

## WASHINGTON NEWS

A press dispatch dated Washington, January 12, says: The house of representatives tonight by a vote of 204 to 174 refused to submit to the states an amendment to the federal constitution to enfranchise women.

The vote, the second in the history of congress on the woman suffrage issue, came at the close of a debate lasting into the night, during which the many speakers were listened to with frequent evidences of approval or disapproval by packed galleries. The question was before the house on the Mondell resolution to submit a constitutional amendment providing that the right of suffrage should not be abridged "because of sex."

A two-thirds affirmative vote was necessary to pass the resolution. It was defeated by a majority of thirty.

Party lines were not strictly drawn in the fight though Representative Underwood strongly opposed the resolution, while Republican Leader Mann was one of the chief speakers for the suffragists.

This was the second defeat for the suffrage cause in the national legislature within a year, March 9 last, an equal suffrage constitutional amendment proposed by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, received a vote of 35

to 34 in the senate, securing a bare majority, but falling of the necessary two-thirds. However, suffragist leaders tonight were not dismayed. As they left the galleries led by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and other champions of the cause, they declared the fight was by no means over and that the suffrage propaganda would be pressed forward and onward until every woman in America should have the right to cast a ballot.

An appropriation of \$2,286,000 for a five-year census of agriculture in the United States was stricken from the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill by the house sitting as a committee of the whole, through an amendment eliminating the appropriation and repealing the law authorizing the census.

The federal reserve board is an independent government body not under any department, according to an opinion by Attorney General Gregory received by Secretary McAdoo. The board will have such a status as the interstate commerce commission and will be regarded as a co-ordinate part of the government. The question of its status was raised because of the

fact that while its members are appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, their compensation is paid by the federal reserve banks. Mr. Gregory decided that the assessments made upon the banks for the board become federal money when paid and shall be audited by the government.

Senator John W. Kern, of Indiana, had occasion for rejoicing over a valued Christmas gift to his family in the recovery of his son and namesake, who had been afflicted with infantile paralysis for six years.

Six weeks ago a remarkable operation was performed on the boy, who is now 14 years of age, at John Hopkins hospital, Baltimore. New muscles were grafted on the shrunken leg by Dr. William S. Baer to replace those atrophied.

Early in December, the patient was brought to Washington with his limb in a plaster cast. Recently this cast was removed and the entire success of the operation was disclosed. Although some discomfort is still felt from the bandage, the happy young patient will be able to walk in another month. He and his mother returned to Indiana to spend the Christmas holidays.

The Hobson amendment to submit a constitutional amendment for national prohibition to the state legislatures was defeated in the house December 22, 197 members voting for and 189 against it. An affirmative vote of two-thirds was required to adopt the resolution.

A press dispatch says: After more than ten hours of remarkable debate the house of representatives at a late hour tonight was ready for a roll call on the Hobson resolution, to submit to the states a constitutional amendment for national prohibition.

It was at the conclusion of one of the most stirring contests of recent days in congress, and following votes on several amendments that the final vote was reached. Representative Hobson had closed the general debate participated in by all house leaders, many of whom were repeatedly cheered by men and women in the crowded galleries. Speaker Clark repeatedly admonished the spectators to maintain order.

Although advocates of the Hobson resolution freely predicted that it would receive a majority vote, many of them, including Mr. Hobson, had concluded at the start that the resolution would receive the two-thirds vote necessary for its adoption.

Before the final roll call, Representative Hobson presented an amendment which was adopted, giving to "the congress and the states concurrently" the power to enforce the prohibition provision by "needful legislation."

An amendment offered by Representative Adamson to give the states absolute control of legislation under the proposed prohibition amendment was voted down on a rising vote, 179 to 32.

A press dispatch says: The Lever warehouse bill was passed December 21 by the house, 218 to 97. It provides for federal licensing of cotton and grain warehouses, being a substitute for a senate bill which would apply only to cotton warehouses. The measure now goes to conference between the two houses.

The Lever bill, which had the approval of the administration, was the subject of brief debate, its sponsors contending that it would greatly enhance confidence in agricultural products and its opponents claiming that it was unconstitutional.

"This bill," said Representative Lever, "will result in the establish-

ment of uniform warehouses and uniform warehouse receipts for agricultural products throughout the country. It will give a certainty and value to warehouse receipts which they do not now possess. It will furnish to the farmer for the first time in this country the machinery through which he may be enabled not only to know the class or grade of his products, but also their commercial value."

President Wilson sent to the senate the nomination of Gabe E. Parker, present register of the treasury, whose name appears on paper money, to be superintendent of five civilized tribes of Indians in Oklahoma. Mr. Parker is quarter-blood Choctaw Indian. He was not a candidate for the place and was selected on account of his character and record. About 30 persons applied for the position.

Mr. Parker is 36 years old. He had been in the Indian service for more than ten years prior to being appointed register of the treasury.

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, announced in the senate that he would not press at this session his bill for co-ordination of work in rivers of the country, because the president felt that time was too short for the bill to receive proper consideration. The measure has been approved by the secretaries of war, agriculture, interior and commerce, and Mr. Newlands hopes to press a more far-reaching bill at the next session.

Mr. Newlands' general plan is for an annual appropriation of \$60,000,000 for 10 years for the conservation of river heads, deepening of channels and the like on all important streams flowing into the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico.

A press dispatch says: President Wilson was 58 years old December 28, and a good many people saw to it that he did not overlook the fact. Among them were King George of England, and President M. Estrada Cabrera, of Guatemala, who sent cable messages of congratulation and good-will. Other telegrams from sovereigns and chiefs of state were received.

There was no special celebration of the president's birthday. He was reminded of it early in the morning, when telegrams began to be received at the White House from friends and admirers in this country and abroad.

An associated press dispatch says: Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador here, December 21 received a letter through the state department thanking his government for measures for the safe conduct of ships loaded with food supplies for Belgian relief. The letter follows:

"The department of state presents its compliments to the imperial German embassy, and has the honor to state that a letter has been received from Lindon W. Bates, vice chairman of the American commission for relief in Belgium, requesting that an expression of the commission's very great appreciation of the prompt and thorough arrangements which have been affected with reference to obtaining safe conduct for unneutral ships sailing for Belgium and Holland loaded with food supplies for the relief of Belgium, be conveyed to His Excellency, Count von Bernstorff."

The immigration bill containing the restrictive literacy test for admission of aliens passed the senate late January 2 by a vote of 50 to 7.

The annual postoffice appropriation bill, carrying \$321,000,000 for the conduct of the postoffice department during the next fiscal year, was passed by the house December 31.

## Agents for Kansas and Nebraska

THE MIDWEST LIFE was founded in 1906. It has made steady and persistent growth since its organization, as may be seen from the following:

### INSURANCE IN FORCE

At the end of 1906.....	\$ 559,000
At the end of 1907.....	1,152,250
At the end of 1908.....	1,453,218
At the end of 1909.....	2,012,501
At the end of 1910.....	2,641,084
At the end of 1911.....	3,587,519
At the end of 1912.....	4,805,514
At the end of 1913.....	5,702,703
At the end of 1914.....	6,580,604

### ADMITTED ASSETS

At the end of 1906.....	\$ 115,829
At the end of 1907.....	134,642
At the end of 1908.....	161,562
At the end of 1909.....	196,475
At the end of 1910.....	236,730
At the end of 1911.....	292,873
At the end of 1912.....	397,951
At the end of 1913.....	472,648
At the end of 1914.....	591,871

In March this company will extend its activities into Kansas. It is ready now to contract with agents to represent it in that state. THE MIDWEST LIFE has always stood for clean methods in selling insurance. Its policies are fair and liberal in their terms and its premium rates are extremely low. It has never sold a deferred dividend policy, a coupon policy, or a special or board contract policy of any kind.

If you wish to sell life insurance, here is a good opportunity to connect yourself with a western company whose officers believe in the people of this great Mississippi valley and in the development of their institutions. Previous experience is not necessary. The company can contract with agents to represent it only in Kansas and Nebraska, as these are the two states in which it will operate during 1915. For more definite information, call or write

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