

TOWNS OF STATE DODGE 8-HOUR-LAW

Jerry Howard's Bill Imposing Rule and Thirty Cents an Hour Considered.

AFFECTS OMAHA, LINCOLN

From a Staff Correspondent. Lincoln, Jan. 22.—(Special)—It is the town members against the country fellows in the house today and the "rubes" put it over on the "rubes" in good shape.

The trouble all came over the consideration of H. R. 4, by Jerry Howard, of Douglas, in committee of the whole. If the bill becomes a law it will force Omaha and Lincoln to pay 30 cents per hour for all municipal work and eight hours will constitute a day's work.

Peterson, floor leader for the republican minority sought several times to have incorporated in the bill amendments to make the law general in scope to include all cities, villages and counties and to put public service corporations which are in competition with public owned plants on the same basis.

Howard Takes Shot.

Howard intimated that Peterson was representing the corporations. Peterson sprang to his feet and shaking his fist in the direction of Howard shouted that any man who said that he was representing the corporations in this legislature was uttering a falsehood. "I am not representing any corporation," he said. "I am here to represent the people of my district and the people of the state of Nebraska and no man has any right to speak otherwise."

Others who took part in the discussion were Olsen of Harlan, who said that the small cities could not afford to have it apply to them; Ollis of Valley, who facetiously inquired if the Peterson amendment would include members of the legislature; White of Rock, who thought the members ought to be fair and not try to force upon the cities a condition they did not want themselves and Trumble of Sherman, who, although for the bill, thought it should include everybody.

Omaha Not Alone.

Fultz sent an amendment to have the bill apply only to Omaha, but that too went down to defeat.

The bill then went to a vote and with the Douglas county members voting for it with the farmer members, the bill was sent to third reading by a vote of 47 to 27, the roll call being as follows:

- Yeas: Tolson (D), Adams, Anderson (Phelp), Aulen, Astell, Conroy, Cradnick, Dorney, Finckwood, Frie, Gullall, Greenwald, Harris (Greedy), Hoffmeyer, Hopkins, Howard, Jacobson, Jones, Fred Johnson, Keenan, Lovely, Manner, Nay, Noren, Burrows, Dafe, Dalbey, Day, Ewing, Finckburg, Fink, Good, Hostetter, Hunt, Sutton, Lampert, Mills. Nays: Tolson (D), Adams, Anderson (Phelp), Aulen, Astell, Conroy, Cradnick, Dorney, Finckwood, Frie, Gullall, Greenwald, Harris (Greedy), Hoffmeyer, Hopkins, Howard, Jacobson, Jones, Fred Johnson, Keenan, Lovely, Manner, Nay, Noren, Burrows, Dafe, Dalbey, Day, Ewing, Finckburg, Fink, Good, Hostetter, Hunt, Sutton, Lampert, Mills.

Peterson Explains.

Mr. Peterson explained his vote by saying that inasmuch as the committee of the whole had refused to make the bill cover public service corporations competing with the city of Lincoln, thereby putting the city at a disadvantage, he could not support it.

President Wilson's settlement of the railroad strike by forcing the enactment of an eight-hour law for railroad trainmen was brought into the discussion several times and some of the democratic members undoubtedly lined up the way they did because they thought that was the way to uphold the president.

Teacher Training Class Graduated at Bennet

Bennet, Neb., Jan. 22.—(Special).—A teacher training class of seven was awarded diplomas last evening at the Presbyterian church. The address was delivered by Rev. R. H. Houseman of Omaha, through whose office as educational superintendent, the class has pursued its course and taken examinations. Rev. C. J. Dressler, the Presbyterian pastor, taught the class and himself completed the course. The graduates are: Charles P. Bratt, Mrs. Lauretta Bratt, Earl Deck, Mrs. Elizabeth Dressler, H. W. Ehlers, Winifred Randall and Rev. Dressler. The occasion was featured by special floral and ribbon decorations in gold and white and printed programs.

"Grandpa" Potts Receives Bouquet From the House

Lincoln, Jan. 22.—(Special).—The house has a little fun with Chief Clerk Potts over the fact of his having a grandson, born at Dubois last Saturday. Appropriate resolutions of congratulation, good wishes and "many happy returns of the day" were read by Mr. Thomas and unanimously adopted. Mr. Neff, on behalf of his colleague, presented "Grandpa" Potts with a big bouquet, which was put into a vase on the chief clerk's desk.

Pipe Lines Are Carriers Under Bill by Thomas

From a Staff Correspondent. Lincoln, Jan. 22.—(Special).—One bill offered by Mr. Thomas as house bill No. 229 declares pipe lines to be common carriers and puts them under the railway commission and gives them the power of eminent domain. This refers more particularly to companies engaged in handling salt and alkali brine.

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WOMAN CALLED TO GIVE TESTIMONY OF "LEAK."



Mrs. Ruth Thomason Visconti, the mysterious Washington woman, detective who has relatives in Omaha, has been summoned to appear before the rules committee of the house and testify as to her knowledge of an alleged "leak" in governmental affairs.

Whipple Prepares For Leak Hearing at New York Tuesday

New York, Jan. 22.—Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the house rules committee in its inquiry to determine whether anybody profited by a "leak" when President Wilson's peace note was sent to the entente allies, was busy in the financial district today getting ready for the opening of hearings here tomorrow. The members of the committee will not arrive until tonight or tomorrow morning. The understanding in financial circles is that the inquiry probably will not be extended to an investigation of the New York stock exchange. The present plan is to call officers of the stock exchange among the first witnesses and question them about the exact procedure in the selling and buying of stocks. This information, it is understood, will be used by the committee to guide their examinations which will be made into all stock sales on the three days preceding the publication of the note. The purpose in transferring the hearing to this city was to enable the committee to get the testimony of brokers and stock exchange officials without delay if occasion arose to question them. It is expected that expert accountants will be engaged to examine the books which the committee hopes to get hold of. This phase of the investigation will take several days.

TIME FOR U. S. TO SPEAK ON PEACE, SAYS PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page One.)

of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world." At another point, the president said: "No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war."

Must Have Force Behind It.

At that point the president went on to say: "If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind." Later he said: "The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, must be an equality of rights."

In holding out the expectation that the United States would join other nations in a "league for peace" the president declared it must be clear "to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation but a fulfillment rather of all that we have professed or striven for."

No other president has addressed either branch of congress separately since Thomas Jefferson did in 1801. In fact, no president addressed congress in joint session since that time until President Wilson revived the custom in 1913. Presidents Washington, Madison and Adams frequently addressed the senate and house alternately, but when Jefferson was inaugurated he began the custom of sending written messages.

Address of the President.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The president spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the senate: On December 18 last I addressed an identical note to the governments now at war, requesting them to state more definitely than had yet been stated by either group of belligerents the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of our rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy."

The central powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. "The entente powers have replied much more definitely and have stated in general terms indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement."

"We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must hereafter hold the world at peace. In every discussion of the peace that I have made this war it is taken for granted that peace must be given by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should

SPECIAL AGENT KILLED BY CAR THIEVES

ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man, must take that for granted. I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to the counsel associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you, without reserve, the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our government in these days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of a race among the nations.

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principle and purposes of their polity and the approved practices of their government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might in all that it was and did, show mankind the way to liberty. The cannot, in honor, withdraw from the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

Attitude Should Be Known.

"That service is nothing less than this: To add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions."

"The present war must first be ended; and we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. Right means and wrong means which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind; not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantee of a universal covenant, and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterwards, when it may be too late.

Peace Worth Guaranteeing.

"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the peace of the American government, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend."

"I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the governments now at war might agree upon or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace sure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of nations could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind. The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether there is a peace where such guarantee can be secured.

Real Question at Issue.

"The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

"Fortunately, we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statements of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of those assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

Imply Peace Without Victory.

"They imply first of all that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities, and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be adopted in humiliation, under duress at an intolerable sacrifice and would leave a sting in resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest—not permanently, but only upon a quick sand. Only a peace between equals can last. Only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, as is necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance. The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded, if it

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NEIL CROSS.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday morning for Cornelius E. Cross, 25 years of age, a special agent for the Northwestern, who was shot and killed by boxcar robbers Sunday morning. The cortege will leave the Cross home, 2866 Binney street, at 8:30 o'clock and high mass will be celebrated at Sacred Heart cathedral, Twenty-second and Binney streets, at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in Holy Sepulcher cemetery.

is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose territory or of resources, of course cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.

Sovereignty Should Be Free.

"And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, an 'that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property. I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland and that henceforth an inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

"I speak of this, not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable because I wish frankly to uncover realities.

No Peace Without Stability.

"Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it and all the world will sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquility of spirit and a sense of justice and freedom and right.

"So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling towards a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the seas. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory it can no doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right course of arrangements, no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

Seas Must Be Free.

"And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto sought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the people of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace

FOURTEEN FIRES; 62 HORSES BURN; DOORLY HOME LOST

(Continued From Page One.)

before the fire department arrived. Harry Molander and Frank Cook, two of the men, crawled from the building on their hands and knees.

The fire was discovered by members of a fire company a few blocks away on their way to the station from another fire. The rushed to the barn, but the flames had gained such headway that none of the horses or other contents of the barn could be saved. The only thing that was taken out was an old delivery wagon.

Removal of the carcasses of the dead horses will offer a difficult problem. The part of the barn in which the animals were kept was in the basement of the stable and when the walls and roof of the building collapsed the animals were buried beneath piles of debris. The basement, also, was well filled with water, which has frozen. Cold weather alone, it is said, will prevent what in summer months would be a serious menace.

Barber Shop Burns.

A barber shop and stationery store located in the same building and owned by C. H. Carlquist were damaged and the loss to these will be several thousand dollars. E. E. Brown, manager of the India Tea store, in the same building, estimated the loss of his company at \$5,000.

John Belles and his family, who live at 813 South Twenty-eighth street, next door to the livery stable, were forced to leave their home. They carried out all of their furniture and left it at the home of C. F. Schmidt, next door. The Belles home, however, was but slightly damaged.

The home of Harry Doorly at Thirty-ninth and Farnam was completely destroyed, with loss placed at \$35,000.

None of the other fires which called for attention from the fire department caused any great damage. Many of

I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

"And in holding out the expectation that the people and government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms as I have named, I speak with the greater boldness and confidence, because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfillment, rather, of all that we have professed or striven for.

World-Wide Monroe Doctrine.

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

"I am proposing government by the consent of the governed, that freedom of the seas, which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

"These are American principles, American policies. We can stand for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forward looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail."



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Lead Woman Seriously Burned by Oil Fire

Lead, S. D., Jan. 22.—(Special).—Mrs. Frank Junko, the victim of a coal oil fire in her home on Wednesday, is hovering here between life and death. A flare from the stove ignited her clothing and she ran screaming to the porch, where a strong wind quickly enveloped her in flames. Neighbors and some firemen who were on a nearby corner succeeded in extinguishing the flames with blankets, but the woman was frightfully burned and there is little hope for her recovery. The tragedy was heightened in the fact that a few hours after the accident Mrs. Junko gave birth to a child, which died immediately after.

Woman Umpire Joins Wyoming Uni Faculty

Hudson, S. D., Jan. 22.—(Special).—Miss Amanda Clement of this city, widely known over the northwest through having for several years been the only woman base ball umpire in the northwest, has accepted a position as instructor in physical science in the state university, at Laramie, and will assume her new duties there about February 1. She formerly occupied a similar position at Yankton, in Lincoln, Neb., at Las Crosse, Wis., and at Keokuk, Ia. Owing to the poor health of her mother she has remained in Hudson during the greater part of the last year.



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