

WOMEN IN RUSSIA GET VOTE QUICKLY

Individual Members of New Government Give Their Views on Suffrage.

LEADERS IN MANY WAYS

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Petrograd, April 26.—Woman's suffrage has come quickly and unostentatiously to Russia. The provisional government has not yet officially announced its full views on the subject, but individual ministers have stated that it is decided that women will vote at both the municipal and rural councils elections, and also in the elections for the central constitutional assembly.

Universal suffrage will be a curious and interesting experiment in Russia. From the mass of peasant women fully intelligent voting can scarcely be expected at present, but no doubt for them the vote will be a highly stimulating and educative opportunity. The men voters do not expect that women of this class will vote independently, and say therefore, that their participation will only slightly affect the result.

The attitude of the average peasant to his womanfolk is still, on the whole, contemptuous, but sometimes a capable woman rules a whole village, and it is a well known fact that in certain religious sects the women are the leaders.

In Petrograd there have been several woman's suffrage demonstrations since the revolution, with speeches in the city hall and processions with red flags. They have not been militant, but rather educational demonstrations, reminders to the women themselves to be up and doing, and a reproach to those men who, while not seriously objecting to woman's suffrage, wish it were not coming so soon.

Women in Universities.

Educational facilities to women in both the secondary and university schools were granted in Russia long before most other European countries. For years past, too, women have had rather greater liberty of thought and action than men, and while there has been no very strong or organized suffrage movement, women have been directly engaged in public work by the side of the men, and it seemed to nobody any great step from the position they thus enjoyed to the actual vote.

When the revolution came, everyone joined in, women as well as men. Women who had been nursing or studying or writing or working in relief societies or co-operative stores or munition factories, or simply house-keeping came forward and took their place naturally in the many-sided movement. Women were prominent in the bread processions which were reluctantly fired on by the soldiers. Women workers and girl students marched with the soldiers and workmen, and took revolutionary, red-flagged rides in the commandeered automobiles.

Women Help Out.

Women leaders came to the Duma with information and advice, established connections, and helped to gather up the loose ends of the chaotic movement. Women and girls crowded into the Duma with the throng of soldiers and workmen, radiated out into the myriad committees, distributed food, operated typewriters and found for themselves suitable places in the general organization. Young women were found frequently as speakers at the impromptu mass meetings where orators of the people harangued the crowds at street corners. A woman's organization plastered the town with bills urging equal recognition of the sexes.

A woman writer was placed at the head of the organization of temporary soup kitchens opened for the soldiers during the revolution week. The city council elected to its permanent committee several women, including Mme. Milnikoff and Countess Panin. There were meetings specially organized by women house servants to urge an improvement in their working conditions, but, as nobody knew what to demand, nothing further happened. There have been continuous meetings of women at the Women's university and Medical college, with stormy conflicts between the moderates and the radicals, and thousands of resolutions have been passed, declaring for equal suffrage, resumption of work, continuation of the war, and support of the provisional government.

School Girls Get the Spirit.

School girls everywhere have been imbued with the new spirit. They have organized, elected committees and councils, and passed resolutions, usually under the advice and counsel of their teachers. The schools hum with the voluntary study of civics and economics.

Pupils in the various schools of Petrograd proposed the formation of a Union of Pupils, to which each school, was to send a proportional delegation. The principals vetoed the enterprise, and said if the delegates met they would resign. The delegates did meet, the organization was formed, and the principals did not resign.

DEBATING SQUAD OF THE OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL—Team which represents the school. Sol Rosenblatt won third place in the high school meet at Lincoln yesterday.



The debating team at Central High has just completed a successful year under the direction of Miss Emily Kough, debating coach. The four members of the squad above won their letters this year. Sol Rosenblatt, the captain and only man left from the team of last year, won third place in the tenth annual contest of the Nebraska High School Debating League at Lincoln yesterday.

HOLY CARPET GOES INTO THEIR PARADE

Pilgrims of Egypt, With Discordant Music, Journey to Tomb of Mohammed.

MANY TRIBES TAKE PART

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Suez, March 30.—The passage of the "holy carpet" through Suez on its way from Cairo to Mecca was one of the few spectacular events to break the monotony of war time in Suez, a considerable procession of Mohammedans accompanying it in its pilgrimage to Mohammed's tomb. The procession in Suez started from the freight station, where the carpet had previously arrived by special train. The pilgrims, representing various tribes and races, bore banners and played discordant music upon tom-toms.

Behind the foot pilgrims came a body of Egyptian cavalry with drawn swords, mounted upon beautiful Arab ponies and followed by a mountain battery of native artillery. An Egyptian military band came next, making a prodigious din, and after them marched a splendid body of Egyptian infantry, their bayonets glistening in the brilliant sunshine. They were followed by a civilian band, making weird noises in an effort to reproduce some of the popular native airs.

Then came the "holy carpet," carried in a richly embroidered canopy borne on the back of a camel. Two more camels followed, on one of which rode a native priest. Then came some English military mounted police, bringing up the rear of the procession.

As the carpet, surrounded by a guard of Egyptian infantry, passed,

Enjoy Your Sunday Dinner at the EMPRESS GARDEN Table d' Hote From 12 Noon to 8:30 P. M. \$1.00 Per Plate Music and Entertainment

ALLIANCE BOY WINS STATE H. S. DEBATE

John Nelson of Sargent Is Second and Sol Rosenblatt of Omaha Third.

BULLETIN

Lincoln, May 12.—(Special Telegram.)—After a conference of the judges this afternoon, Oral E. Harvey, who won first place in the state high school championship debate today, was disqualified and the following awards made: First, John Nelson, Sargent; second, Sol Rosenblatt, Omaha; third, J. Harold Wilson, Pawnee City.

Lincoln, May 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Oral E. Harvey, representing the Alliance High school and the northwestern district of the Nebraska High School Debating League, the largest of its kind in the United States, was awarded first place in the championship contest held at the State university today as a part of the Fete day program.

Harvey's participation has been questioned and a conference of the judges was called for this afternoon to pass upon the matter of his eligibility. John Nelson of Sargent, representing the West Central district, was second, and Sol Rosenblatt of Omaha, representing the Eastern district, third.

Harvey and Rosenblatt spoke on the negative and Nelson on the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, The United States Should Abandon the Monroe Doctrine," the same subject discussed at all of the district discussions.

The debate was held in Memorial hall and about 200 students attended. Prof. M. C. Ogg is president of this league. The judges were Dean Hastings of the College of Law, Prof. Guernsey Jones and Albert Watkins.

Twelve district champions took part in the final contest. Each debater was allowed ten minutes for argument and four minutes for rebuttal. The affirmative speakers generally contended that the Monroe doctrine aroused the enmity of other nations. The negative asserted that under the Monroe doctrine the South American republics had attained their present standing and strength.

Fay Patterson of Minden, John Young of Lyons, Harold Wilson of Pawnee City, Oliver Ferebee of Nelson, Ruby Richert of Clay Center, Joseph Thacker of Valentine, Lawrence Slat M. Ogg is president of this league. The judges were Dean Hastings of the College of Law, Prof. Guernsey Jones and Albert Watkins.

Germans Give Their Views As to Terms of Peace

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Amsterdam, Netherlands, April 30.—How some influential interests in Germany, which are represented by the Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung, look upon future peace is illustrated by a leading article in that paper on a reported Austro-German peace move. It quotes the following conditions, which, it says, appeared in a Moscow paper:

Alsace-Lorraine to remain German. Belgium to become independent, but without an army of its own. The southern Slav states to become independent.

Rats and Sparrows Are Worse Than Submarines

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, April 30.—Rats and sparrows destroy more food in England than German submarines destroy on the sea, in the opinion of the food production department of the Board of Agriculture, which has issued an order for their destruction throughout the country. A bounty has been placed on rats. Practical hints on how to kill, not only sparrows, but crows and rats have also been given.

He Helped.

On the new brakeman's first run there was a very steep grade. The engineer always had more or less trouble to get up this grade, but this time he came near sticking altogether. Eventually however, he reached the top.

Looking out of the cab the engineer saw the new brakeman and said, with a sigh of relief:

"We had a hard job getting up, didn't we?"

"We sure did," assented the new brakeman, "and if I hadn't put on the brake we'd have slipped back."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Don't Deny Yourself the Advantage of a Beddeo Charge Account

Unparalleled SALE OF Millinery

May is the month of bargains here, and the millinery section offers two special groups that are marvelous from a standpoint of value. Every hat is new—every hat is desirable.

Group 1 All new models, made of new braids trimmed in ribbon, flowers, foliage and combinations of the three. The values are \$8.50, \$9.50 and \$10.50—for only—

\$2.75

Group 2 Sensational to say the least—beautiful lisle, straw and braid hats; also "Sports" hats, charming trimmings—\$12.50, \$14.50, \$16.50 and \$18.50 values, for—

\$4.75

BEDDEO

1417 DOUGLAS STREET Write For Our Spring Catalogue.

Austro-Hungarian agreement, neither empire would fare badly. Russia would then rule almost entirely over the Ukraine population, while Austria-Hungary would have the entire Serb race on its hands. If, by independence, is understood self-administration on the Galician model the independence of the southern Slavs, which is demanded by Russia, could also be realized by this solution. The Polish question is difficult, but as the Russian government repudiates the idea of ruling foreign peoples an agreement can certainly be found.

Expert Suggestions On What to Send to Soldiers

George Rooder, M. D., of Grand Island, late captain of the Second Nebraska regiment, has written a few suggestions as to what to buy and what not to buy to send to our soldier boys by Red Cross and other aid societies. He gives this as a result of his experience gained during the Spanish-American war.

The usual waste of money, material and time by well intentions by aid societies when first starting is something enormous. The first thing to be done is the selection of a well balanced head to the organization. "The right person in the right place." She in turn should select her own lieutenants or assistants, taking sufficient time in the selection of goods and material purchased, always remembering "quality above quantity."

A few suggestions of what to send to hospitals: Garments for patients, gowns for nurses, garments for doctors (headquarters Red Cross Washington, D. C., will send patterns), bed linen, towels, handkerchiefs, napkins. Articles to send to soldiers in the field: Smoking tobacco, pipes, cigarettes, chewing gum, chocolate in tin boxes, best quality stick candy, cotton or light woolen socks, canned fruits, towels (large), soft thin ones, with no fringes), handkerchiefs, comfort bags.

Do not send clothing, jellies or fruits in glass jars, fresh fruits, soft candies, Turkish towels, first aid packages or bandages (these are supplied by the government), or any bulky material.

Contents of comfort bags: White and black thread, No. 25. Black drawing cotton. Tissue No. 5 needles. Black and white buttons. Buttons, blunt point. Soap, pine, safety pins. Toothbrush and powder. Comb, small, hand brush. Writing pad and envelopes. Lead pencil, playing cards. Collapsible drinking cup. Some or all of these.

Source of Affection.

The sympathetic visitor to the jail saw that one of the prisoners had a rat in his possession.

"Ah, you have a rat, I see," he said bluntly.

"Yes, sir," said the prisoner. "I feeds him every day. I think more of that rat than any other living creature."

"That really pleased the visitor immensely. "In every man," he said, "there is something of the angel left if one can only find it. How came you to take such a fancy to the rat?"

"'Cos he bit the jailer."—New York Times.

Returned.

Over the garden fence the conversation had suddenly turned acrimonious.

"An' if you see 'Erbert, give him my love from Mrs. Moggin's stern ultimatum." "E'll 'ear about it, that all. Oh, an' 'peraps you'd done wiv that nacepan wot you borrow last Monday."

"'Erbert," asked Mrs. Grubb, shrilly, "wot 'ave you bin doing to Mrs. Moggin's dog?"

"'Nothin', ma' replied the small boy, unblinking.

"'There,'" said his mother, triumphantly. "'An' you returned 'er nacepan yesterday, didn't you, dearie?"

"'Sent it back by 'er dog!" said 'Erbert, calmly.—London Mail.

U. S. IN THE WAR MAY BE AID TO IRELAND

English Papers Foresee Change in Irish Policy Because of American Principles.

MAY MEAN SELF-GOVERNED

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, April 24.—That the entry of the United States into the war may influence a settlement of the Irish problem—self-government for Ireland—is now not only the subject of comment in the Irish newspapers, but is forming an absorbing topic for editorial and special articles in the Northcliffe press, notably the London Times. It is even suggested that American may have a direct hand in the settlement, its influence in Irish affairs is said to be shown in increased recruiting in Ireland.

The Freeman's Journal, the official organ of the nationalist party, says: "It is quite true that nobody would expect America to interfere in England's domestic differences, but as time goes on it is unlikable that America, fighting for the principle laid down by President Wilson and having such a large population of Irishmen in her states, will not point out to England the necessity of acting in accordance with her own principles."

The Times suggests that if an American contingent is sent to Europe it should visit Ireland on its way to France. "The Irish people," it says, "are bewildered and almost paralyzed by the new turn of events. There is an end to all talk of 'England's war' and of sympathy with Germany." The whole fabric of their anti-recruiting propaganda is under-

mined. Never at heart reluctant to fight, some of them heartily ashamed of their idleness and some of them held back almost by force, the young Irishmen are beginning to perceive that this spreading struggle for freedom in a new and larger light.

"No one would lightly involve the American republic in our own domestic difficulties, but it would be sheer folly not to recognize that nationalist Ireland is still far closer akin to Irish Americans than to Englishmen."

Some of the papers estimate that there are 250,000 able-bodied men in Ireland who are eligible for military service.

State Commercial Clubs To Hold Meeting in Omaha

Omaha has been chosen as the meeting place for the Nebraska Association of Commercial clubs, May 24 and 25. Alliance was originally selected, but the change to Omaha was decided upon in order that the delegates might be here to take part in the Food Conservation conference, May 22 to 25.

President J. W. Steinbart of the State Association of Commercial Clubs has been in conference with the Alliance people, and he will notify all the other clubs in the state of this change.

The Berg Clothing Co.'s NEW LOCATION 1415 Farnam Street

Now Turn to the Want-Ad Pages

Advertisement for Dr. McKenney Dentists, featuring a tooth illustration and pricing for various dental services like fillings, crowns, and bridges.

Advertisement for Milton Rogers & Sons Co. featuring lawn mowers, hoses, and garden tools, with a list of prices and models.

Large advertisement for Omaha Electric Light and Power Co. promoting electricity for home use, featuring an illustration of a woman and a house.