

SUFFRAGE ACT IS IN LEGAL TANGLE

Antis Determined to Annul Measure Voted By Tenn. Legislature

RESTRAINING ORDER SECURED

Prediction Made by League Opposing Proposal That Injunction Will Withhold Votes from Women Year and a Half.—Suffs Are Confident.

Nashville, Tenn.—Although Tennessee's ratification of the federal suffrage amendment stands on the record of the house as finally confirmed, a snarl of legal and legislative technicalities remain to be disposed of before action can be certified.

The Tennessee constitutional league claims that the injunction against certification of the ratification obtained last Saturday would prevent enfranchisement of American women for at least a year and a half.

The constitutional league, which has been fighting ratification on the ground that the state constitution prohibited the present legislature from acting on the amendment, made its prediction in a message to the governors of Vermont, Connecticut, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Delaware and South Carolina. The message declared that Tennessee had not ratified suffrage and served notice that any state official who attempted certification would be attacked for contempt of court under the injunction which the league announced would, if necessary, be carried to the highest court.

Suffrage supporters claim full legislative triumph. Speaker Walker, opposition leader, and scores of his lieutenants said the suffragists had ruined their cause, and that should the courts hold ratification legal, the litigation would delay decision that the amendment would not figure in the November election unless some other state ratified.

Meanwhile twenty-five legislators opposed to suffrage were in Decatur, Ala., evading service to prevent any legislative action until a new legislature is elected in November. They hurried across the state line in a body.

The restraining order was granted by Judge Langford on an application contending that under the state constitution this legislature has no power to pass on suffrage. Governor Roberts and other officials were forbidden to certify to Washington that ratification had been completed, and speakers of the senate and house restrained from taking action toward ratification until the matter is heard by the court.

When the house met last Saturday all suffragists and a few opposition members were on hand. A roll call showed 50 per cent, or seven short of a quorum.

Speaker Walker declared a recess and ordered the sergeant at arms to arrest absentees. He reported none appeared to be here, after which the house met and ordered the suffrage resolution sent to the senate, because it originated there and must be "enrolled" there and receive Speaker Todd's signature.

Anti-suffrage leaders declared that the procedure could not be held legal. No power on earth would force him to sign the resolution under the present circumstances, Speaker Walker of the house said.

POLES SAVE WARSAW.

Washington Advises State Capital Safe From Red Menace.

Washington, D. C.—Danger of the fall of Warsaw has passed, the Polish delegation was informed by its government. The dispatch said the military situation was "improving constantly."

Fortifications of the bolshevik army at the entrance of the Dnieper river, are reported in official advices received by the state department to have been destroyed by General Wrangel's forces.

Warsaw reports state that the Poles have captured 35,000 prisoners in the counter attack against the bolsheviks. Many guns, thousands of rifles, hundreds of machine guns and munition carts and great numbers of horses also have been taken. Thousands of Russians are thought to be cut off in forests awaiting an opportunity to surrender.

Among the 300 bolshevik soldiers killed in the fighting at Miawa were found, it is claimed, a German officer and several German soldiers.

Train Hits Bus, Killing Eight.

Camden, N. J.—A Pennsylvania railroad electric train struck an auto bus containing 15 persons here, killing eight of the occupants and injuring four others.

The bus was carrying passengers to Fairview, a suburb.

Will Sell Yards.

Chicago, Ill.—The five big packers have given an option for the sale of all their stock yard interests, officials of Armour & Co. announced. They declined to say who had taken the option, or whether it was on behalf of a single group or individual interests.

The yards affected include practically every principal stock marketing center in the country. Principal among them, besides the big Chicago yards, are the plants at Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Fort Worth, Sioux City and St. Paul.

REGARD BOLSHEVIKI ALIKE

America and France Take Similar Views Regarding Status of Russian Soviets.

Washington, D. C.—The American and French governments are in agreement in principle as to the future of Poland and Russia, Secretary Colby declared in a statement interpreting France's rejoinder to the American note to Italy. His statement accompanied publication of the translation of the French note, which was delivered to the state department August 14.

France's declaration "of its opposition to the dismemberment of Russia is 'most gratifying,'" Mr. Colby said, and added: "The response is a notable determination from all points and brings to the position taken by the United States a striking emphasis and powerful support. It declares France can have no official relations with a government which is resolved to conspire against its institutions, whose diplomats will be instigators of soviets, and whose spokesman proclaims that they will sign contracts with the intention not to observe them."

The secretary referred to French recognition of General Wrangel in South Russia as a divergence between the two governments on one point; but said the United States was "disposed to regard the declared agreement of France with the principle of the United States as of more significance than any divergence of policy involved in the specific action of France in this respect."

Asserting France is in "complete accord" with the United States as to the "necessity for an independent Polish state," the note adds:

"This is why there is agreement between the French government and the American government to encourage all efforts made with a view to bringing about an armistice between Poland and Russia, while avoiding giving to the negotiations a character, which might result in the recognition of the bolshevik regime and the dismemberment of Russia."

POLES BATTLE REDS.

Continue to Follow Up Successful Defense of Capital.

Warsaw.—Poland's army is rapidly following up the retreating enemy northeast and east of Warsaw, and further successes for the Poles are reported. Brest-Litovsk has been taken by the Poles and Sokolow Drohiczn and Biala with thousands of prisoners and great amounts of war materials have been captured.

To the northwest of Warsaw the bolsheviks attacked Poles in a drive designed to carry them across the Vistula, where there is a pontoon bridge, but a Polish counter stroke broke the attack. In this operation the Poles were aided by civilians who fought side by side with the infantrymen.

Peasants in the region of Lipno, southeast of Thorn, are reported to be fighting the bolsheviks with axes and scythes. Newspaper accounts of the operations there say the peasants are taking no prisoners.

Up to date seven bolshevik divisions have been cut to pieces and all their guns captured.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

Sinn Feiners Victims of Anger of Mob At Lisburn.

Belfast, Ireland.—Serious rioting followed the assassination of Inspector Swanzy at Lisburn, reports received here state.

An attempt was made to wreck the shop of a Sinn Fein leader within 40 yards of the scene and only intervention by Ulster volunteers prevented it.

The crowds were out to burn the house of every nationalist in Lisburn. Boards were wrested from windows and fire raiders entered buildings to complete their destruction. The fire brigade declined to interfere and the Belfast brigade showed reluctance to respond. A renewal of trouble is feared.

Inspector Swanzy, against whom a verdict of wilful murder was given by a coroner's jury in connection with the assassination of Mayor McCurtain in March, was shot while proceeding to his home from church at Lisburn, to which town he had been transferred after the finding of the coroner's jury.

Army for Fort Crook.

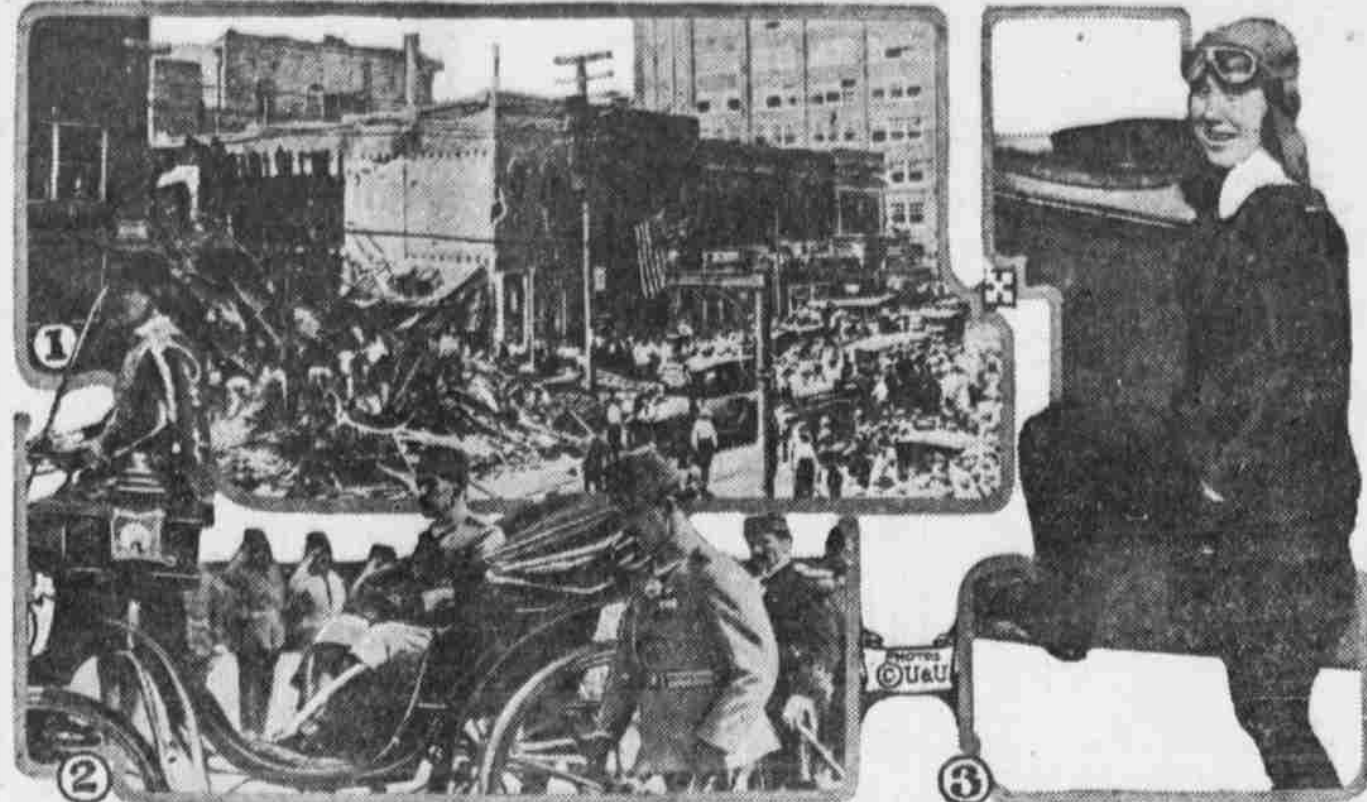
Washington, D. C.—Headquarters of the new Seventh army corps, created by act of the last congress, will be established at Fort Crook, Neb., near Omaha, according to an announcement by the War department. The new army corps area will include the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. The location of the headquarters at Fort Crook means the re-occupancy of that post for the first time since 1916, when the last troops quartered there went to the Mexican border.

Sowing Seeds of Bolshevism.

Warsaw.—Polish soviets are being formed behind the bolshevik lines as fast as the Russians take territory. Even if they are driven back, they will leave the seeds of communism planted in their wake.

Ludendorff Directs Bolshevism.

Paris.—Swiss military men say Von Ludendorff is the directing genius behind the Russian strategy in the advance against the Poles, and that the Russians have been receiving great quantities of German ammunition.



1—Collapse of two buildings on Main street, Dallas, Tex., in which five persons perished. 2—Recent photograph of sultan of Turkey on his way to the mosque of the Yildiz palace. 3—Laura Bromwell, who set new world's record by making 87 loops with her airplane above Mineola field, Long Island.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Soviet Russians Put to Rout by Poles Following Strategy of Foch and Weygand.

WARSAW APPARENTLY SAVED

Baron Wrangel Scores More Victories Over the Reds—Tennessee Legislature Gives Final Touch to Suffrage Ratification—Miners and Operators Can't Agree.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Once more French military genius has triumphed over that of the Germans. Following the strategy of Marshal Foch and General Weygand, the Poles last week put to rout the invading Russians who, if reports are to be credited, are directed in their movements by former officers of the German army.

At this writing the final outcome of the struggle cannot safely be predicted, for the battle is still in progress, but all dispatches indicate that Warsaw has been saved and that the Danzig corridor has been cleared of the reds. Rejecting the first suggestion of Foch and Weygand, that they give up their capital and meet the Russians behind the Vistula, the Poles adopted the alternative plan of their French advisers. This was that all advanced units should be called back and heavy forces concentrated on a short defensive line before Warsaw; that the enemy should be permitted to advance in open order and to "infiltrate," and that the Poles should then launch counter-attacks with all their forces and with the aid of tanks. At this time the most advanced of the reds were within a few miles of Warsaw. Within four days the Russians were reported as fleeing in disorder along the front between the Vistula and Bug rivers, as retreating hastily from the Danzig corridor and as being pushed back rapidly in the southern sector.

The Polish left wing, led by French Generals Henry and Billotte in person, drove the Russians out of the fork between the Bug and Narow rivers, which is considered the key to the defenses of Warsaw, and a part of this Polish force moved swiftly northward toward Miawa, threatening to cut off the reds who had advanced far on the roads to Thorn and Plock, and regaining control of the direct rail route between Warsaw and Danzig. Airplanes, tanks, armored trains and artillery were used by the Poles most effectively and thousands of prisoners and great quantities of supplies were captured.

General Pilsudski, chief of the Polish state, led the troops operating east and south of Warsaw, and this movement was considered of the greatest importance because its complete success would result in the cutting of the lines of communication of the bolsheviks. This force was strengthened by the shortening of the front in Galicia, where the Poles continued retreating for the purpose of releasing many units for the battle to the north. By Friday Pilsudski was in possession of Lukow, 41 miles southeast of Warsaw, and was going strong.

The two movements of the Poles concentrated a pincers operation which promised to force the Russians altogether out of Poland. The latter, flushed with their successes, seem to have forgotten the basic principles of modern warfare and rushed ahead without regard to their communications and supports, as though against a foe that was already utterly beaten. Large bodies got entirely out of touch with the main forces and were easily cut off and captured after they had been allowed to filter through the Polish lines.

One thing that greatly annoyed both Poland and France was the action of Sir Reginald Tower, allied high commissioner at Danzig, in forbidding further debarkation at that port of

French munitions for Poland. Several French ships were anchored outside the port with war supplies for the Poles, but Tower said he had not sufficient allied troops to preserve order if more munitions were unloaded there. The French government formally protested against his ruling.

In south Russia General Wrangel continued his gains against the soviet army, and in Moscow Leon Trotzky issued a call for volunteers for service on the southern front. He denounced France for recognizing and aiding Wrangel and accused England of also giving help, directly and indirectly. The anti-bolshevik leader is said to have the support of the entire population in the south, for he is giving the land to the peasants, and he has been joined by many Cossacks. Though Lloyd George asserts that Great Britain has not helped and will not help Wrangel, the recognition of the general by France has not yet brought about the breach between the two countries that was predicted by alarmist correspondents and hopeful Germans.

Armistice negotiations between the Poles and the Russians opened in Minsk, and the latter set forth the terms they were willing to grant. It may well be that these will be modified by the military operations of the week. According to Wigdor Kopp, who is in Berlin for the soviet government, the latter in its dealings with Poland and the allies will insist on direct communication with the Baltic, probably by way of Bialystok, and will demand that Poland give Russia the right to transport goods direct to and from Germany. He says the bolsheviks are determined to restore economic relations with Germany. In this he has the support of Felix Deutsch, head of the great electrical manufacturing company of Germany, who asserts that Russia's immense supplies of raw material must be brought to the world's markets, that Russia must be developed immediately, and that Germany is best equipped for that work. Deutsch ridicules the danger of the spread of bolshevism outside of Russia, which does not accord with the official German view, often expressed when Berlin urges that the allies permit the organization of a stronger German army.

So far, the only "available means" that the United States government has found of aiding Poland is the dispatch of a cruiser and two destroyers from Cherbourg to Danzig. Officially, they were sent to protect American citizens and their interests. A large delegation of Americans of Polish origin called on Secretary of State Colby, after carrying an appeal to President Wilson. Mr. Colby did not overlook the opportunity to tell them that the government's hands were tied, mainly by the refusal of the senate to ratify the peace treaty.

The threat of British labor to call a general strike as a demonstration against a war on Russia stirred up such protests that the labor council has announced it never had any such intention. Lloyd George told the laborites that "any attempt to dictate the policy of parliament strikes at the root of democratic constitution in the country and will be resisted with all the power of the government."

The Chicago Federation of Labor, long under the control of radicals who are tinged with pink, imitated the supposed action of British labor by adopting resolutions demanding a general strike if the United States gives military aid to the Poles.

Rioting in Ireland was resumed on a large scale and a number of persons were killed in fights with the troops and constabulary close to Dublin castle. McSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, was convicted of sedition and deported to England. Hope of settling the Irish question on the basis of dominion rule is increasing, but a large part of Ulster has yet to be convinced.

The big news of the week at home was the final enfranchisement of the women of America through the action of the Tennessee legislature, the necessary thirty-sixth state to ratify the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The senate had ratified previously, but it was a narrow squeak in the lower house. The vote was 50 to 46, the speaker, leader of the anti-

suffrage forces, changing his vote to the affirmative in order to move a reconsideration.

But the women must still win in projected litigation by the enemies of suffrage, designed to attack the legality of the Tennessee ratification. In the state constitution there is a clause which says:

"No convention or general assembly of this state shall act upon any amendment of the constitution of the United States proposed by congress to the several states unless such convention or general assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted."

The present legislature was elected in November, 1918, and the suffrage amendment was not submitted to the state until months afterwards. The Supreme court's decision is the attempt last spring to overturn the Ohio legislature's action on the dry amendment is taken as an indication that the action of the Tennessee legislature will stand.

Leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties claimed to see in the suffrage victory an advantage for their respective tickets in the presidential campaign. The women who have been conducting the fight thanked both Senator Harding and Governor Cox for their help. Secretary of State Colby was prepared to promulgate the amendment as soon as the action of the Tennessee assembly was confirmed.

The North Carolina house of representatives defeated the ratification of the suffrage amendment by a vote of 71 to 41.

The wages of soft coal miners in the central competitive field again were put up to President Wilson. The joint scale conference of operators and miners at Cleveland spent five days in fruitless discussion and the workers sent word to the president that the conference, which was called by him, was unable to adjust inequalities in pay. The operators wanted to ask Mr. Wilson to appoint a board of inquiry and adjustment, but the miners refused to join in the request. The men asked that the wages of day workers be advanced \$1.50 a day. Though Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, said there was little or no danger that the disagreement would result in another strike, the operators were not so optimistic. It was believed the operators of Illinois might grant the demands of the miners.

The post office department has at least discovered that foreign exchange has depreciated in value in late years, and the postmasters have been instructed to sell international money orders under a new scale closely approximating present exchange values. Under rates now in effect an American dollar equals 10.30 francs in France, Belgium and Italy; 5.15 francs in Switzerland; 5 krona in Denmark and Norway; 4.17 krona in Sweden; 2.68 florins in the Netherlands, and 5 shillings in England. Switzerland is the only country where the exchange rates remain unchanged.

Despite injuries and complaints of favoritism and poor training, the American competitors in the Olympic games at Antwerp are doing quite well. Up to the time of writing they had scored 118 points and their nearest rival, Finland, had only 49 points. Correspondents aver that every other nation has gone to the games better prepared than is America, and the American managers are accused of making bad selection of entries and of letting in Pacific coast athletes who were failures in their preliminary work.

The Association of Railway Executives, reporting on the applications of the various carriers for loans from the \$200,000,000 revolving fund created by the transportation act, recommends that the interstate commerce commission distribute nearly \$200,000,000 to the railroads. Under the recommendations, loans for additions and betterments would be increased from \$7,062,053 to \$8,217,945; those for additional cars and equipment would be increased from \$35,050,289 to \$78,349,389, and those for freight and switching locomotives from \$28,868,620 to \$29,054,323. A total of \$52,830,943 was recommended for loans for building 15,300 new box cars and loans to meet maturing obligations would total \$28,800,876.

SUGAR HOARDERS HOWLING FOR AID

Speculators in a Franzy as Result of Prices Skidding Downward

IMPORTERS FLOODING MARKET

Demand for Sweets Expected Because of Prohibition Failed to Materialize—Beet Sugar Industry in West Important Factor.

Washington, D. C.—Big sugar dealers are howling for help. Many of them who loaded up and held sugar when prices were high with a view to unloading when they went still higher, find themselves facing serious losses as sugar is falling downward with big strides with no immediate prospect of a check to the decline.

Within a week when sugar prices have dropped from 23, 24 and 25 cents a pound to 16, 17 and 18 cents, many dealers have lost thousands of dollars of their former fat sugar profits and the end is not yet.

Government officials who are watching the situation say that it would not be surprising if prices dropped to even lower levels before they stabilize. A miscalculation, as the effects of prohibition, is declared to have been the real instigation of the break in sugar.

A contributory cause is attributed to the haste of sugar dealers all over the world to rush supplies to this country to get the benefit of the high prices. Many of these foreign supplies have already reached here or are en route, coming from Brazil, Peru, Argentina, China and even from Africa.

None of these countries has figured in American sugar markets before. Another circumstance that makes it difficult to halt the downward competitive slide now is the approach of the beet sugar yield, which will supply large quantities available for western states. This is expected to cut down the eastern refineries market and bring an even sharper competitive stage.

CONFERENCE DISRUPTED.

Meeting Called By President Ends in Disagreement.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The joint scale committee of operators and miners of the central competitive bituminous coal fields—comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and western Pennsylvania—adjourned without reaching any agreement after having been in session five days.

Inasmuch as the conference was called by President Wilson, operators and miners sent separate telegrams to the president advising him of the failure to reach an agreement.

The telegram sent by the operators was a statement of the fact that the joint conference had failed to adjust the controversy after five days of almost continuous conference.

The miners' telegram was optimistic in tone, saying the miners would endeavor to make separate and individual agreements with the operators in the various states. This practically disrupts the central field as a basing point.

There will be no general suspension of work, John L. Lewis, president of the mine workers, is quoted as saying. "I anticipate the whole matter can be adjusted without inconvenience to the public," he said.

Seek Union With Germany.

London.—The need of a Russo-German agreement "to save Europe from an economic catastrophe and chaos" is emphasized in a wireless message from Moscow, published in the London Times. Following the announcement that Leon Trotzky, bolshevik minister of war, has visited East Prussia and conferred with German staff officers, the Times says the wireless dispatch is significant. The message says there is hope Germany will soon conclude a political and economic convention with Russia.

Many Immigrants Coming.

Washington, D. C.—More than 5,000 immigrants are arriving daily at Ellis Island, the Department of Labor announced. Despite unfavorable conditions, approximately 800,000 immigrants arrived during the 12 months ended June 30, as compared with 147,132 during the corresponding period the year before, and the record of 1,285,349 in 1907. Foreign steamships have reported all available accommodations for a year in advance have been booked.

Vote to Remain On Strike.

Denver, Colo.—Striking trainmen of the Denver tramway company meeting here voted to destroy 800 signed applications for re-employment and remain on strike.

"Big Three" Policies Differ.

London.—It appears likely Britain, France and Italy each will have its own independent Russian policy. Advice from Italy state that country would flatly recognize the soviet government and open an embassy at Moscow. Britain's policy, already being carried into effect, is resumption of commercial relations with Russia as soon as peace is restored, and recognition of the soviet government under certain conditions. France is backing up the Wrangel anti-bolshevik regime in the Crimea.