

WILL CONSIDER OTHER CORNER

Board Defers Action on Sixteenth Street Jog.

Plans to remove the jog in Illinois street at Sixteenth street and to resurface West Morris street, termed the city owners and business men from the south side, were held up by the board of public works today on protests of property owners.

The board told of a delegation of property owners and business men from the neighborhood of Sixteenth and Illinois streets that since the residents objected to the cutting off of the buildings at the southeast corner of the intersection, so as to give a clearer view both north and south, that it had decided to give serious consideration to the cutting of buildings off the southwest corner instead, and, accordingly, would have to take two weeks longer for investigation.

The board has decided, however, that the jog must be eliminated at all costs. Mark Miller, acting chairman, stated.

PRESENT COSTS OF OBJECTION GROUNDS.

Property owners in West Morris street between West street and Madison avenue objected to the resurfacing of the ground, the present costs are prohibitive and the matter should be held over at least until next March, when costs might be down.

The board members replied that were they to hold up all improvements for lower costs the city might be without streets before long.

After much argument it was decided to postpone final action on the matter until Dec. 15, at which time the city civil engineer will have prepared plans and the board advanced a resolution to the point of confirmation for the resurfacing of the remainder of West Morris street from West street to Kentucky avenue.

Some of the objecting property owners said they would withdraw their disapproval if the board would resurface the street from Kentucky to Madison avenues.

A resolution for the permanent improvement of Cleveland street from New York to Vermont streets was confirmed.

SUFFS DIRECT NEW FIGHT ON CONNECTICUT

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that Tennessee can not now withdraw from suffrage.

The movement, however, has never been settled finally.

The most serious aspect of the case as seen here was that the legality of women's votes may be called into court.

A final decision probably can not be had until after the elections.

In the United States supreme court should decide against the suffragists the results of the whole election would be called into question.

The question may be settled, suffragists hope, by the calling of a special session of the Connecticut legislature, which they say has been promised them.

If Connecticut should ratify there would be thirty-six states without Tennessee which had approved the suffrage amendment.

SUPREME COURT ACTION FORESEEN

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.—It is generally conceded here that it will require a decision from the supreme court to determine what the Tennessee legislature has done with the resolution to ratify the suffrage amendment.

The status of the suffrage resolution became further confused yesterday afternoon when the journal, which had been expunged from the journal all record of ratification on Aug. 21, and then voted to non-concur in the action of the senate, in adopting the resolution.

The vote was 47 to 24, twenty now voting.

The antis gained control of the house by three votes owing to the absence of several of the suffragist members.

Speaker Seth Walker and Representatives Frank Hall of Dickson county, engineered the proceedings to squash the ratification resolution.

They had a solid majority behind them and as fast as one-point of order was knocked out by the speaker or by the test vote of the house, Representative Hall, who had been elected on the next towards nullifying the previous action of the house in ratification.

The result was foreseen from the time the house convened.

The antis knew they had a majority, the crowd of spectators was small, very few women being in attendance in comparison with the earlier days of the fight.

There was only one flop. Representative Crawford of Bedford county, who had voted consistently with the suffragists, changed to the side of the antis.

IS EXPUNGED FROM JOURNAL.

The first act of the house was to expunge from the journal every reference to any and all business transacted last Saturday, Aug. 21, and then voted to non-concur in the action of the senate.

REPRESENTATIVE RIDDLEK OF SHELBY COUNTY led the suffragist forces in their feeble effort to check the antis in their determination to defeat the suffrage resolution.

Speaker Walker overruled this point.

Representative Phelan of Shelby county made the point of order that the resolution was not the property of the house, but was in the hands of the United States government.

His motion was overruled by Speaker Walker, who held that the resolution was still the property of the house and could be supplied.

Representative Hall produced a certified copy of the resolution, which, on motion, was spread on the minutes of the house.

The action of the house in reversing itself on the suffrage measure was cheered loudly by the anti members and their sympathizers among the spectators present.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PREPARES FOR WAR

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The National League of Women Voters, while confident the action of the anti-suffragists in the Tennessee legislature in rescinding the suffrage amendment is illegal, today began "rounding up" its suffrage majority among the Tennessee assemblymen in preparation for continuation of the battle.

Mrs. Alice Paul, chairman of the league, passed most of the day in her office here in telephone conversations with officials of the state, and was planning resumption of the fight in Tennessee.

She sought opinions from the highest federal and state legal officials.

She intimated their unofficial opinions had been that original ratification of the amendment would stand.

Mrs. Paul pointed out that the West Virginia legislature was unable to reconsider its action in view of the fact that the fifteenth amendment was passed after the Civil war the New York assembly was prevented from reconsidering its action in ratifying.

Negro Gets Locked in Big Four Freight

Special to The Times.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Sept. 1.—Three days locked in a Big Four freight car without anything to eat or drink was the fate of an unknown colored man, who was discovered in a car in the railroad yards here.

A railroad employee, hearing a noise, broke the seal and gave the negro his liberty.

WHITE SAYS FUND LIMIT IS FIXED AT \$2,000,000

(Continued From Page One.)

Portland, Ore., at \$100 per week, but dismissed him when he learned Hall had negotiated with the republicans.

Senator Neal of Indiana head of the public service commission, testified Tuesday that Hall told him the democrats had offered him \$7,500 a year and a good job after election.

New said Hall was employed by democratic headquarters in New York.

"He told us that the republicans had offered him \$8,000 a year," White said.

Senator Edge of New York asked White concerning a reported meeting in New York Sunday night attended, according to reports, by Gov. Cox, Bernard Baruch, Thomas Chadbourn and other democrats.

White said he didn't know anything about the meeting or whether it was for the purpose of discussing party finances.

Edge asked whether the democrats had been to various corporations demanding sums as contributions to the democratic chest.

White disclaimed knowledge of any such procedure.

"Do you believe the republican national committee is planning to corrupt the American electorate?" demanded Edge.

After a wrangle with Reed, Edge withdrew.

"Do you know if telegrams have been sent to banks or others, asking for hurried contributions?" Edge resumed.

"The treasurer of Marsh did send out some telegrams to friends asking for funds. I don't know to whom he sent them."

White said \$65,000 was all the democrats had raised to date.

"We're in serious need," he declared.

"Don't you know that Tammany will raise hundreds of thousands of dollars that won't go into the hands of the people?" asked Edge.

"I don't know; we have no control over Tammany," replied White.

REED TAKES TURN AT QUESTIONING.

"Isn't it true that presidential elections often turn on one state and that they used completely in even one precinct may turn the whole election?" Senator Reed asked.

"Quite true," said White.

Reed cited instances in the Harrison campaign and in New York campaigns when a few purchased votes affected the results.

"About this Barnes book," Reed went on. "It isn't the book you fear but the effect of pledges of support from big financiers."

"That's so," said White.

White said he personally would be responsible for saying that no contributions are accepted by the democrats special interests or improper sources.

White said he did not think the publication of such a list of capitalists as the Barnes book lists would be likely to swing any votes to a party.

"But suppose the list were sent to a select group of financiers, wouldn't it induce them to follow the lead of the big men?" asked Reed.

"Well, it would be a suggestion anyway," said White.

"So you feel discouraged about finances because the cupboard's bare," said Kenyon.

"Oh, no, I expect popular subscriptions to the cupboard," White replied.

Senator Edge suggested that White tell Thomas Chadbourn to collect the \$200,000 budget.

He collected that much money in New York City in one majority campaign, said Edge.

REPUBLICANS FEAR TO CALL REED.

On the ground that Gov. Cox would make a stump speech if allowed to testify in the slush fund inquiry, republican members of the committee virtually have decided not to call Cox.

They fear he would seize the opportunity to loose another denunciation of the republican party, including the republican majority of the committee.

If they can't help it Cox won't get that chance.

Democratic members and party leaders here for the investigation, said they can prove their case without putting Cox on the stand.

When W. D. Jamieson, former director of the state democratic committee, takes the stand he is to be asked if letters he is alleged to have written to postmasters and other federal employees, which, according to the republicans, were polite, but firm demands for campaign contributions.

The republicans have many such letters, they said.

The republicans are going into the house line also with great vigor as soon as George T. Carroll, New Jersey Union man, arrives in response to a subpoena.

Carroll wrote the letter soliciting funds in support of Cox which Will Hays produced Monday.

Republican Treasurer Upham, who completed his testimony at the second day's hearing, may be recalled briefly.

Upham has introduced a "quota list" which he said he drew up in May, 1919, showing the forty-eight states were expected to raise \$4,887,500 for the national committee.

In addition Upham said a number of states planned to raise \$778,000 more for state needs.

He also testified that \$700,000, to be voted to the senatorial and congressional campaigns, had not been included in the budget.

Senator Reed, democrat, drew the conclusion that the total expense estimate for the national committee was \$4,887,500.

Upham insisted the \$4,000,000 item represented only "a mark to shoot at."

He said it was nullified when the budget of \$3,029,000 was fixed on July, 1920.

Upham was followed by Senator New of Indiana, who detailed expenses of the republican speakers bureau and by Chairman Hays, who gave other data on contracts desired by Reed.

The resolution was still the property of the house and could not be reconvened, as both the senate and house had adopted legally the ratification resolution, and the amendment already was safely imbedded in the constitution of the United States, proclaimed by Secretary of State Collier.

Speaker Walker overruled this point.

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HOLD HEATING COST HEARING

Hot Water and Steam Situation Said to Be Serious.

E. I. Lewis, chairman of the public service commission, today issued a request to all patrons of the Indianapolis Light and Heat Company and the Merchants Heat and Light Company, using hot water or steam heat to attend the hearing on the petition of these companies for increased rates.

The hearings will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the hearing room of the commission on the fourth floor of the statehouse.

Increases of 22¢ cents on steam heating rates and 20 cents on hot water heating rates are asked in the petitions.

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