

LOYAL WORKERS MET YESTERDAY

Christian Church Society Guests of Mesdames A. M. Sanders and E. G. Ofc, at Church.

From Wednesday's Daily. The Loyal Workers of the Christian church held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The ladies were very pleasantly entertained in the church parlors with Mesdames A. M. Sanders and E. G. Ofc as hostesses.

A very interesting business session was held at which time further plans were made for the home talent play entitled "The Wishing Ring," which will be given under the auspices of the Loyal Workers by the John B. Rogers Producing company, at the Farmale theatre October 13th.

and 14th. The ladies have been very fortunate in securing some of the best local talent to take the various parts and believe their efforts will be crowned with success. After the business session the ladies were favored with a charming vocal selection by Miss Theima Hudson and a piano number by Miss Mangle Hickert, which were very highly appreciated. The hostesses then served a lovely luncheon which was likewise thoroughly enjoyed. A few moments were devoted to a social time and then the ladies dispersed, having spent a delightful afternoon.

CHOICE BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.

Two blocks north of postoffice, between 4th and 5th streets. Has cement walk, sewer, water, gas and curbing completed. Best of terms. For particulars see—

BLYTHE E. ROSENCRANS. 21-64, 1st.

SOME WHEAT YIELD CLAIMED FOR IDAHO

M. D. Polk in Nampa (Idaho) Free Press Gives Story of Large Yield of Wheat There This Year.

From Friday's Daily. While the wheat yield of Cass county has been one of the best in the history of the county, the residents of this community will be glad to read of the result of the year's crop in the west, M. D. Polk, formerly of the Nampa, Idaho, Free Press, tells in the following of the yield in that portion of the mountain state: Big yields of grain this year in the Nampa country are the rule, not the exception. The Free Press has already reported several good ones, but the best so far, and one that will not be surpassed anywhere in the state, is 84 1/2 bushels of wheat to the acre, grown by Abe Gross about four miles south of town. Mr. Gross had a large field in wheat, but four acres of it were planted to this year so much better than any in the neighborhood that was threshed separately and the yield was found to be 338 bushels. The balance of the field yielded 60 bushels per acre. It was soft wheat of the well known Holly or Dicklow variety.

Mr. Simmons in the same county threshed 426 bushels from six acres, 71 bushels to the acre. Joe Swartz threshed 100 bushels of barley to the acre. Scott David secured an average of 74 bushels of Holly wheat to the acre from ten acres. Cleveland on the David ranch secured 139 bushels of oats to the acre. They were of the new cornstark variety that never lodges no matter how rich the soil may be. Mr. David's seed was bought at Twin Falls and was from selected wheat. Mr. David sows the banner potato field. Mr. Oellion, a potato expert, says 15 acres will average 490 sacks to the acre. The seed was purchased and especially selected at Idaho Falls of the Idaho Rural variety. They are being kept for seed and will not be dug until fall.

The above yields are well authenticated and may be depended upon. A number of 70-bushel yields of wheat have been reported and many farmers in the Deer Flat country have had nothing below 60 bushels to the acre.

MOTORS OUTSTRIP RAILS

Washington, D. C.—A statistical review conducted by the government during the last decade shows results that are amazing.

An idea of the development of motor transportation during the last ten years can be obtained by comparing reported motor growth with railroad transportation. A comparison of railroad mileage with highway mileage shows that brought out the United States the highway mileage is approximately ten times greater than the railroad mileage, the figures showing that there are 2,478,552 miles of highway and 253,626 miles of railroads.

For every railroad car in the United States, the figures show, there are three motor cars; a motor vehicle for every fifty-nine yards of railroad track. A comparison of the railroad mileage in the various states with the number of motor vehicles in use in those states shows that in equal distribution, Rhode Island, for instance, there is one motor vehicle for every nine yards of railroad track, Nevada there is but one motor vehicle for every 434 yards. Texas, whose railroad mileage is 25 per cent greater than that of any other state, has one motor vehicle for every eighty-five yards, compared with other motor vehicle for every 88 yards in California, its neighboring state.—Ohio State Journal.

GOVERNOR COX OUT TO SEE THE PORCHES

Saying Front Porch of the People Is Seat of American Sovereignty.

En Route With Governor Cox, Sept. 3.—The western "swing" of Governor Cox was opened early today with a before-breakfast, rear platform address to a railroad station crowd at Toledo, while the democratic candidate was en route to Michigan.

"I'm starting for the coast," said Governor Cox to his surprise audience. "We're in the fight to win. We will win because our cause deserves to win." The league of nations was featured by the governor at Toledo. In urging the league of nations at Toledo, Governor Cox referred to the present disagreement over German indemnities.

"The voice of America," he said, "must fix it. Now they say that we should substitute for the league the old Hague tribunal. That institution closed up before the war. I imagine there are bats in its belfry and spider webs everywhere. It was a distinct failure, having failed to prevent war in 1914. The opposition candidate says he will go back and open this old institution and try to keep house there."

Declaring that the league "is the modern idea of bringing the nearest guarantee of peace," Governor Cox said it was a progressive plan, and that Senator Harding, the republican nominee, stood for reaction as he had done also in opposing the new Ohio constitution.

Referring to the Harding front porch campaign, Governor Cox said that on his trip he was "going to see thousands of front porches from coast to coast in the belief that the front porch of the people is the seat of American sovereignty."

Governor Cox and his party were met at Toledo by a delegation of about twenty-five Michigan democrats.

THREATING A RISING IN M'SWINEY BEHALF

Labor Leaders of England Address Vehement Appeal to Premier Lloyd-George.

London, Sept. 3.—The condition of Lord Mayor MacSwiney showed no radical change tonight, although the patient was said gradually to be growing weaker. Sean MacSwiney, his brother, remained at the prison tonight. The Gaelic league announced tonight that for the first

Farmers and Laborers ATTENTION! Saturday Evening, September 11 AT 8:00 P. M. The object is to organize co-operative store. CO-OPERATIVE STORE COMMITTEE

time during his hunger strike the lord mayor had complained to his wife of feeling a very tired. The prisoner was unable to converse with his relatives. He was still quite conscious, however, and "his mind was as clear and his will as strong as ever."

Labour leaders this morning addressed an appeal to Premier Lloyd George asking the lord mayor's release. The message said in part: "We are convinced that the government's treatment of the lord mayor has already seriously jeopardized the hope of an early settlement of the Irish question on a basis of conciliation and appeasement, and has stained the name of Great Britain with dishonor in the eyes of the civilized world. By its persecution in prison of the lord mayor of Cork, the government has outraged public sentiment everywhere and his death will bring about a terrible explosion of anger which can only lead to further bloodshed in Ireland."

Among the signers of the appeal are William Adamson, a labor member of parliament; J. B. Romley, secretary of the society of firemen and engineers; Robert Smiley, president of the miners' federation; Robert Williams of the transport workers' union; George Lansbury, editor of the Daily Herald, organ of labor; John Robertson, member of the parliament; Edwin Bevin, of the Bristol dock workers' union, and Benjamin Turner, of the British labor delegation, which visited Russia.

New York, Sept. 3.—An appeal to Premier Lloyd George of England at Lucerne, Switzerland, for the release from prison of Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork was cabled by Mayor Hyland today.

Belfast, Sept. 3.—A light cruiser and the torpedo boat destroyer Lyven has arrived in Belfast harbor to protect the shipyards from possible damage in the event of a recurrence of rioting. Another battalion of troops reached Belfast this morning from England.

Most urgent and important business, says an official report, was transacted at the meeting of the Ulster unionist council today in connection with the grave situation facing the loyalists of the province. Certain proposals were adopted unanimously with a view to meeting the demand for full and immediate protection of those whose lives are imperilled by the present disturbances, the report adds. Meanwhile, the council earnestly appeals to all loyal subjects of the king to assist the authorities in maintaining law and order.

Mrs. Ersk A. Stanfield and little daughter, have returned home from the west where they have been visiting since the early part of May. The greater part of the time was spent at Denver and they return well pleased with the outing.

County Surveyor Fred Patterson was a visitor in Omaha this morning, going on the early Burlington train this morning.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA SPECIAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 21, 1920

This Will Be the Most Important Election Ever Held in the State of Nebraska—Be Sure to Vote On Each of the Forty-One Amendments

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

The Third Constitutional Convention of the State of Nebraska, authorized by the people to amend or revise the existing constitution, met in Lincoln, December 2, 1919, and continued in session 24 days. A total of 336 proposed amendments were submitted and 41 received favorable action. These will be submitted to the people at a special election to be held on Tuesday, September 21, 1920. The convention was unanimous in the opinion that the amendments should be submitted at a special election, thus avoiding the confusion that might result from submission at a general election held in a presidential year. Many of the amendments submitted at great expense in previous years have failed when submitted at a general election.

The form of ballot permit a separate vote on each amendment and every voter should see to it that he votes on 41 amendments. An "Address to the People" with simple ballot attached has been mailed to every elector in the state. In addition to this every voter who desires may get from the Secretary of State, county clerk or delegates a pamphlet entitled "Proposed Amendments" which gives full information in detail.

Following is a synopsis of the amendments, each being designated by the number appearing on the ballot. No. 1. Authorizes a six-month jury verdict in civil cases. This prevents many unnecessary retrials and saves expense for the public. No. 2. Permits regulation by law of property rights of aliens. If immigrants want the benefits and protection of our government but refuse to become citizens their property rights should be regulated.

No. 3. Declares the English language to be the official language of the state and requires common schools to be taught therein in all schools. This insures future citizens a knowledge of our language. No. 4. Reduces percentage in number of signatures required for initiative and referendum petitions. Increase in number of voters caused by granting suffrage to women makes this desirable.

No. 5. Divides counties entitled to two or more representatives or senators into districts. This shortens the district circuit, reduces salaries and representatives more evenly in the cities and provides representation for rural communities. No. 6. Provides that the number of state senators cannot exceed fifty. This permits the legislature to provide one senator for two representatives as the growth and needs of the state require. It does not prevent the reduction of membership in either of both houses.

No. 7. Eliminates the provision requiring the legislature to remain in session 60 days; fixes salaries of members at \$500 and limits salary to \$100 for special sessions. This expedites public business and reduces expense by making it an object for the legislature to conclude its work as rapidly as possible. No. 8. Repeals a majority vote by "Yeas" and "Nays" on roll call for the passage of all legislation, including conference reports and amendments. This prevents hasty legislation and makes many cases large appropriations, in the closing days of a session when many members are absent.

No. 9. Provides appointment of members of the legislature to state offices. This prevents members from becoming beneficiaries of their own laws. No. 10. Prohibits raising the salary of any public official during his term. This prevents lobbying for increased salaries. No. 11. Reserves mineral rights in state lands, saves to the people the remaining natural resources.

No. 12. Eliminates obsolete legislative appointment. No. 13. Provides for a board of pardons, an executive budget and continues the present state offices. Pardon board includes governor, attorney general and secretary of state. Its action must be based on application, notice, a full hearing and a complete record. Sound public policy demands that one convicted of crime should not be released without a hearing and recorded facts sufficient to warrant clemency. An executive budget hastens appropriations based on actual needs, prevents log rolling and avoids hasty consideration and waste. No. 14. Creates the office of tax commissioner and provides a board of equalization. Will prevent many inequities now existing and ensure a fair distribution of the burdens of taxation.

No. 15. Revises and simplifies the procedure of courts; enables the supreme court to sit in division; the chief justice to sit with each division. This will obviate delays, reduce expenses of trials and prevent appeals without merit. No. 16. Requires concurrence of five judges of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional, thus safeguarding the will of the people and insuring stability of law. No. 17. Provides for election of supreme judges, except chief justice, by districts. This insures representation to all parts of the state, shortens the ballot and enables voters to be more familiar with qualifications of candidates.

No. 18. Provides for equal suffrage, answers the demand of enlightened public sentiment in state and nation and renders justice to women. No. 19. Allows soldiers to vote when absent on duty, preserves the rights of citizenship to men who are in military service. No. 20. Provides for equitable distribution of state school funds and for min-

imum term of school as a condition for participation therein. This safeguards the interests of children in small districts.

No. 21. Prohibits the sale of school lands except at public auction, thus insuring the maximum price. If the state should decide to sell its school lands.

No. 22. Provides for election of University Regents by districts. Insures more state and local representation for the university.

No. 23. Prohibits state aid to sectarian institutions and prevents receiving of state funds for religious purposes. This is declaratory of the well accepted American doctrine of separation of church and state.

No. 24. Raises the age for admission to the normal school from 16 to 18 years. Provides corrective training for young offenders rather than penitentiary confinement.

No. 25. Brings the board of education for normal schools under the constitution under a state statute. This will stabilize the teaching profession and give the normal schools constitutional recognition along with the university and common schools.

No. 26. Provides uniform taxes on tangible property and franchises, permits classification of other property and taxes other than property taxes, intended to reach property now escaping taxation. Covers the whole field of taxing and makes other than property tax burdens more evenly.

No. 27. Substantially continues present tax exemptions, including those relating to property of religious, educational, charitable and cemetery associations, except when used for profit. Also exempts 250 of household goods for each family. This makes the old section more clear and encourages home building.

No. 28. Places county tax limit at 50 cents on \$100 actual valuation, renders the law certain and fixes fair limitation on counties.

No. 29. Prohibits changes in county boundaries except by majority vote in counties affected, except for the purpose of correcting irregular boundary lines.

No. 30. Requires public utility corporations to report to the Railway Commission. This provides better corporate control.

No. 31. Prohibits the consolidation of competing public utility corporations without permission from the Railway Commission and only after public notice, thus protecting public interests.

No. 32. Regulates stocks and dividends of public utility corporations. No dividend to be declared except out of net earnings and after providing a depreciation reserve sufficient to maintain equipment and services. This will result in maximum service and minimum rates.

No. 33. Permits metropolitan cities to adopt present charter as some rule charter and simplifies the adoption thereof. Recognizes the principle of local self-government which is fundamental in a democracy.

No. 34. Insures the control of corporations and prevents the issue of stocks and bonds except for full value; also permits co-operative companies to limit voting power and stock holdings of members. Complete control of corporations by the state and recognition of co-operative and mutual companies are manifestly in the public interest.

No. 35. Defines priority rights in water and provides constitutional protection therein because of its necessity for irrigation purposes.

No. 36. Protects public rights in the use of water power as against private control. The best engineers believe it possible to develop 600,000 h. p. in the state through the use of the water in our streams. This should be conserved for the use of the public.

No. 37. Provides that laws may be enacted regulating the hours and conditions of employment of women and children and securing to them a minimum wage. Insures protection to the mothers and to our future citizens.

No. 38. Provides that the legislature can create an industrial commission to administer laws relative to labor disputes and profiteering. This is not self-operative and any law would be subject to referendum. The authority of the state to deal with such matters in some way should be unquestioned. Therefore, it was deemed advisable to submit this amendment.

No. 39. Permits amendments to the constitution by a majority vote of the people provided the same is equal to 55 per cent of the total vote cast. This places the constitution under the control of the people and this simplified method of amendment will avoid the necessity for future constitutional conventions.

No. 40. Provides for temporary salaries for state officers until otherwise fixed by law.

No. 41. Eliminates obsolete sections of the constitution and provides for a continuing schedule.

Each of the proposed amendments has received the earnest and careful consideration of the convention and we recommend all of them to the people of Nebraska. We believe that their adoption will not only modernize the constitution and simplify our system of government but will also result in a more efficient and economical administration of the public business.

Respectfully submitted, A. J. WEAVER, President of the Constitutional Convention. BARRY L. KEEFE, Chairman Committee on Public—Paid Advertisement. Cut this out and save reference. Fine stationery, Journal office.

NOW, WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

New Yorker Saw Only One Way to Settle Problem of Street-Car Etiquette Confronting Him.

A business man who was raised far enough away from New York still to stray "ma'am" when he speaks to a strange woman was recently confronted with a new angle of one of the major transportation problems of city life.

His theory is that since women have sought and found equal opportunity in business and in politics, a tired man should have an equal opportunity in the seat lottery on the way home at night. It isn't a fixed rule, but he has the exceptions to it pretty well in mind. He will not take a seat if there is a woman standing near it. He will yield his seat to an elderly woman, and this is a cardinal exception—to a woman with a baby.

But he did not have the answer ready the other night when he looked up from his paper to find clinging to the strap before him a handsome young woman with a puddle under her arm.

The hero of this experience is a quick thinker, but also set in his convictions. Of course, he reasoned, a dog isn't a baby; a woman who will carry one on the subway in the rush hour isn't a "tired working girl." If I gave up my seat to a woman with a baby I should be doing only what is right, but if I give my seat to this woman with the pup every man in the car will laugh and I shall feel silly myself.

Being a diplomat he got off at the next station and waited for another train.—New York Sun.

CLIMB THAT REQUIRED NERVE

English Workman Went 450 Feet in Air to Make Repairs to Marconi Wireless Mast.

The Morning Post of London gives the description of a climb performed by a workman in the employ of the Marconi company at their works in Chelmsford. A short time ago the highest part of a wireless mast 450 feet high, higher than the cross on the top of St. Paul's, was broken by a gale. How was it to be repaired? Ladders were out of the question. But the difficulties did not daunt one of the workmen, who noticed that the mast was made of quarter-sections bolted together and then fitted one on top of the other. He asked, and was given permission, to try the climb. He made himself a belt, at the two ends of which were rings that would slip over the ends of the bolts. Thus equipped he started to mount on high, the bolts being his only means of support. On the first step he swarmed up 200 feet, fitted the tackle, and descended to earth, for it was too cold to proceed farther. On the second day he was hoisted up the 200 feet, and then, hand over hand by means of his rings and bolts, he got to the top of the mast, where he effected the necessary repairs. The last 250 feet of climbing was done in an hour. The man's name was Post.

NOW LIVING IN CITY

Yesterday P. T. Becker and family moved in from their country home and are now getting settled in the residence property they have purchased of Henry McMaken in the north portion of the city. The many friends of the Becker family will be well pleased to have them as residents of our city and they will make a welcome addition to the social life of the community.

George Meyer and Frank Sand, two of the young men of near Avoca, were in the city today for a short time enroute to Omaha, where they will look over the stock market and if possible secure some feeders for the winter season.

W. A. ROBERTSON LAWYER Coates Block Second Floor EAST OF RILEY HOTEL

Special Discount Sale September 1st to 10th

We have just received a shipment of Gas Ranges which should have been delivered on May 1st, and due to it being so late in the season we will dispose of these Ranges during this sale at 10 per cent above our cost price.

We have a few Electric Fans which we will put on sale during this period at just what they cost us. We also have two new Electric Vacuum Cleaners which we will sell for \$35.00, guaranteed to be the best on the market.

If you are interested in these three staple appliances, you cannot afford passing up this sale. We would be glad to have you call at the office and look our stock of Fans, Ranges and Cleaners over.

Nebraska Gas & Electric Company