Last Sunday's Circulation, 49,748
14,506 in Little Rock

Arkansas Gazette.

Yesterday's Circulation, 36,091
10,730 in Little Rock

VOL. 99—NO.239. LITTLE ROCK, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1919. —FOURTEEN PAGES PRICE: DAILY FIVE CENTS PER COPY. SUNDAY SEVEN CENTS PER COPY.

SUFFRAGE IS RATIFIED BY LEGISLATURE

Both Houses Vote Overwhelmingly for Amendment.

ARKANSAS IS 12TH

Vote Is 29 to 2 in the Senate and 75 to 17 in the House.

EXTENSION IS PROBABLE

The Arkansas legislature yesterday ratified the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution, which, if adopted by the legislatures of 36 states, will become the Nineteenth amendment to the constitution of the United states. In the Senate the vote was 29 to 2 for ratification, and in the House it was 75 to 17. Resolutions were introduced in both houses providing for an extension of the special session for the consideration of local bills and remedial road legislation. The question was made special order for 10 o'clock this morning in the Senate, but by the time for voting upon the resolution was set by the House. It is generally believed that the necessary two-thirds majority will favor an extension.

Arkansas became the twelfth state to ratify the amendment. This is the second Southern state to ratify the federal suffrage amendment, Tennessee ratified it on June 23. It is generally conceded that enough other states will ratify the amendment so that the three fourths majority necessary for it to become a part of the federal constitution.

Governor Takes Office.

When the roll was called in the Senate, immediately after President Pro. McFerrin called the Senate to order at 12:03 p. m., senators failed to answer. They were Greer, Foster, Rhodes and Woods. Lee Pace Fletcher, pastor of the First Methodist church, offered an invocation, after which the president announced the resignation of Senator A. C. Evans of Lepanto, Thomas H. Rogers, elected to the Senate from that district, but resigned to enlist in the army, who was appointed to succeed Senator Evans, was introduced. A committee of three, Senators Ponder, Stark and Wilson, was appointed to notify a Supreme Court justice of Mr. Rogers was ready to be sworn in. Justice Carroll D. Wood administered the oath.

The proclamation issued by Governor Brough calling the solons into extraordinary session to consider the action of the proposed federal suffrage amendment, was read by the secretary, Ira C. Langley. Senator Ponder introduced a resolution provide for officials and employees during the special session. Senator Atwood made a motion that a committee of three be appointed by the President to notify the House that the Senate was organized and ready to meet the House in joint session to hear the address of the governor. Senators Caldwell, Sims and Alexander were appointed. Senator Ponder, composed of Senators Greer, Stark, Wilson and Ward, were named to notify the governor that the Senate was organized. Recess was then taken at 12:23 until 2:30 p. m.

On reassembling at 2:30, recess was taken to enable the House in joint session to hear the message of the governor.

The Ratification Resolution.

Following adjournment of the joint session, Senator Harry L. Ponder, floor leader, introduced a concurrent resolution to notify the secretary of state of the action of the legislature in ratifying the suffrage amendment. Senator Ponder's resolution read:

Whereas, The Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America, in both houses, by a constitutional two-thirds vote, passed the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, in the following words, viz:

Joint Resolution

Proposing an amendment to the constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following article be proposed as an amendment to the constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

Article 1.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United states to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore, be it Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, in extra session thereof convened, that we, the governor of the state of Arkansas, do meet at the capitol of said state in the city of Little Rock on the 28th day of July, 1919, for the purpose of considering and voting upon said proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States.

(Continued on Page 3, 1st Col.)

HOUSE RATIFIES OVERWHELMINGLY

Adopts Senate Suffrage Amendment by a Vote of 75 to 17.

VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION

Only Feeble Efforts Made by Enemies of Measure to Defer Action.

Speaker C. P. Newton presided in the House when the session was called to order yesterday, and the organization was completed by the election of the following: Chief clerk, Jim Higgins of Faulkner county, to succeed Sidney O. Cone, resigned; assistant chief clerk, N. B. Martin of Cross county, to succeed Jim Higgins; journal clerk, Cho Harper of Pulaski county, to succeed Claud Garrett, resigned; reading clerk, Cleveland Reid; sergeant-at-arms, John H. White of Logan, to succeed Homer Chaffin, resigned. Other secretary employes and officers were present and acting, as in the regular session.

A resolution providing for an extension of four days for the purpose of considering remedial legislation for the benefit of road districts already organized," was introduced by Mr. Campbell of Faulkner, but the question raised it out of order until the disposal of the matters for which the special session had been called.

Expense Money in Order.

Mr. Joiner of Columbia introduced House Bill No. 1, appropriating $30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the per diem, mileage and expenses of the General Assembly, and unpaid expenses of the regular session in the printing of acts and journals. Mr. Harrison of St. Francis raised a point of order that the bill was out of order until the House had disposed of the suffrage question, but the speaker held the point not well taken, and the bill was read twice and made a special order for this morning, after the reading of the journal. It is proposed to take the money from the state highway fund, and to retransfer the balance to that fund.

After the joint session, at 2:30 o'clock, at which time the governor delivered his special message, the official copy of the federal amendment was presented by the speaker.

The House Resolution.

The concurrent resolution ratifying the amendment, copies of which had been made for the assembly by Miss Mary Fey, was then read by Mr. John A. Riggs of Garland, Joe Joiner, Neal Beklinger, J. D. Doyle, G. C. Carter and Carl W. Held having signed it. The resolution was the same as that offered in the Senate.

Suffragists Have Big Majority.

The first roll came upon a motion of Mr. Harrison of St. Francis to defer further consideration of the resolution until 9 a. m. today, which was defeated, ayes 19, noes 69.

Many commendations for and against the resolution were read. Among those favoring it were: Jefferson County Suffragist Central Committee, Representative J. R. Alexander of Pulaski, Mrs. Frank Ray of Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. H. R. Payne, for the women of Marion county; Mrs. Ben F. Greer, for the women of Carroll county; Mrs. Fannie Martin Barnes, for the women of Cross county.

Messages Opposing the Ratification

Were read as the following: Lizzie Patterson, president of Georgia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who claimed that "this force bill means great trouble for the South"; Fred Bierman of Decorah, Ia., who insisted upon the rights of states to determine; Louisiana Defenders' League, protesting for one reason, and suggesting that if the state wishes to enfranchise its women, it should do so by extending presidential suffrage by legislative enactment, and protesting against "unseemly and unnecessary haste, for purely partisan political advantage, in the presidential election of 1920;" from Miss Charlotte Rowe, field secretary of the Southern Section of State Rights National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who protested at length against being "threat from the quietude of our homes into the contaminating atmosphere of political strife," and declaring that they "look with confidence to you, in whom the high traditions of the South still live, to protect us from this device of Northern intermeddlers, which, if adopted, will, it seems to us, be not only debasing in its effects upon woman character, not only destructive of the ideal of the sweet harmony of the family circle, but will inevitably result in striking down the barriers which you and your ancestors have raised between single-Saxon civilization and those who would miscegenize and corrupt it."

McCulloch Opposes.

Mr. McCulloch of Lee opposed the resolution. He said that state rights are involved, and that Arkansas should not impose upon other states that stand solidly in support of Southern traditions that quirk will be the first step in the demoralization of the South. He insisted that the question should be referred to the people who will vote on the amendment in the state constitution in 1920. He argued that the federal amendment will provide for compulsory service, and will break down the barriers that protect womanhood.

Mr. Spann of Bradley said that he "stood on the side of the best," therefore he was on the side of woman, and was surprised that the opposition should compare Arkansas with the old states of Georgia and Virginia.

(Continued on Page 3, 2nd Col.)

Has Honor of Introducing the Suffrage Resolution

SEN. HARRY L. PONDER.

GOVERNOR CANNOT RELEASE YOUTHS

Only County Judge Can Free Reform School Inmates, Says Attorney General.

Special to the Gazette.

Pine Bluff, July 28—Governor Brough has no power to parole or pardon youths in the State Industrial School and the county judge alone may order release of prisoners at the institution, Attorney General John D. Arbuckle ruled today in an opinion delivered orally at a hearing in the Jefferson County Court, involving John Denton, superintendent of the Reform School, on a contempt charge. The school is located a few miles from Pine Bluff.

Superintendent Denton was brought before Judge Williams to show why he was not in contempt of court for failing to release an inmate of the school, sent from Jefferson county, on instructions from Judge Williams. Mr. Denton brought Judge Wade of the First Division, Pulaski Circuit Court, a member of the Board of Control of the industrial school, and Attorney General Arbuckle, to defend him. The name of the boy involved cannot be published under the law, which prohibits publicity involving names of inmates of the school.

The boy was sent to the school last October by Judge Williams. July 18 Judge Williams ordered the boy released and returned to his father here. Mr. Denton declined to release the boy, saying that only the governor or the Board of Control could order inmates released. He was then adjudged in contempt of court.

Judge Wade today argued that the law gave the Board of Control the power to order release of inmates, upon recommendation of the superintendent, and that the county judge sending the inmate had no power to do so. When he called upon Mr. Arbuckle to sustain his contention, the attorney general interpreted the law as giving to the county judge alone the power to release boys from his county. He added that neither the governor nor the Board of Control had any authority, under the present law, to parole or release inmates of the institution. Judge Wade was somewhat surprised, and announced he would appeal the case to the Supreme Court to get an interpretation of the law.

The upshot of the hearing was that the charge of contempt against Superintendent Denton was dismissed, and that the boy was ordered released from the school.

REPORTS EXAGGERATED

Morgenthau Finds Few Were Killed in Poland.

Paris, Sunday, July 27. — Henry Morgenthau, former American ambassador to Turkey, appointed by President Wilson as head of the American commission to investigate reported pogroms in Poland, told newspapermen here today that the short visit which he had made in Poland had convinced him that the reports of pogroms were tremendously exaggerated.

Mr. Morgenthau added his view that the Polish Jews some times overlooked the fact that equal rights involved equal duties. If the Polish Jews wished minority treatment under the state, he declared, they must follow the example of their American co-religionists, who consider themselves above all things patriotic Americans.

The Supreme Allied Council considered today a proposition advanced by Foreign Minister Tittoni of Italy, to establish the system of mandates and foodstuffs among the allied peoples.

The council also named today members of a military mission to fix the boundary between Germany and Poland.

THREE PLANES WRECKED

Electrical Storm Strikes Steel Hangar at Hazelhurst Field.

Mineola, N. Y., July 28.—Three bombing planes, inclosed in the Martin machine in which Capt. Roy N. Francis planned to leave next Friday on a transcontinental flight, were struck by a terrific electrical storm which, sweeping over Long Island this afternoon, struck a steel hangar at Hazelhurst Field.

TO SUBMIT TREATY WITH FRANCE SOON

President May Send Proposal for Defensive Alliance to Senate Today.

REPUBLICANS CRITICISE

And Plan to Drop Consideration of Versailles Pact Until Second Document Is Received.

Washington, July 28.—The special defensive treaty with France, which Republican senators have declared President Wilson is withholding from the Senate, in violation of its own terms, probably will be submitted for ratification within a few days.

A group of Democratic senators with whom he talked at the capitol late today, the president indicated that the treaty, which promises American aid to France, in case of an unprovoked attack from Germany, would be laid before the Senate possibly tomorrow. It was said he probably would send with it a written message, urging its ratification.

The development followed a renewal of Senate criticism of the president's delay, and headed off a plan discussed among Republican leaders, to drop consideration of the treaty of Versailles, until the French treaty had been submitted. A provision of the latter, as made public, stipulates that it must be laid before the Senate "at the same time" as the Versailles treaty.

To Force President to Act.

Tentative plans are under way to suspend committee consideration of the Versailles treaty and French pact, if the president leaves Washington on his speaking tour, without sending in the treaty with France.

Senators who talked with the president today, said he volunteered no explanation of his course. When he presented the Versailles treaty, July 10, he made only a brief reference to the special treaty, saying that "its terms link it with this treaty," and that it would be reserved "for special explanation on another occasion."

In renewing, in the Senate today, his charge that the president had violated the treaty's express provisions by withholding it, Senator Brandegee, Connecticut, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said Mr. Wilson also had treated the Senate unfairly "if the treaties really are "linked" together, "I do not care to take one link," said Senator Brandegee, "and let some other gentleman keep the other link in his pocket, if I am expected to judge how the two are fitted together."

May Postpone Trip.

Mr. Wilson also discussed other features of the treaty situation during his visit to the capitol, and intimated that his speaking trip might not begin as soon as had been expected. Although it had been indicated he would start from Washington about August 5, he is said to have told senators today that his plans were in abeyance, particularly in view of the Mexican situation, and various important matters, calling for his attention, here.

It was said, however, that Mr. Wilson apparently had no intention of abandoning his trip. His friends have declared he would make a series of public speeches on the trip, regardless of Senate action, if he thought cause he desires to account directly to the people for his work at Versailles.

Still Opposes Reservations.

The question of reservations in the peace treaty, is said to have been touched on briefly, at the president's conference, and he was quoted as expressing aversion to any qualification in Senate acceptance of the treaty because he believed it would be awkward to ask Germany also to accept modifications of any sort.

The president reached the capitol unannounced, just as the Senate was adjourning and going to a recess from adjoining the chamber, sent a messenger in search of Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, Nebraska, who has acted as administration leader in the treaty fight. Mr. Hitchcock was out of town, but the president remained at the capitol for more than an hour, and was joined by Democratic senators, including Senators Swanson, Virginia; Pittman, Nevada, and Pomerene, Ohio, of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Peace Treaty Laid Aside

Just before the president's arrival, the committee had finished its preliminary reading of the German peace treaty, and had laid it temporarily aside for consideration tomorrow of the long delayed treaty with Colombia. Some senators thought the president would be disposed of at tomorrow's session. After that the committee will hear several of the experts, who advised the American delegation at Versailles.

In the Senate today, Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, delivered a prepared address in support of the treaty, and in reply to arguments that it would handicap the movement for Irish freedom. Senator Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, charged that the Republican leaders attempted to make a political issue of the president's course regarding the special French treaty.

Hughes Suggests Reservations.

Considerable interest was aroused by publication of a set of reservations proposed by Charles Evans Hughes, in a letter to Senator Hale, Republican, Maine, following the main, those suggested sometime ago by Elihu Root.

Debate dragging on the treaty will continue during this week, P

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ARKANSAS WEATHER FORECAST

Tuesday and Wednesday generally fair, continued warm.

LOCAL RECORD YESTERDAY

Max. Temp. 96, Min. Temp. 74, Mean Temp. 85, Normal Temp. 81, Precipitation 0.00, Total Precipitation since 1 Mar. 20.00, Deficiency since 1 Mar. 1.00, Total Sunshine 13 hours, Possible Sunshine 14 hours, Prevailing Wind Direction SW, Velocity 6 miles, Highest temperature 97, lowest 74.

CARRANZA A FOE OF UNITED STATES

American Before Congressional Committee Denounces Mexican President.

Washington, July 28.—Mailed in their investigations of conditions in Mexico, William Bayard Hale and Lincoln Steffens in turn misled President Wilson into believing that Carranza was the "people's champion," the House Rules Committee was told today by William Gates, an archaeologist of Baltimore. The committee is holding hearings on a resolution proposing investigation of the Mexican situation.

Declaring that his opinions were based on a first hand study of conditions when he toured Mexico in 1917 and 1918, Gates described Carranza as an enemy of his own people first, the United States second, and then all civilization. Gates declared Carranza is more anti-American than anti-American, hopes to set up the supremacy of the Latin race and desires to drive American and British capital from his country.

Gates said that after their investigations in Mexico for the president, Hale and Steffens were employed by the Germans.

The Americans are not well informed of what is going on in Mexico, he testified, because American diplomats are able to talk only to Carranza representatives and the American press has received Carranza propaganda.

"Who prepared the propaganda?" asked Representative Snell, New York.

"It was written by Carranzistas and handed to the Associated Press, and if they did not send it out they would be given 24 hours to leave the country."

Friendly to Germans

Gates said it was well known in Mexico that the Germans had a wireless station in Mexico City, relaying messages to Spain and thence to Nauen, and that there was another wireless station in a German owned plantation in a distant Mexican state. He said that he informed Secretary Baker of the wireless stations in 1918, and that Baker told him he could "return to the United States and talk to the people about the situation in Mexico." Because of close friendship with the secretary, he asked the committee not to request him to make public the letters, saying they contained many statements made only because of the close relationship between himself and Mr. Baker.

"I tried to inspire the secretary," said Mr. Gates, "ahead of the crisis that I felt sure would come, to do something that cannot be done diplomatically."

Gates said there are very few actual battles other than Carranza soldiers, who are left loose for the purpose of loot and are usually headed by their officers. He added that there are no guerilla bands exist, and that in districts under their control he felt safer than in Mexico City.

"There is no guaranty of life or property under Carranza soldier is over," he added. "When we pass them, everybody is smiling and peaceful."

Conditions Growing Worse.

Conditions in Mexico, he testified, are "steadily getting worse," because the Carranza government "is simply a band of governmental, military officers and men are unpaid. Carranza officers, he said, levy tributes on individuals and communities in the commercial world, forcing the ruins of a farmhouse which had been burned "with a sick woman" remaining in the flames. He also testified that a number of the Mexican army, who became involved in a dispute with a Town Council, killed the Town Council, but never was arrested for murder.

Gates declared he never knew of a bandit being prosecuted, and said murders, robberies and murders had been committed that he could "tell about in a day."

Ambassador according to Gates, are "never at harmony with the Mexican populace." The biggest American ambassador, he said, resented immediately outside the palace in Mexico City and "should not have happened but that there was the same sentiment within the palace."

President Wilson Misled.

Although he said that President Wilson was misled in making the decision to recognize Carranza, believing the Mexican to be a "people's champion," Gates said he was "not leaving the solution of the Mexican problem with the president. The president," he said, "had been not fully informed of conditions in the Southern republic.

Gates said his opinions were based on a first hand study of Mexican conditions for about a year, beginning in July, 1917, during which time he visited parts of the country usually not seen by a tourist, including the states of Yucatan, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Morelos and Oaxaca. For 20 years, he explained, he had been building up a library of Mexican antiquities and literature and his trip was to obtain more material and to "find out what was going on behind the veil of our friendship and the Carranza ownership."

Carranza's control includes the main ports and the railroads, with adjoining territory for a mile on either side of the transportation lines, Gates asserted. This control, he said, was that "of a body of soldiers who are ready to shoot at the moment a notice

(Continued on Page 10, 4th Col.)

OCCUPATION TAX TO GO TO A VOTE

Ordinance Will be Referred at Special Election, September 15.

CHECK-UP NOT DEFINITE

Mayor Favors Giving Petitioners the Benefit of the Doubt and Strong by Urges Reformdum.

Acting upon the report of Charles F. Martin, city clerk, who had charge of the examination of the petition for a referendum of the privilege tax, and who was in doubt as to the correctness of the investigation, the City Council last night decided to refer the ordinance to a vote of the people, the election to be held Monday, September 15.

In his report to Mayor Brickhouse on the inspection of the signatures to the petition and their comparison with the records in the sheriff's office, Mr. Martin said: "I am unable to state definitely at this time that the petition does or does not contain the necessary 15 per cent of the qualified voters necessary for a submission of the ordinance. The sheriff and collector, W. E. Taylor, has not certified the names in the county clerk, consequently I have no official data on which to base an opinion as to its validity."

The Mayor's Message.

Acting upon this report, Mayor Brickhouse read the following message to the council:

"On the 23d day of July a petition purporting to contain 15 per cent of the qualified electors of Little Rock was filed with the city clerk, asking your honorable body to call an election for the purpose of submitting to the voters the privilege tax ordinance that was passed June 24, 1919, and if said petition is valid, it will be your duty to call said election within 90 days from the date of the filing of the petition.

"A committee composed of city employes under the direction of the city clerk has examined said petition and reported that it failed to contain by 100 signatures the 15 per cent required by law. The work of the committee was done hurriedly, and I personally know it was as carefully as possible in the alleted time. Mistakes may have been made, and for that reason the city clerk informs me that he is not in a position to say positively whether the petition is valid or not.

"Because of the city's desperate need of revenue for running expenses as well as creating a fund for the payment of the outstanding indebtedness, I regret that any petition at all was filed, but inasmuch as a goodly number of citizens have expressed a desire to vote upon the ordinance, I feel it my duty to call upon your judgment may be on the question. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that as you are not furnished with satisfactory information that a petition does not contain 15 per cent of the qualified electors of Little Rock that you continue and direct the calling of an election at the earliest possible moment for the submission of the privilege tax ordinance to the people for their approval or rejection."

Mayor Favors a Vote

Alderman Smith said he couldn't see how the question of the submission of the ordinance to a vote of the people unless it could be shown that the petition contained 15 per cent of the legal voters. He said:

"That is the law," said Mr. Smith, "and I don't think the council would have the right to order an election when the validity of the petition is in doubt."

Mayor Brickhouse said that he believed it would be better to have the election because many people who signed the petition and wanted to vote on the ordinance. He said he was in favor of giving the petitioners the benefit of the doubt in the matter of any harm could be done by submitting it to a vote, and at the same time he was sure that it would be approved. He felt that by allowing the people to vote on the ordinance it would save time and possible litigation which might result in a delay in the collection of the license that was to be derived from the ordinance and which the city was badly in need.

Warrants Considered.

City Attorney Clifford, when asked his opinion as to whether the council would be submitted above vote, said that, under the duties of city clerk, he did not think the council could be forced to order an election. He reviewed the report on the examination of the petition and said it was correct. He thought that the ordinance was really now in force, but for the decision of the council he felt, perhaps, in favor the election.

Alderman Lesser said he had no doubt that if the ordinance were submitted to a vote it would be approved by a large majority. If he thought otherwise, he said, he would be in favor of repealing it. In view of the situation he said that he was in favor of being directed to prepare a resolution ordering an election to be held on Monday, September 15. The motion was carried and later the resolution was introduced and adopted.

Schedule B Passed.

The council took up the second section of the privilege tax ordinance, known as Schedule B, which was read three times and passed. This ordinance provides for an arbitrary tax on various concerns that carry no stock and certain professions and callings. The tax varies in amounts from $5 per annum, assessed against bootblack stands, to $1,000 required of the Arkansas Water Company.

Petitions Considered.

The petition of the Little Rock Railway and Electric Company, asking permission to extend its track across Arch street near the power house, for the purpose of the handling of coal, was granted.

The petition of residents near the Rock Island depot, asking that the 40 acre tract near the same owned by the city, be dedicated for park purposes, was referred to the city attorney at the request of the Commission of Parks, Buildings and Grounds, to whom the petition had been previously referred.

The petition of the Little Rock Baseball Association, asking that their lease of Kavanaugh Field be extended to November 1, 1922, was referred to the committee on Parks, Buildings and Grounds and the Finance Committee.

Warrants Reserved.

An ordinance providing for the renewal of $117,647 of city warrants that recently fell due, was passed, but an ordinance appropriating the $117,64 for payment of the expenses incurred in providing for the renewal of the warrants Ordinance by the Finance Committee, appropriating $355 with which to purchase a signal body for the truck recently secured by the city from the government, was passed.

An ordinance by Alderman Ingright, fixing the license for practicing phrenology and fortune telling at $100 per year, was read once and placed on the calendar.

The council adjourned for two weeks.

UNION LABOR ENDORSES

The proposed privilege tax last night was endorsed by an almost unanimous vote by the Little Rock Central Trades and Labor Council which adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The City of Little Rock confronts a serious condition in its financial affairs; and,

Whereas, By reason of the city's lack of funds, its employes — the electrical workers, the firemen and policemen—are being inadequately paid, the city being unable to pay them a decent living wage; and,

"Whereas, Funds should also be provided to enable our city to maintain its various departments in such manner that it may take its proper place as a city of which our citizenship may be proud; further, that the city should be placed in a position to liquidate its outstanding indebtedness; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Council endorse the proposed privilege tax as the only logical solution of the city's financial difficulties at this time."

SHOT IN FOREHEAD, NEGRO STILL LIVES

Texarkana Black's Brains Ooze From Wound Inflicted by His Wife.

Special to the Gazette.

Texarkana, July 28.—Jim Gillette and his wife, Addie, negroes, engaged in a battle yesterday afternoon at their home on Troost street, the husband using a shotgun and the wife a .12.20 revolver. The negress was the quicker and fired a bullet into the head of her spouse directly between the eyes and, the doctor said, penetrating the brain. It is said that nearly a teaspoonfull of brains ran out of the wound on the way to the hospital, yet he is still alive, though unconscious. The husband did not have time to fire a shot. Gillette is an employe at a local hotel and was married to the woman about a year ago. The latter surrendered after the shooting and is in the county jail.

DRUMMERS IN GERMANY

American Traveling Men Have Already Gone Into the Interior.

(By the Associated Press)

Coblenz, Sunday, July 27.—Army headquarters yesterday gave permission for five American commercial travelers to proceed through the Coblenz bridgehead on business in the interior of Germany.

Opportunity for the reopening of trade relations between the United States and Germany was then afforded, allowing American firms to compete with European houses in the German market.

MARINE STRIKE ENDED

Agreement on Wages Finally Reached With Engineers.

New York, July 28.—The strike which for about three weeks has tied up shipping along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard was finally settled tonight when an agreement on wages was reached with the marine engineers. William S. Brown, national president of the Marine Engineers' Union, immediately sent orders to move ships without delay.

AIRPLANE PILOT KILLED

Observer Is Injured When Machine Falls 200 Feet.

Mineola, N. Y., July 28.—Second Lieut. Stephen B. Johnston of Uvalde, Tex., a pilot, was killed, and Lieut. Amos C. Payne, an observer, was slightly injured at Hazelhurst Field today when their airplane fell 200 feet as they attempted to make a landing. Johnston, who was 24 years old, had been stationed at the field since his return from overseas service, three months ago.

BLOODY RIOTING BREAKS OUT IN CHICAGO AGAIN

Five Negroes and Two White Men Are Killed.

SCORES OF FIGHTS

Scattered Battles Rage All Over Black Belt of the City.

FINALLY UNDER CONTROL

DEATH LIST MAY GROW.

Chicago, July 29 (Tuesday)—After a hasty survey of rioting reports early today, the police said that while there were only seven known deaths, it is probable that the number will be increased to from 10 to 15.

"It is simply impossible to determine the exact number, for the casualties were taken broadcast before reports were made," Chief of Police Garrity's office announced.

Most of the streets in the black belt were without crowds soon after midnight.

Chicago, July 29.—Seven persons were killed and more than two score wounded, many of them seriously, in a renewal of race riots in the Chicago "black belt" tonight.

For more than five hours the five mile area in the South Side was battleground for crossfires between whites and blacks and between policemen and negroes, who fired from housetops, from dark alleys and from the windows of tenements.

The call for troops to quell the outbreaks resulted in four regiments of National Guardsmen being mobilized, but at a late hour tonight they had not been dispatched, and Chief of Police Garrity expressed the belief that they would not be needed when their services permitted.

There was no concerted battle by the blacks. The outbreaks dotted a large area.

Chief of Police Garrity at a late hour said that it was impossible to make a correct estimate of the casualties, because of the contradictory reports.

Negro Laborers Attacked.

The riots, which started yesterday on the South Side beaches, were renewed when negro laborers began leaving the big industrial plants, and were fired on by groups of separate outbreaks had occurred. Whites began dragging negroes from street cars, the negroes retaliated with stones and knives. Street cars in the heart of the "black belt" were tied up and the windows smashed.

A "flying squadron" of blacks manned in a twenty car and riding at full speed through the section known as "No Man's Land," sent a volley of shots at a group of whites. One white woman was injured, but not fatally. The negroes were overtaken after a long chase and arrested.

Shortly afterward a mob of seven white men formed at Thirty-fifth street and began stoning a policeman. In a twinkling gunfire was opened and four of the negroes fell, all mortally wounded.

A white man in the same neighborhood was dragged from a truck and stabbed to death.

Another gunfire was killed by whites a few minutes later in the same block.

Before news of arrests were made, but where the rioters were found to be shamed they were released.

Negroes Lost Stores.

Negroes in the boating stores of white in one district shortly after the firing of revolvers by a squadron of policemen in an effort to break up a fight over the ownership of a grocerie. The police were emptied their guns. The boating continued until a special squad of police, armed with rifles, arrived. They fired low, felling a dozen blacks.

A white woman was pulled from a street car by a negro. He was soon being unconscious against the curb. The negro whites left him for dead.

Groups of blacks turned in football fashion and charged against white men. The rioters said blacks, one can count the score was like a miniature battle ground. Occasionally negroes and whites dotted the street, the latter regrouping unobtrusively when arrested or permitted to leave the neighborhood.

Women Fight With Broom.

While the main battles were in progress, women, blacks and whites, battled away in front yards with brooms and mandlins. In one of these fights a white woman was knocked unconscious and taken to a hospital.

In one battle on Thirty-fourth street negroes hacked two policemen unconscious and a drawing gun when a group of discharged negro soldiers came to the rescue of the white. In another battle seven af-

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