELGIN MEN OUT

Interurban Employees Vote to Strike at Two O'Clock Wednesday Morning—Many Towns Affected

Chicago, July 31.—Employees of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago interurban road voted yesterday to go on strike at two o'clock this morning. This will mean a complete tie-up of all transportation on the "third-rail" line. Elgin, West Chicago, Wheaton, Glen Ellyn, Villa Park and Lombard will be without light and many large industrial plants in those vicinities will be without power, as they are supplied with electricity from the interurban dynamos.

SALES OF WHEAT INCREASE

33,793,000 Bushels Received From Farms During Week Ended July 18—17,493,000 Previous Week.

Washington, July 31.—A total of 33,793,000 bushels of wheat was received in markets from farms in the week ending July 18, according to figures issued by the United States Grain corporation, covering the wheat and flour movement throughout the country.

This compared with 17,493,000 bushels for the previous week and 32,516,000 for the same week in 1918.

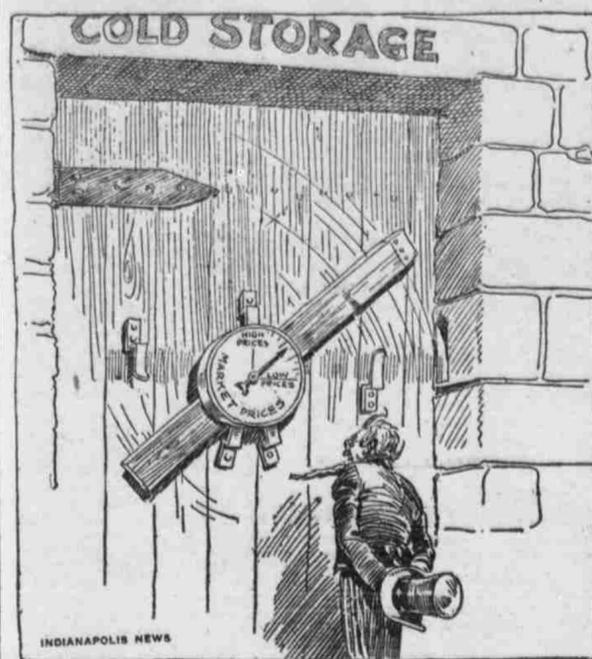
Lansing Replies to Senate.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Two hundred and seventeen Americans have been killed in Mexico since the close of the regime of Porfirio Diaz May 25, 1911, the senate was informed by Secretary Lansing in response to an inquiry.

Deity Still With Kaiser.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—The former German empress in the course of a letter to the vicar of Christ church at Wilhelmshöhe says: "The Kaiser is bearing his burden, but the Lord will lead him out of the dark valley."

THE TROUBLE'S WITH THE TIME LOCK



SENATE GETS TREATY SLAUGHTER 19 JAPS

PACT WITH FRANCE HANDED IN BY PRESIDENT.

Almost Identical With One Signed Between Great Britain and France.

Washington, July 31.—President Wilson transmitted to the senate the special treaty with France by which the United States pledges itself to come immediately to the aid of that republic in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, and asked for its early ratification "along with the treaty with Germany."

Submission of the treaty came after sharp criticism by senate Republicans, who for several days had openly charged on the senate floor that in failing to present the draft of the pact along with the treaty of Versailles, the president had violated one of the articles of the document. The president did not follow the usual custom of presenting the treaty in person.

The Franco-American treaty is almost identical with one signed between Great Britain and France. One difference between the texts, as made public by the French foreign office, to which attention has been called, is that the United States pledges itself to go "immediately" to the assistance of France, while Great Britain "consents" to assist that country.

The president told the senate the purpose of the treaty was to provide assistance for France in case of unprovoked aggression by Germany without waiting for the advice of the council of the League of Nations that such action should be taken, and explained that it was to be an arrangement, "not independent of the League of Nations, but under it."

7-CENT CAR FARE FOR ALTON

Public Utilities Body at Springfield Raises the Tariff in Many Illinois Cities.

Springfield, Ill., July 31.—Orders entered by the public utilities commission will continue until October 31, 1919, the effective period of rates in the following cases:

Seven-cent cash street car fare for the Alton, Granite City and St. Louis Traction company, affecting Alton, Brooklyn and Venice.

Six-cent cash fare for street railway service in Rockford.

Six-cent cash street car fare in East St. Louis.

Temporary rates authorized for interurban express between Sterling and Dixon by the Sterling, Dixon & Eastern Electric Railway company.

STRIKE THROWS 100,000 OUT

Situation at Scranton, Pa., Is Serious—Whole Lackawanna Valley Without Electricity.

Scranton, Pa., July 31.—The industrial situation in the Lackawanna valley has assumed a critical phase. The strike has practically shut off the operations of the Scranton Electric company. Industry after industry has been forced to quit, and it is estimated that more than 100,000 workers are idle.

Germans Vote Extra Wealth Tax. Wetmar, July 31.—The proposed extraordinary tax on wealth was voted upon favorably by the council of state.

Close Six Army Hospitals.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Six army general hospitals, located at Ontario, N. Y.; Biltmore, N. C.; New Haven, Conn.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Snelling, Minn., will be closed September 30.

\$25,000,000 for Cola Firm.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2.—Sale of the Coca Cola company of Atlanta to New York interests for \$25,000,000 became known here, the final transaction being dependent upon reports of auditors for the New York capitalists.

MIKADO'S SOLDIERS ARE SLAIN BY CHINESE.

Chinese Government Expresses Regret Over Incident—Chinese Losses Not Given.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Sixteen Japanese officers and men and three Japanese policemen were killed, and 17 Japanese soldiers more or less seriously wounded in a clash with Chinese troops at Kuanchenghu July 19, according to an official report received by the Japanese embassy here. The losses of the Chinese were not given.

The clash was said to have followed an assault on an employee of the South Manchuria Railway company by about 20 Chinese soldiers.

The report said the Chinese government expressed regret over the incident, and dismissed from office the Chinese commanders and reprimanded Gen. Meng Un Yuan, governor general of Kirin province, in which Kuanchenghu is situated.

CHICAGO TRAVELS ON FOOT

Employees of the Surface and Elevated Lines Walk Out After Week's Conference.

Chicago, July 30.—Chicago is walking. After a week of fruitless conference between heads of the trolley men's unions and company officials the order was given for a walkout and the surface and elevated cars were run into the barns. The men demand 85 cents an hour, an eight-hour day, 60 per cent of the runs to be straight time and time and one-half for overtime.

BIG FIRE PLOT IS BARED

Mayor of Chicago Says That Information Caused Him to Yield to Troop Call.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—In a statement supplementing an announcement he made, Mayor Thompson said that it was information that Wednesday night had been chosen for a widespread plot to start fires in the riot district, which induced him to call out the state troops. He was guided in that action, too, by knowledge that the police were worn out by continuous duty.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

London, Aug. 1.—Two hundred and eighty-three Hungarian communities in Hungary have decided to declare their independence of the soviet government at Budapest, the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph reported today. The soviet troops at Budapest refused to quell the demonstrations of striking metal workers.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The senate commerce committee reported favorably on the nominations of John Barton Payne of Chicago to be chairman and of Henry M. Robinson of Los Angeles and Thomas Scott of New London, Conn., to be members of the United States shipping board.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon introduced a bill in the senate providing for universal military training.

100 U. S. Ships Sold.

Washington, Aug. 4.—One hundred steamships built on the Great Lakes during the war have been sold by the shipping board to the Anderson Overseas corporation of New York for approximately \$80,000,000.

Mrs. John Barton Payne Dead.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Mrs. John Barton Payne, wife of the new chairman of the United States shipping board, is dead at her country home at Elmhurst, near here. She had been ill two weeks.

PUTS RAIL WAGES UP TO CONGRESS

Wilson Asks Special Commission to Pass on Increase of \$800,000,000.

APPEALS TO THE HOUSE

Requester Speaker Gillett of Body to Postpone Its Recess Until Definite Action is Taken on the Rail Wage Question.

Washington, Aug. 4.—President Wilson asked congress to create a special investigating commission to pass on the wage increases asked by the railway shippers and other railway employees.

The president forwarded to Senator Cummins and Representative Esch, chairman respectively of the house and senate interstate commerce committees, the proposal made originally by Director General Hines and asked that provision be made for representation of both labor and the public on the body.

The president asked congress to stipulate, in its legislation, that if wage increases are allowed under its award, it should be mandatory on the rate-making authority to increase railroad rates enough to meet the advances.

President Wilson asked Speaker Gillett of the house to postpone its recess until definite action was taken on his request that congress set up a committee to pass upon wage increases asked for by railroad employees. An identical letter was sent to Representative Mondell, the Republican floor leader.

Director General Hines informed the president that inasmuch as the increases being asked by all classes of railroad workers aggregated \$800,000,000 a year, he hoped something might be done to reduce the cost of living as an alternative, because he doubted that his powers were sufficient to increase rates enough to meet the vast sum.

Mr. Hines also asked that the railroad administration be allowed to continue to handle questions of rules and working conditions, saying these could not be satisfactorily separated from the current handling of railroad operations.

President Wilson wrote the committee chairman that he concurred in the view of Mr. Hines that the legislation undertaken should authorize the body thus set up to make its findings with regard to wage increases retroactive to the 1st of August, 1919, at any rate to the extent that the tribunal may regard reasonable and proper, in order to give real relief to the employees concerned.

L. F. Shepherd, chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, accompanied by national officers of that organization, called on President Wilson to discuss with him the conductors' recent demand on the railway wage commission for wage increases averaging 35 per cent.

The delegation told the president the conductors were obliged to ask for the increase because during the last six years their wages had fallen below the price of necessities to the extent of 35 per cent.

"An increase of 35 per cent would put the conductors exactly where they were six years ago," Mr. Shepherd said, "and even at that time we felt we were not fully paid."

Reference was made by one member of the delegation to the recent action of the Italian government in cutting the cost of food 50 per cent in that country, to which the president was said to have replied that no such drastic action could be taken under the laws of the United States.

On leaving the White House Mr. Shepherd said he had been given to understand that the president, in dealing with the situation, was limited to the enforcement of laws already on the statute books.

VOLCANO KILLS THOUSANDS

Molten Lava Carries Death to 50,000 Persons in Java, Says Refugee.

Singapore, Aug. 4.—The awful scenes which prevailed when the volcano of Katut, in Java, burst into eruption on May 20, destroyed 20 villages and caused a loss of life estimated by some at 50,000, are vividly described by Miss E. W. Cranen, who has arrived here from Sourabaya.

A river of boiling mud and lava which overwhelmed the village of Biltar, where Miss Cranen was staying, she says, was ten miles wide and four feet deep.

Chinese and Japs Battle.

Honolulu, Aug. 4.—Serious anti-Japanese disturbances are reported at Tainan-Fu, Shantung, China, by cable advices from Tokyo by the Nippa Jiji, and that the commander of the Chinese garrison has declared martial law.

38,000,000 Pennies Coined.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—The abnormal demand for pennies is still taxing the capacity of the presses in the Philadelphia mint, the enormous total of 38,031,000 having been struck during July.