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WOMAN SUFFRAGE CARRIES IN THE HOUSE WITH THE EXACT NUMBER OF VOTES NECESSARY

Resolution for Submission of Amendment to the States Passes 274 to 136

WILD APPLAUSE FOLLOWS

Women Spectators Fall Upon Each Other's Necks, Kissing, Hugging and Shouting

BILL GOES TO THE SENATE

Recent Polls Indicate Necessary Majority is Lacking

Washington, Jan. 10.—Woman suffrage by federal constitutional amendment won in the House tonight with exactly the required number of affirmative votes.

While members in their seats and throngs in the galleries waited with eager interest, the House adopted by a vote of 274 to 136 a resolution providing for submission to the states of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment for national enfranchisement of women.

Was a Close Call.

But for the promise of Speaker Clark to cast his vote from the chair for the resolution if it was needed, the change of a single vote to the opposition would have meant defeat. Republican Leader Mann, who came from a Baltimore hospital, where he had been under treatment ever since congress convened, and Representative Sims, of Tennessee, just out of a sick bed and hardly able to walk, brought the votes that settled the issue.

The house hardly had adjourned before the suffrage champions began their fight for favorable action on the state side of the capital. Recent polls there have indicated that the necessary two-thirds could not be mustered, but encouraged by the house victory and counting upon the influence of President Wilson, who came to their support last night, the suffragists hope to swing the senate into line so as to have the amendment before the state legislatures during the coming year. They feel sure, at least, of forcing a vote in the senate before the present session ends.

Advocates of the amendment had been supremely confident of the result in the house after President Wilson advised the members who called upon him last night to support. They were so confident that the close vote was received with amazement and some of the opponents were almost as much surprised. When the first roll-call was finished unofficial counts put the result at 274 to 136. The speaker could make an announcement that there was a demand for recapitulation. Then the name of each member and the way he was recorded was read.

Announcement of the vote was greeted with wild applause and cheering. Women in the galleries literally fell upon each other's necks, kissing and embracing, and shouting: "Glory, glory, hallelujah."

The resolution as adopted follows:

The Resolution.
"Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women:

"Resolved, by the senate and house, two-thirds of each house concurring therein, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the constitution, namely:

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

"Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

Every attempt made to amend this language was beaten. Representative Clark of Ohio, tried unsuccessfully to put on the same limitation carried by the resolution, but the prohibition constitutional amendment, that it must be ratified by the states within seven years from the date of its submission. Representative Moore, of Indiana, sought to have a referendum or special convention in each state rejected. The amendment was rejected, 189 to 245, and the Moore amendment 151 to 272.

When the final vote came on the resolution, Representative Austin, of Tennessee, challenged the vote of Representative Dominick, of South Carolina. The speaker had not heard his name called. In the hall listening and did not hear his name called. His vote was then recorded.

Speaker watched the vote, prepared to cast his own into the breach if necessary.

"One more negative vote," he exclaimed afterward, as he chuckled over the victory, "would have changed the situation and the amendment resolution (Continued on Page Two)

Wilmington To Be Vital Point For Europe Exports

By P. R. ANDERSON.

Washington, Jan. 10.—According to all indications the port of Wilmington will soon be one of the vital points for exportations to Europe, thus figuring in the relief now needed by the shipping of this country, from the congested condition of the north Atlantic ports. Senator Simmons had intended calling upon Director General McAdoo today to urge utilization of the port of Wilmington, but was compelled to delay his visit until tomorrow.

Agent Cowan Active.

Also Industrial Agent James H. Cowan of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce will by special appointment present the matter to the shipping board, going thoroughly into the matter with D. L. Ewing, director of transportation of this organization. Both Senator Simmons and Industrial Agent Cowan have been working on this matter for some weeks, filing information about the port with officials interested in the matter, and Monday the latter had a conference with them and they will now appear before Director General McAdoo, who has had a brief in the Wilmington case transmitted to him by Mr. Cowan and in which the precise capacity of the port of Wilmington as to terminal facilities has been plainly and convincingly set forth.

Well Equipped and Wide Open.

Not only is Wilmington one of the best equipped of all southern ports for the handling of exports to Europe, but no congestion prevails at that port, and it enjoys great advantage by being nearest of the South Atlantic group to the European ports. This is a vital factor, because it is necessary to conserve ocean travel. That was the idea of Daniel Willard when the question of using South Atlantic ports arose last summer and it was decided that there was not enough congestion at the North Atlantic ports at that time to warrant diverting shipments to South Atlantic ports.

Board Has Ear For Port.

The shipping board has turned a ready ear to the contentions Wilmington and some weeks ago virtually assured that the port would be treated fairly, and now Industrial Agent Cowan will go before the transport with them and they will now appear (Continued on Page Ten.)

NINETY MILLION BUSHELS MORE OF WHEAT TO ALLIES

This Amount Will be Sent, Although Export Surplus Had Been Shipped Month Ago

SHORTAGE IS THREATENED

Americans May Find Themselves Eating War Bread Before New Wheat Crop Comes

Washington, Jan. 10.—Ship losses and crop failures abroad have brought about such a serious food situation in the allied country that the United States is planning to release for export an additional 90,000,000 bushels of wheat, although the country's export surplus had been shipped in mid-December.

The American people will be asked by the food administration to cut their consumption to make up the amount to be exported. Unless they do the nation is threatened with a flour shortage in May before the new wheat crop is harvested in June.

The food administration is considering legislation to make the saving of wheat compulsory and has approved a bill drawn by Representative Lever, author of the food control bill, to enforce wheatless days. Proposals for mixed flours and for a form of war bread of mixed grains also are under consideration as possible measures to reduce the use of wheat flour.

UNITED STATES TO FEED BRITISH ISLAND COLONIES

Washington, Jan. 10.—British island colonies in the Atlantic which depend wholly on the United States for food supplies and other supplies will have their needs taken care of. This assurance has been given to Sir William L. Allardyce, governor of the Bahama Islands, who has been conferring here with British and American authorities. The Bahamas, Jamaica and the Bermudas as well as other small English West Indian colonies have felt the effects of the recent stringent export regulations of the United States and as they are furnishing troops for service at the front they feel the United States should recognize them as co-belligerents.

"MAYOR" TOM IS DEAD.

His Passing Brings to Memory "Hot Times" in Chinatown.

New York, Jan. 10.—The departed days of New York's Chinatown with its gambling houses and opium dens were recalled today with the death of Tom Lee, known as "mayor" of that quarter of the city and for years a picturesque figure in tong battles.

MOST SEVERE BLIZZARD IN YEARS IN WEST TEXAS

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 10.—West Texas tonight is in the grip of one of the most severe blizzards experienced in the past and in cattle-raising sections much fear is felt for livestock. The storm, according to reports here, prevails from Altus, Okla., to Alpine, Texas.

TROTSKY INSISTS UPON STOCKHOLM

Russians Want to Continue the Peace Negotiations in the Swedish Capital

FULL OF THE REBEL SPIRIT

Bolshevik Minister Tells the Austro-Germans They Will Feel Pressure at Home if His Request is Not Granted.

London, Jan. 10.—Unofficial reports received here concerning the first session of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, which was resumed Tuesday, with Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister at the head of the Russian delegates, says that Trotsky in a speech insisted on a removal of the conference to Stockholm.

Trotsky declared the Russians came to Brest-Litovsk not as the representatives of a conquered people and did not intend to ask for pity, but would continue to act as true revolutionists. He is reported to have told the German and Austrian delegates that if they did not accede to his request they would feel the weight of the voice of the democracies of the central powers and the weight of arms of the Russian democracy.

The Evening Post asserts that the Germans replied that they did not decline to carry on the peace negotiations, but they they failed to specify where.

The German delegation in Petrograd is reported to have expressed the desire of the Swedish legation that Sweden act as the go-between with Great Britain, France and Italy.

The Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk includes, in addition to Trotsky, who is serving as president, one Madame Bithenko, a former exile, and M. Joffe, M. Kameneff, M. Pokrovsky and three counselors.

SAYS THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE REOPENED WEDNESDAY

Copenhagen, Jan. 10.—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has reached here, says it learns that the peace negotiations were reopened at Brest-Litovsk at noon Wednesday.

REPORT SAYS THEY WILL REMAIN AT BREST-LITOVSK

Amstcrdam, Jan. 10.—The Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk has announced its readiness to continue the peace negotiations at that place, according to the latest information received here.

STOCK DIVIDENDS TAXABLE.

Come Under the Provisions of the Income Tax Law.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Stock dividends will be included in taxable income, the internal revenue bureau announced today, despite the supreme court's decision that dividends are not taxable under the 1913 income tax law.

FIVE SOLDIERS DIE IN ONE DAY AT CAMP PIKE

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 10.—Deaths of five privates were reported at the base hospital at Camp Pike today.

COSTS A BILLION A YEAR TO PAY ARMY

Salaries to Soldiers in December Amounted to Approximately \$78,580,800

HOW THE PAY IS DIVIDED

Committee on Public Information Makes Public Second of Series of Statements on the Cost of Our Fighting Machine.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The total pay of the United States army in December was approximately \$78,580,800, the committee on public information announced today in the second of its series of statements on the pay of the army and navy and the operation of the war risk insurance bureau. This is at the rate of nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year.

The total does not include family allowances or compensation for disability of soldiers provided for in the insurance act and paid through the war risk bureau.

The base pay of enlisted men ranges from the \$30 a month received by a private on entering the service to the \$81 per month received by senior grade quartermaster sergeants in the quartermaster corps, band leaders, electricians, master engineers of the senior grade and master hospital sergeants.

Service pay for enlisted men, including non-commissioned officers, ranging from \$3 to \$24 a month, is allowed for continuous re-enlistments and in the coast artillery extra pay ranging from \$2 a month to \$9 a month is allowed men when on special assignments. Enlisted men in the signal corps, while on duty which requires them to participate regularly in airplane flights, if they have the rating of aviation mechanics, receive 50 per cent increase in their monthly pay.

Enlisted men, if serving in a foreign country, received 20 per cent increase in pay computed on the base pay and service pay prevailing prior to the 1917 when an act of congress increased for the period of the war the pay of all enlisted men in amounts ranging from 8 per cent to 50 per cent. Enlisted men on detached duty where no army quarters are available are allowed \$15 a month to cover housing expenses and also suitable allowances for subsistence and for heat and light.

Officers' pay ranges from the \$144.67 initial pay received by a second lieutenant each month to the \$10,000 a year for a general. Officers of the rank up to and including colonel receive an increase of 10 per cent known as longevity pay for each period of five years service, provided that such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent. All officers on foreign service receive an increase of 10 per cent in their base pay as longevity pay.

Aviation officers of the signal corps or attached to that corps while on duty which requires them to participate regularly in aerial flights are entitled to an increase in the pay of their grade ranging from 25 per cent for aviation officers to 75 per cent for military aviators.

DYNAMITE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 10.—An investigation by railroad officials and federal agents completed late today disproved reports that dynamite among the coal was responsible for an explosion aboard a Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific freight engine here this afternoon, in which three trainmen were injured, and established that the accident was due to a fallen crown sheet which caused a flow of steam and flame to burst through the fire box. None of the injured trainmen was seriously hurt.

Armies In Northern Italy Have Surrendered to Snow Three to Five Feet Deep

Peace Delegates at Brest-Litovsk Wrangling Over the Bolshevik Demand for Removal of the Scene of Negotiations to Sweden—Fighting Continues Between Bolsheviks and Cossacks, With Letter on the Defensive.

(Associated Press War Summary.)

On the fighting front the infantry is inactive, except for small raiding operations, but the artillery duels continue intense on various sectors. In northern Italy snow has fallen to a depth of from three to five feet, bringing the operations to a halt. The movement of supplies to the enemy armies in the hills is being greatly impeded and the indications at present are that the fighting of any great intensity will be impossible while the snow lies on the ground.

Unofficial dispatches dealing with the deliberations between the Bolsheviks and the Teutonic allies at Brest-Litovsk indicate that for the present peace is not being discussed, but that the proposition of the Bolsheviks to change the scene of the negotiations to Stockholm is the paramount issue. Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, is said to have threatened the delegates of the central powers that if they do not accede to his request for a transfer of the purporters to Sweden, the voice of their own people and the strong arm of the Russian democracy will be felt by them. The German delegates in Petrograd have requested Sweden to act as a go-between the allies.

A dispatch from Switzerland asserts that Bulgaria and Russia have signed a separate peace compact but that the Russians have rejected separate peace terms on the proposals offered by Turkey. Meanwhile fighting continues in central and southwestern Russia between the Bolsheviks and the Cossacks of General Kaledines and General Duff. The last accounts of these operations indicate that the Bolsheviks for the time being have the upper hand, both Kaledines and Duff having been compelled to flee after defeats in battle.

Germany has announced her intention to send 600 French prisoners into Russia and 400 French women into the Duchy of Brunswick as a reprisal for the alleged retention of inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine by the French.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE RED CROSS

Shows That Up to December 28 Approximately \$75,000,000 Had Been Appropriated

FOR WORK IN WAR RELIEF

Collections From Hundred Million Dollar Fund Amount to \$97,000,000. Membership Now Totals 22,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Appropriations aggregating approximately \$75,000,000 had been authorized by the Red Cross war council since its creation May 10, last, up to December 28, the council reported tonight in a statement giving the conditions of its finances as of the latter date. Of this sum \$30,000,000 actually had been expended, while collections from the hundred million dollar war fund subscriptions have amounted to about \$97,000,000.

Officials estimate that at least another \$60,000,000 will be collected from war fund subscriptions and some \$3,000,000 of this fund retained by certain chapters on account of the 25 per cent which each chapter was to receive for the total of the fund to about \$106,000,000.

From this sum must be deducted \$13,000,000 for local chapters and \$1,000,000 in addition to the \$2,000,000 already retained and an estimated sum of \$1,300,000 to be paid to chapters out of the fund yet to be collected. This would leave available for expenditure out of the war fund about \$88,000,000.

The total amount appropriated for Red Cross work in France is about \$37,000,000.

After certain deductions are made from appropriations already authorized there will be available for further appropriations an estimated sum of about \$23,000,000. The estimated balance, including collections yet to be made, is \$50,000,000 subject to outstanding authorization for expenditure.

The Red Cross membership has increased from less than 100,000 in May 1917 to an estimated total of 22,000,000 today, while in the same period the number of charities has increased from some 555 to about 15,000. In addition to these chapters the Red Cross is working through operating commissions in France, England, Italy, Serbia, Russia and Rumania.

TENTH CAVALRY DETACHMENT CAPTURES SEVERAL YAQUIES

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 10.—A detachment of the tenth United States cavalry yesterday encountered a band of Yaqui Indians shortly after the Indians had crossed the international boundary line 27 miles of Nogales, Ariz., captured ten and mortally wounded one, according to a message received here by Col. George H. Morgan, Arizona district commander, from Col. J. C. Frier, commander at Nogales. A quantity of arms and ammunition also was taken from the Indians.

The captured Yaquies said they were on their way to the Salt River valley of Arizona to work in the cotton fields there and that they had been accustomed to come into Arizona for this purpose each year.

Gen. Niveulle to Algeria.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Gen. George Niveulle has been appointed to command the army serving in Algeria. The appointment of General Niveulle is considered by the newspapers as commencement of reparation to the former generalissimo for the discredit into which he fell as a result of the April offensive.

BAKER OUTLINES PREPARATIONS OF HIS DEPARTMENT

Says No Army Such as That Under American Flag Has Ever Before Been Raised

OVER 1,500,000 PERSONNEL

Secretary, Under Exhaustive Cross Examination, Defends the Work and Methods

Washington, Jan. 10.—Every phase of the War Department's preparations for battle against Germany was outlined and defended by Secretary Baker today before the Senate military committee. He answered those who have criticized the department during the committee's investigation with the assertion that no army such as that under the American flag ever had been raised, equipped or trained so quickly and never before had such provision been made for the comfort and health of an army.

The Secretary read an exhaustive prepared statement when he took the stand and was not interrupted until it was closed. Then questions began to fly from every side of the committee table, launching a cross examination that was not concluded at adjournment tonight and probably will continue all day tomorrow.

Chairman Chamberlain and other committee members wanted to know particularly about delays in furnishing machine guns and rifles and much attention was devoted to the army's supply purchasing system. Mr. Baker admitted that there had been some mistakes and delays, but declared that all fighting men in France were adequately equipped and armed and that all sent over would be.

He took full responsibility for delay in approving a machine gun, holding that the value of the Browning gun now developed was worth it. He also said the superior weapon obtained by having the British Enfield rifle re-chambered for American ammunition compensated for the delay there.

More than 1,500,000 Americans are now under arms, Secretary Baker said, and an army of substantial size already is in France ready for active service. Members of the committee were frank in their disapproval of the secret purchasing system of the department. They did not shake Mr. Baker's support of it, however. He insisted it was essential to guard against publicity concerning plants engaged on war work.

ARMY OF MILLION AND HALF NOW UNDERGOING TRAINING

Washington, Jan. 10.—America now has in France an army of "substantial" size ready for active service, Secretary Baker told the senate committee.

Officers and men, he explained, have been trained specially for modern warfare, independent lines of communication and supply are in process of construction and great programs have been formulated for the production of new instruments of war.

Arms of the most modern and effective kind, the secretary declared, have been produced and are available for every fighting man who can be sent to France in 1918.

An army of nearly a million and a half men is now in the field or in training at home and abroad, he asserted. The subsistence of the army, he continued, has been above criticism, while (Continued on Page Seven.)

GOMPERS GREETES THE BRITISH LABORING MEN

Sends Message to Those Who Are Soon to Visit America

Declares War-Time Declarations of British Labor Are in the Main Identical With Those of American Labor.

Washington, Jan. 10.—In a message of greeting cabled to W. A. Appleton, secretary of the British federation of trades unions and other English laboring men who soon are to visit the United States, Samuel Gompers, president of the American federation of labor, declared today that the recent utterances of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd-George regarding the war aims of the United States and the allies have expressed the "will and purpose of the workers of Great Britain and America."

Mr. Gompers also reiterated the determination of American working men "to refrain from participation in any international labor conference until democracy shall have been established in Germany."

The message follows: "Am gratified that you and a number of other representative British labor men are coming to the United States. You and they will find hearty greeting and co-operation. "The declaration of the December British labor conferences at Westminster (Continued on Page Ten.)