

NAVAL SEA ZONE

FACTOR OF GREAT MOMENT IN EUROPEAN WAR DISCUSSED BY ENGLAND.

TO ALTER RECENT DECISION

Proposal Made to Return Cotton to Contraband List—Reports Say Austria Will Make War on Merchant Ships in Adriatic.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—The wash of modern warfare, the submarine, by means of which Germany has declared she will blockade the British Isles, becomes a factor of more and more importance in the great war of Europe with respect to the influence on the policies of the nations engaged in connection with the contraband question, so vital to neutral states.

Almost coincident with the unofficial reports that Austria proposes to follow the example of her ally by making war on merchant ships in the Adriatic, came the announcement by Premier Asquith in the British house of commons that the much discussed retaliatory plan of Great Britain, though still tentative, was much broader in scope than had been previously suggested; that it was a matter for the consideration of all the allies and that a joint note concerning it might be expected from the allies.

The statement was likewise made in the house of commons that the British government might deem it necessary to alter its decision where cotton up to the present has not been classed as contraband.

Amsterdam reports that two German submarines are overdue at their base, Cuxhaven, but whether they have been sunk is not known. Traffic in the North sea remains somewhat disorganized and Dutch and Scandinavian sailors are showing a reluctance to go to sea owing to the menace of both submarines and mines. Reports from Copenhagen and London indicate that Sweden and England has been temporarily discontinued are not officially confirmed.

FIVE NAMES GO TO SENATE.

Wilson Nominates Federal Trade Commission.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson Monday, eight months after the enactment of the federal trade commission law, sent to the senate the names of the five men nominated to constitute the commission. Whether the nominations can be confirmed by March 4 was regarded as problematical.

The three Democrats named by the president are Joseph E. Davies of Madison, Wis., now corporation commissioner, to serve seven years; Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, Ill., for six years; and William J. Harris of Cedar Rapids, Ia., for five years. The other nominees are Will H. Parry of Seattle, Wash., a Progressive Republican, named for four years, and George R. Huber of Cornish, N. H., regarded as a Progressive, for three years.

Fuel Shortage in Paris.

Paris.—Paris is still feeling the lack of fuel. There is said to be plenty of English coal, but it comes in small quantities and there is not enough help to keep it up at present, the coal port of Paris, so as to make it available for the retail trade. To remedy the situation the minister of commerce proposes to recruit miners to increase the output of French mines that are not in the hands of the Germans.

Medal for Dr. Kettle.

London.—Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, on behalf of the American Geographic society presented the Gullin, gold medal to Dr. Kettle, secretary of the Royal Geographic society, in recognition of his eminent services to geography.

Blaze in Pueblo.

Pueblo, Colo.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the four-story building occupied by the Holmes Hardware company here, entailing a loss estimated at \$90,000. Cartridges stored in the building were exploded by the fire, but no one was injured.

To Exploit Russian Arts.

London.—In order to free Russia from an alleged predominant German influence in its architecture and decorative arts, an Anglo-Russian building trades and arts exhibition is to be held in Petrograd immediately after the close of the war.

Another Ship Lost by Norse.

London.—The Norwegian freight steamer Osha, bound from London to Rotterdam, was sunk in a collision in the North sea. So far as is known no lives were lost.

Urges Suppression of Liquor.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Northwest Federation of Indian Tribes in session here adopted a resolution asking congress to appropriate \$150,000 to suppress the liquor traffic among the Indians.

Found Dead in Bed.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Helen Farrell, 26 years old, was found dead in bed at a downtown hotel by her husband, Charles Farrell, a hotel owner of Omaha, Neb. A physician said that death had probably been caused by a drug.

Bank Robbers Make Good haul.

Farmersburg, Ind.—The safe in the Citizens State bank here was blown during the night by robbers and \$5,500 taken. Connections left in the light fixtures showed the safe had been drilled by electricity.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The foot and mouth vaccination restrictions placed on the national stock yards here were lifted upon an order from the department of agriculture at Washington. Owners of the yards became normal again.

REJECTS U. S. APPEAL

BERLIN TELLS WASHINGTON THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS ARE "STRAINED."

TWO NOTES ARE EXCHANGED

American Reply to Kaiser's Refusal to Safeguard Neutral Vessels Reiterates Objection to War Zone Established by Teutons.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Germany has notified the United States government, through Ambassador Gerard, that a state of "strained relations" exists between the two nations.

This being interpreted by state department officials means that a condition of tension has developed which is of serious concern to the president and the American people.

To restore the relations of the two nations to their former state of friendliness, while at the same time assuring protection to American ships and American citizens traversing the high seas, is now the problem of the president and his cabinet.

The president is face to face with this situation: The United States, in a vigorous note, requested assurances from Germany that American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany otherwise than by visit and search in the "war zone" around the British Isles to be established Thursday.

Germany, in an official communication received on Tuesday, declined to grant those assurances and reiterated the danger from submarines and floating mines to neutrals traversing the "war zone."

So an impasse has been reached. The president and members of his cabinet discussed during the day the entire subject of the relations of the United States with Germany and Great Britain, with a view of devising a solution which would be generally satisfactory.

So far as Germany is concerned, they determined to do all they could to obtain a declaration by Great Britain with reference to the freedom of foodstuffs not consigned to the German government or to the German military and naval forces.

If Great Britain will comply with the urgent representations of the United States, Germany has promised to cancel the orders for the "war zone" around the British Isles.

The reply of the United States was dispatched Tuesday afternoon. It includes the fact that representations have been made to Great Britain and constitutes a reiteration of the attitude of the United States with reference to the Berlin decree.

The final note of Germany was polite, but left nothing to the imagination. The American note, like its predecessor, is more than polite—it is anxiously friendly. But still it is firm and shows an unyielding purpose on the part of President Wilson.

FANNY CROSBY IS DEAD

Blind Writer of Hymns Expires in Connecticut—Added Eight Thousand Songs to Gospel Book.

Bridgewater, Conn., Feb. 15.—Fanny Crosby, well-known hymn writer, died on Friday at her home in her ninety-fifth year. Her death was not unexpected, as her health had been failing for some time. In spite of feeble health, especially within the last few months, Miss Crosby continued writing hymns up to a short time before her death.

Eight thousand hymns of Christian worship sung in Protestant churches through the world are the work of Fanny Crosby. Thousands—perhaps hundreds of thousands—who sang her songs, which were translated into every language, did not know that it was a blind woman's inspiration which they employed to express their Christian faith and hope in song.

LONG DEADLOCK IS ENDED

David E. Shanahan is Elected Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—The trick has been turned at last. The house of representatives of the Illinois legislature is grooved by a regular speaker. It was a hard struggle, consuming over six weeks of expensive time, but at last David E. Shanahan of Chicago, the dean of the assembly, was elected by Republican votes, with a splash of "wet" and Igoo Democratic votes.

Eighty representatives registered in favor of Shanahan, three more than was necessary to elect. Forty-nine of these were Democrats and 31 were Republicans. The end came on the second ballot of the day, which was the sixty-eighth taken.

Negro Murderer is Hanged.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17.—Wesley Robinson, negro, was hanged for the murder of his wife and stepdaughter. Robinson served a prison term for killing his first wife in the same manner in St. Louis in 1896.

Three Are Killed in Iowa.

Menlo, Ia., Feb. 17.—Three men were instantly killed by a boiler explosion in an electric light plant here on Monday. The dead are: Ernie Willey, M. A. Beaman and Frank Fay. All lived in this city.

Two Killed in Gas Explosion.

Toledo, O., Feb. 18.—Two persons were killed and two seriously injured when a terrific gas explosion wrecked a two-story brick store and apartment building at 224 Magnolia street on Saturday.

Mine Operator Murdered.

Denver, Col., Feb. 16.—William Dick, a mine operator of Walsenburg, was killed and robbed of \$10,000 which he was taking to the Oakview mine, near Lovato, to pay off the men on Saturday.

TEUTONS WIN BATTLE

DEFEAT OF RUSSIANS MOST DISASTROUS—Capital of Bukowina Occupied by Austro-Germans.

HAS FOOD FOR GERMANY

England Announces That the Allies Will Bring Full Naval Pressure to Bear on Enemy—Kaiser Offers Terms to End Blockade.

Washington, Feb. 17.—"Permit the steamship Wilhelmina to proceed at once with her cargo to her destination, unless his majesty's government can produce further grounds than that already advanced for doing otherwise."

This is the "suggestion" forwarded to the British foreign office by the state department on Monday through Ambassador Walter Hines Page at London.

With the new note was submitted evidence furnished by the state department by the owners of the Wilhelmina to show that her cargo contains no contraband of war, and that there is no reason under international law why Great Britain should hold up the vessel.

In a statement to the house of commons in London, Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, intimated that further action would be taken by the allies to prevent the importation of foodstuffs in neutral ships to Germany.

Mr. Churchill, in introducing the navy estimates, said that efficiency was the keynote of the admiralty's program, and that at the beginning of the war the supplies of ammunition, men and oil were complete. Every ship in the navy which was fit for service, as well as new ships which were being built for foreign governments and armed merchantmen, had been fully manned.

"The task lying before us is both anxious and grave. We are now to be the object of warfare never before practiced by a civilized power. So far we have not attempted to stop the importation of food. We have not prevented neutral ships from trading directly with German ports. We have allowed German exports in neutral ships to pass unchallenged. But the time is near when the enjoyment of these immunities by a state which as a matter of deliberate policy has placed herself outside of international obligations must be reconsidered."

"A further declaration on the part of the allied governments will be made, which will have the effect of applying for the first time the full force of naval pressure on the enemy."

The foreign office announced definitely that if the cargo of the American ship Wilhelmina should be diverted for the relief of the distress in Belgium the decision to send the cargo to a British prize court would be reconsidered.

Otherwise the cargo must be submitted to the decision of the court. The German government in a note to the United States submitted to the state department at Washington through Ambassador Bernstorff declared that Germany is willing to recede from its announced policy to attack British merchantmen if Great Britain will cease interference with shipments of foodstuffs destined for the noncombatant population of Germany.

The German note asserted that the war zone proclamation was a retaliatory measure, adopted as a result of Great Britain's departure from rules of international law and her purpose to starve out Germany's civil population.

AIRSHIPS ON CANADA BORDER

Residents in Northern Montana Tell of Seeing Mysterious Aeroplanes Flying Over the Prairies.

Missoula, Mont., Feb. 16.—Dispatches from Ottawa, telling of aeroplanes reported flying over the Canadian border in the East, aroused comment here with reference to mysterious air craft whose movements have been reported by various towns on the Flathead island reservation. Aeroplanes have been seen, it is said, at points about one hundred miles from the Canadian border. Residents of Polson and Big Fork and farmers on the prairie are among those who told of having observed aeroplanes in their neighborhood.

HEROES OF MAINE HONORED

Services Held at Arlington National Cemetery—Two Presidents Send Wreaths to Graves.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Memorial services for the dead of the battleship Maine were held in Arlington National cemetery. Patriotic organizations and United States troops, marines and bluejackets participated. The principal speakers were the Cuban minister, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, and Representative Kahn of California. A feature was the placing of floral tributes from President Wilson and the president of Cuba on the Maine anchor and masthead.

Jack Cudahy's Accuser Dies.

Los Angeles, Feb. 18.—Mrs. O. Coats, wife of a prominent Pasadena physician, who recently sued Jack Cudahy, alleging he broke several of her ribs in a scuffle, is dead at Marengo hospital, Pasadena.

Black Hand King is Slain.

New York, Feb. 18.—The "king" of the Black Hand—Antonio Cincotta—the man who the police say was the instigator of scores of murders in the Italian colony in Brooklyn—was killed, shot from ambush.

N. C. Dougherty Asks Pardon.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 17.—An application for a pardon for Newton C. Dougherty, former superintendent of public schools of Peoria, convicted of defalcation of public money, was made to the state board of pardons.

Manila Pirates Arraigned.

Manila, Feb. 17.—Eight men charged with participation in the abortive uprising in the suburbs of Manila on the night of December 23 were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Their trial has been set for March.

Cargo of Copper is Seized.

Copenhagen, Feb. 17.—A large shipment of copper labeled "sugar" and put aboard the steamship Carmen was seized here. The copper was consigned to a German firm. The ship and captain were arrested.

Buffalo Stock Yards Quarantined.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The East Buffalo live stock yards were placed under complete quarantine by order of Federal Inspector Bernard P. Wende, and shipments of cattle cannot be received here for a week.

Fire in an Omaha Landmark.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 18.—The upper three floors of the Board of Trade building were damaged to the extent of \$50,000 by fire. The building, one of the landmarks of the city, is the heart of the business district.

May Give Food to Belgians.

London, Feb. 16.—The cargo of foodstuffs on the American steamship Wilhelmina now in Falmouth harbor may be sold to the American commission for relief in Belgium.

MUST FREE U. S. SHIP

BRYAN TELLS BRITAIN TO LIBERATE WILHELMINA OR EXPLAIN ACTION.

ENVOYS MAY USE DISCRETION IN QUITTING MEXICO.

Powers Instruct Diplomats in Capital—New Decree Adds to the Tangle.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Practically all the foreign diplomatic representatives in Mexico City have been instructed by their governments to use their own discretion about leaving the capital, according to an announcement by Secretary Bryan.

Some of the embassies here understand that the diplomats in Mexico City have an agreement that if they leave Mexico City they will leave the country entirely.

The situation has been further complicated by the decree of General Carranza that none of his subordinate military chiefs shall discuss diplomatic questions.

This deprives the diplomatic corps at Mexico City of the privilege of dealing with General Obregon or the de facto authorities in Mexico City.

The only alternative held out to them for discussing diplomatic matters with the Carranza government is a visit to Vera Cruz, which they are unwilling to make, lest it be construed as formal recognition.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 17.—A message from Saltillo, seemingly confirmed by another message to the Carranza agency here, says Saltillo has been taken by General Eulalio Gutierrez from the Villa forces.

GERMS 50 YEARS OLD KILL 3

Children of Pennsylvania Citizen Die of Diphtheria When Walls of House Are Scraped.

York, Pa., Feb. 16.—Diphtheria germs which had lurked for half a century in the walls of the house occupied by Raymond Miller, health authorities and attending physicians declared, caused the death recently of three of Miller's children.

Fifty years ago several members of a family that lived in the house died of diphtheria. Before the present outbreak Miller had some papering done and a heavy coating of whitewash, which was scraped away was thrown in a heap near the house. Warm, damp weather, physicians say, revived the germs, which had been imprisoned under the whitewash.

MAKES AMENDMENTS EASIER

Resolution Introduced by Representative Bryan Provides for Ratification by Two-Thirds of States.

Washington, Feb. 16.—A resolution to amend the federal constitution by providing that a majority, instead of two-thirds, of both houses of congress may propose constitutional amendments and make their ratification by two-thirds, instead of three-fourths, of the states sufficient was introduced by Representative Bryan of Washington.

FIVE DISTURBERS EXPELLED

Four Germans and One Englishman, Guilty of Disturbing the Peace, Are Ejected.

Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 16.—The Japanese authorities have ordered the expulsion from Japan of four Germans and one Englishman who have been found guilty of actions disturbing peace and order. The authorities have decided upon a stricter surveillance of Germans and Austrians in the country.

BOY IS SLAIN AS CHOR BULLY

Fourteen-Year-Old Singer in Boston Church Killed Chum With Church's Christmas Gift.

Boston, Feb. 15.—Wright A. Edmondson, fourteen years old, killed his chum with a knife, a Christmas gift from the church in which he sang, because he said, the chum had "bullied" him for two years.

SELLS CANAL MAPS TO JAPAN

Military Authorities Said to Have Proof of Treasonous Act of Private Soldiers.

Panama, Feb. 15.—The military authorities here have proof that an American soldier, a private in the United States army, has been selling maps of the military trails in the Canal Zone to agents of Japan.

Bomb Kills Bulgarian Nobles.

London, Feb. 18.—Two members of the Bulgarian aristocracy were killed and ten others injured when a bomb was exploded at a mask ball in Sofia. One of the victims is a son of a former Bulgarian minister of war.

Fire in an Omaha Landmark.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 18.—The upper three floors of the Board of Trade building were damaged to the extent of \$50,000 by fire. The building, one of the landmarks of the city, is the heart of the business district.

May Give Food to Belgians.

London, Feb. 16.—The cargo of foodstuffs on the American steamship Wilhelmina now in Falmouth harbor may be sold to the American commission for relief in Belgium.

Hang Murderer of Child.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—R. G. F. Smith was hanged for the murder of four-year-old Hazel Weinstein. While he awaited the summons that would lead him to the gallows, his aged father spoke in his son's defense.

FLEE WHEN THEY LIKE

ENVOYS MAY USE DISCRETION IN QUITTING MEXICO.

WILL TAKE A CHANGE

OFFICERS CAN LOBBY AMONG THEMSELVES—BERNDT'S BILL DEFEATED.

Springfield Institution Given an Additional Two Years' Lease on Life—Half-Mile Train Limit Proposition Put to Sleep in House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Pierre.—The senate committee does not believe in the theory of Senator Berndt that no one in the list of state officers or employees save the governor should be allowed to disturb the members with their complaints and votes in the way of legislative action. His bill attempted to prevent heads of state institutions and members of state boards coming to the capitol during a session and to keep all others away from the members, but the committee apparently is willing to take a chance.

That the everyday merchant can handle paris green, formaldehyde and such poisons without any harm to the public is the opinion of the senate in passing the bill by Amson allowing that privilege in the small towns where no druggist is located.

The house refused to consider the proposition of wiping out the state immigration department on the floor and stood by the committee report that the bill be killed, regardless of the protest of Representative Muhlbeier, the introducer.

Normal Bill Beaten.

That the Springfield normal is to be given two more years of life in which to justify its right of existence was made certain when the bill to abolish that institution failed by two votes to secure the required constitutional majority. All the votes that could be mustered for the bill were 50, and only 44 registered a protest.

The house refused to put a limit on the length of freight trains in the state by indefinitely postponing consideration of Magness' bill to limit the length of trains to one-half mile.

The two days' fight to abolish the State Normal school at Springfield on the grounds that the institution is located on the border of the state and is too small to pay for its upkeep was lost in the house when the bill failed for a second time to secure the necessary majority. There were 50 votes for the bill, three less than a majority of the house.

Bank Guaranty Bill.

The senate passed the bank guaranty bill known as the administration bill. It provides for the establishing of a department of banking and finance and a banking commission, the control of which represented the main difference between the bill just passed and that favored by the bankers' association of the state. The commission is to be appointed by the governor from a list of 12 submitted to the bankers' association. It consists of three members and the bank examiner. In case of a disagreement in the board the governor casts the deciding vote. The bill was passed with the emergency clause by a vote of 37 to 5.

Bank Guaranty Bill.

Before crowded galleries the senate threshed out the suffrage question and rejected Waters' bill to permit women to vote for presidential electors, municipal officers and municipal questions, 18 to 24.

Bank Guaranty Bill.

The senate passed the bank guaranty bill known as the administration bill. It provides for the establishing of a department of banking and finance and a banking commission, the control of which represented the main difference between the bill just passed and that favored by the bankers' association of the state. The commission is to be appointed by the governor from a list of 12 submitted to the bankers' association. It consists of three members and the bank examiner. In case of a disagreement in the board the governor casts the deciding vote. The bill was passed with the emergency clause by a vote of 37 to 5.

Bank Guaranty Bill.

The senate passed the bank guaranty bill known as the administration bill. It provides for the establishing of a department of banking and finance and a banking commission, the control of which represented the main difference between the bill just passed and that favored by the bankers' association of the state. The commission is to be appointed by the governor from a list of 12 submitted to the bankers' association. It consists of three members and the bank examiner. In case of a disagreement in the board the governor casts the deciding vote. The bill was passed with the emergency clause by a vote of 37 to 5.

Bank Guaranty Bill.

The senate passed the bank guaranty bill known as the administration bill. It provides for the establishing of a department of banking and finance and a banking commission, the control of which represented the main difference between the bill just passed and that favored by the bankers' association of the state. The commission is to be appointed by the governor from a list of 12 submitted to the bankers' association. It consists of three members and the bank examiner. In case of a disagreement in the board the governor casts the deciding vote. The bill was passed with the emergency clause by a vote of 37 to 5.

Bank Guaranty Bill.

The senate passed the bank guaranty bill known as the administration bill. It provides for the establishing of a department of banking and finance and a banking commission, the control of which represented the main difference between the bill just passed and that favored by the bankers' association of the state. The commission is to be appointed by the governor from a list of 12 submitted to the bankers' association. It consists of three members and the bank examiner. In case of a disagreement in the board the governor casts the deciding vote. The bill was passed with the emergency clause by a vote of 37 to 5.

Bank Guaranty Bill.

The senate passed the bank guaranty bill known as the administration bill. It provides for the establishing of a department of banking and finance and a banking commission, the control of which represented the main difference between the bill just passed and that favored by the bankers' association of the state. The commission is to be appointed by the governor from a list of 12 submitted to the bankers' association. It consists of three members and the bank examiner. In case of a disagreement in the board the governor casts the deciding vote. The bill was passed with the emergency clause by a vote of 37 to 5.

Bank Guaranty Bill.

The senate passed the bank guaranty bill known as the administration bill. It provides for the establishing of a department of banking and finance and a banking commission, the control of which represented the main difference between the bill just passed and that favored by the bankers' association of the state. The commission is to be appointed by the governor from a list of 12 submitted to the bankers' association. It consists of three members and the bank examiner. In case of a disagreement in the board the governor casts the deciding vote. The bill was passed with the emergency clause by a vote of 37 to 5.

Bank Guaranty Bill.

The senate passed the bank guaranty bill known as the administration bill. It provides for the establishing of a department of banking and finance and a banking commission, the control of which represented the main difference between the bill just passed and that favored by the bankers' association of the state. The commission is to be appointed by the governor from a list of 12 submitted to the bankers' association. It consists of three members and the bank examiner. In case of a disagreement in the board the governor casts the deciding vote. The bill was passed with the emergency clause by a vote of 37 to 5.

Bank Guaranty Bill.

The senate passed the bank guaranty bill known as the administration bill. It provides for the establishing of a department of banking and finance and a banking commission, the control of which represented the main difference between the bill just passed and that favored by the bankers' association of the state. The commission is to be appointed by the governor from a list of 12 submitted to the bankers' association. It consists of three members and the bank examiner. In case of a disagreement in the board the governor casts the deciding vote. The bill was passed with the emergency clause by a vote of 37 to 5.

Bank Guaranty Bill.

The senate passed the bank guaranty bill known as the administration bill. It provides for the establishing of a department of banking and finance and a banking commission, the control of which represented the main difference between the bill just passed and that favored by the bankers' association of the state. The commission is to be appointed by the governor from a list of 12 submitted to the bankers' association. It consists of three members and the bank examiner. In case of a disagreement in the board the governor casts the deciding vote. The bill was passed with the emergency clause by a vote of 37 to 5.

WILL TAKE A CHANGE

OFFICERS CAN LOBBY AMONG THEMSELVES—BERNDT'S BILL DEFEATED.

NORMAL MEASURE DOWNED

Springfield Institution Given an Additional Two Years' Lease on Life—Half-Mile Train Limit Proposition Put to Sleep in House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Pierre.—The senate committee does not believe in the theory of Senator Berndt that no one in the list of state officers or employees save the governor should be allowed to disturb the members with their complaints and votes in the way of legislative action. His bill attempted to prevent heads of state institutions and members of state boards coming to the capitol during a session and to keep all others away from the members, but the committee apparently is willing to take a chance.

That the everyday merchant can handle paris green, formaldehyde and such poisons without any harm to the public is the opinion of the senate in passing the bill by Amson allowing that privilege in the small towns where no druggist is located.

The house refused to consider the proposition of wiping out the state immigration department on the floor and stood by the committee report that the bill be killed, regardless of the protest of Representative Muhlbeier, the introducer.

That the Springfield normal is to be given two more years of life in which to justify its right of existence was made certain when the bill to abolish that institution failed by two votes to secure the required constitutional majority. All the votes that could be mustered for the bill were 50, and only 44 registered a protest.

The house refused to put a limit on the length of freight trains in the state by indefinitely postponing consideration of Magness' bill to limit the length of trains to one-half mile.

The two days' fight to abolish the State Normal school at Springfield on the grounds that the institution is located on the