The Workmen's Con-

fiscation Law--A

**Comparison With** 

**Present Conditions** 

F. M. Coffey in his campaign favoring

the Compensation Law quotes a table of

statistics compiled by himself for the

intended purpose of showing that the

amounts recoverable under the general

law are far below the schedule of the

Compensation Law. While he fails to

cite any particular case, yet he says his

This Committee, which was selected as

the representatives of the Omaha and

South Omaha Central Labor Unions, be-

ing instructed to oppose the Law, have

also compiled statistics covering a period

of eight months in 1914, and we find the

1st. We have the case of Larson vs.

Selden-Breck Construction Company on

the State Bank building, Omaha. Larson

lost his life, leaving a widow and one

child. They secured an award of \$15 -

000.00, which is just \$11,400.00 more than

they could have secured under the Com-

2d. Taking the case of Paul Jaulus vs.

Union Stock Yards Company of South

Omaha. Jaulus was 21 years of age; was

earning a salary of but \$30.00 per month,

He received an injury to his left hand

for which he recovered judgment for

\$7,500.00, which is just \$5,750.00 more than

he would have received for the amputa-

tion of the hand under the Compensation

Law, the difference being that he still

retains the hand, which the physicians

2d. The case of William Bower vs.

Northwestern Railway. Mr. Bower lost

the sight of his left eye. He was 67

say will in time fully recover.

pensation Law.

following startling information:

figures cover the year 1912.

## WAR PREDICTIONS GENERALLY FAIL

Forecasting Events of a Great Struggle Are Practically Impossible.

SITUATIONS LITTLE CHANGED

Armies in Battle Hold About Same Advantages Now as Early in September, with Various Shiftings Made.

(The following review of the operation

THE HAGUE, Oct. 10.-Though official them occupy the ground then taken. predictions that the battle in eastern and

occupied will be in a sorry plight, espe-

British censorship have made it impossible to cable in any detail the day by day developments of this stupendous action, fluence upon the final outcome, whatever it may be, of this series of battles.

Efforts About Same. sive operations is about equal. While continued offensive operations the French food and ammunition. forces opposing them have done the same in an effort to clear France of the in-

at St. Mihiel, Les Paroches and Camp

surrender ground gained is due the protraction of the struggle. The Germans admit that a break of their present German territory, and the French seem Verdun-Toul-Epinal-Belfort defense of fortifications their difficulties would be greatly increased. At this moprevent a German advance on central Prance, and their reduction would mean of course, that the French line would be considerably thinned out if in addition to stemming the German tide in northeastern France it would have to meet an advance from Alsace-Lorraine in the open Belfort-Verdun defense line of fortificafield. While the French field forces have

Should Have Stood Ground Better. Dutch and Italian military writers have Marne valley—the folding back of the pointed out, that the German right wing about that the German right wing had begun. With ahould have been able to stand its ground better, and even advance slightly, just troops affected by the maneuver, their troops affected by the maneuver, their cither the Oise-Meuse or Verdun-Belfort troops affected by the maneuver, their cither the Oise-Meuse or Verdun-Belfort troops affected by the maneuver of the German cither the Oise-Meuse or Verdun-Belfort troops affected by the maneuver of the French to have turning of the German right wing was prevented by the breaking of the Verdun. On September 12 the German right wing spread out aga'n in a north-right wing spread out aga'n in a north-westerly direction, and on the same day sary to mass large French forces opposite the breach, and in so doing the french were obliged to sh'ft their entire left center and left wing further southeast.

The German center fell back by ond Chalons, reaching on the next day the strongly fortified positions about which since September 13 has raged one of the southeast.

the Germans, on September 25, advanced tory. Rheims had been reoccupied by the French, and the German line occuas far as Bapaume, reached Albert on the French, and the German, in which it the following day, and drove the French, found itself on September 3, retaining. as far as Roye by October 3. There is however, the fort line of La Fere-Laon. elapsed since this great struggle began opposing forces have been so accu-

In view of the fact that the outcome of the present struggle is expected to determine the result of the first phase of war in France, a review of the op-

# Free Treatment Piles

ple treatment of Pyramid Pile by mailed free for trial gives quick stops itching, bleeding or protrud-lies, hemorrhoids and all rectal ca. in the privary of Four own Pyramid Pile Remedy is for sale druggists, be a box.

Mail this Coupon

fort-Epinal-Toul-Verdun fortress line of possible by it. man line formed a semicircle, extending along the valley of the Meuse and the border of Belgium, and then, taking a sharp turn to the west at Mezieres, it passed St. Quentin onward to Poix.

Verdun Made Pivot. In the subsequent operations Verdun (The following review of the operations in France, written by a former military officer sent to the war zone by the Associated Press, could not be cabled because of the restrictions of the British and advanced and were later driven back. French military comsorable. It brings the situation up to October 2.—The Associated Press. (Correspondence of the Associated Press,) or important extent, and today most of

Forced marches brought the Germans northwestern France would come to an Verdun on the left of the forces which on September 3 very near Paris. With end within this or that number of days have been many, so far none of them have been borne out. That either the troops, the Germans changed their post-French left wing or the German right tions in the north so that on September wing would finally be enveloped and crushed has been asserted by the various general headquarters time and again, but so far this has not been done. The same applies to attempts made to break the applies to attempts made to break the the French left wing, in which fought The bombardment of the forts between the English expeditionary forces, to check Verdun and Toul continued with unherculean efforts up and down the tre-mendous battle line, from Albert to Belfort, conditions at thus writing are vir-But official dispatches indicate that the fications had been reduced by the Ger- rendered again, according to French offitwo armies have more or less worn themtwo armies have more or less worn them-on the part of the French. La Fere and While the French gained some ground melves out by the incessant attacks and Laon surrendered quickly, and Rheims in the Vosges they do not seem to have counter attacks, and French and German and English military writers have come to accept as certain that whichever side retreats from the positions at present oring that the French government moved and English official dispatches. Nor is it to Bordeaux.

cially if the victor should be able to put in the location of the two opposing ar- Sandgau in Upper Alsace. That another in the field fresh troops at the critical mics took place. On September 5 the invasion of German territory was at The rigid restrictions of the French and north of Chateau Thierry, and the first in the face of German reports, but that lying before Paris took place,

er to peint out the significance of cer- lish reports cla'med that for some ur- the Germans repulsed a frontal attack tain events. The meager official state-known reason the German right wing on their right wing at Roye. The Germans ment from London and Paris naturally was contracting and that the body in gained considerable ground in following disclose only what it is desired to disgeneral was moving in a southwesterly
general was moving in a southwesterly
direction. Little credence was at first
sent the situation as it stands today, and
given this report, but on September 1
to break the Ennal-Toul-Verdun. to indicate such events as have had in inferential confirmation came from the German general headquarters. What the at first not understood, but it was learned, The effort expended by the French and afterward that not alone have the Ger-German armies in offensive and defen- mans transferred a large force to reinthe Germans in northeastern France, the in East Prussia, but that there had been right center and right wing, have made serious difficultiy in the supply arrangeforce the troops opposing the Russians desperate efforts to gain new ground by ments, the troops in France lacking both

German Right Wing Contracted. again as soon as reinforcements appeared cial reports from the following day born defense. or the scene. To this there are only two showed that the Germans passed Cha-exceptions. The German right wing has

neuver has been learned from German French in the neighborhood of Solssons, sources, the impression prevails that the Germans intended to follow up the re- ried. In the Weevre district, near Apretreating French forces by passing Paris mont on the Meuse, the French claim sevon the south, and in so doing separate eral successes, with German dispatches line would transfer the theater of war to the troops in the capital from those of the field army. There is no doubt that to realize that without the support of had this movement been successful the German main force would have pressed on, leaving the reduction of the Paris forts to the troops which had been enment the fortifications in question still gaged in similar work at Maubeuge. Longwy, Givet and Mamur.

Prepared Plank Move. It appears, however, that while the Germans advanced on Paris, demanding superhuman exertions from their famous right wing, the French government, It is at least a strange coincidence, as felt by the German troops north of the definite developments. westerly direction, and on the same day taking advantage of this contraction most desperate struggles in military his

Tentons Resist Attempt. Another flank movement was attempted rately and scientifically distributed that even a sight local reverse must affect the entire line.

by the French left wing on September 15, but German resistance proved too much for it, and the period from September 15. ber 18 to 28 is marked by a series of esveloping movements against the German right wing, which, though brilliantly conducted on the part of the French, never erations preceding it together with a left extended the German right would expand, reinforcements being hurried into battle continuously on both sides. Meanwhile the centers of both armies hurled themselves against one another, with the French troops acting generally on the of-

> Nothing, however, was gained in this and tendons. by either side. While the French falled

roches on the Sth and Fort Les Paroches on the following day. These two factors of the Verdun-Toul defense line, together with St Mihiel, opened the road for a German advance from the center, but due to the fact that the French left wing still gave much trouble, the German general staff could not concentrate its efforts against the French troops be yond the breach in the Verdun-Toul defense line.

Another general movement against the dollars of Bradfield Regulator Co., 404 Lamar Bidg., Atlanta, Ga.

Verdun, this line occupied the territory these flank movements, that in the direc. Roye were between the German border and the Bel. tion of Bapaume being entirely made

the French, a position which during the The activity of the French against the recent heavy fighting has never mater. German right obliged the latter to bring ally changed. North of Verdun the Ger- new troops from the home garrisons, and in forced marches additional bodies were taken from the vicinity of Verdun to meet the enveloping maneuvers of the French. Meanwhile the losses on both sides had been very heavy, the wounded monopolizing almost the entire railroad service of the two camps.

The herculean efforts of the French left and German right continued, but on September 29 the French advance was virtually checked along the entire line. The French left wing has finally become too attenuated to continue its envelopiong maneuvers. A further extension of the line might lead to a break and in that case tables would have been turned completely. Other German reinforcements had meanwhile reached the vicinity of Rapaume and the German right wing began to bury itself in entrenchments.

German Right Wing Rests. On September 30 the Gorman right wing again rested on Albert, where, on that

vigor in the meantime, but the Quentin had been lost by the French and ground gained by the Germans on the

possible to find confirmation of the report For several days no material change that the French had again invaded the Germans reached the valley of the Marne tempted from that direction seems likely contact actions with the French troops it was effective is denied by the fact that no operations of any importance have On the following day French and Eng. been recorded from there. On October Both Forces Concerned.

While the Germans made every effort to break the Epinal-Toul-Verdun line the French were equally concerned with purpose of this movement could be was breaking the German center north of Verdun, whose strong entrenchments have so far defied every attempt of that character. French, English and Italian observers have combined in saying that no field works of such an elaborate and extensive character have ever been laid out by a modern army and the French operations of the last few days have indicated that it has been abandoned as hopeless to further attack them. From German On September 8 the German right wing sources it has been learned that these en-This has led to one of the strangest had contracted to such an extent that trenchments were laid out behind the adseries of offensive-defensive maneuvers its army corps were no longer north of vancing German forces by working colknown in military history. While the Paris, but east of it. Back of the ad- umns of the German "landsturm with-French have huried themselves against vanced German right wing were the out arms," as the organization is known. the German entrenched positions, the forces which had been occupied with the This instance of remarkable forceight per-Germans have followed up each failure reduction of French fortifications, but mitted the retiring German forces to fall of the allied troops to take part of the these could not be employed in field op- into a position which had been carefully German defense line, only to learn that erations, being hampered with the care selected and prepared, in which, in fact, around so taken had to be surrendered of the German heavy siege park. Offi-everything was ready for a most stub-

advanced from Bapaume to Roye, while the center behind the Verdun-Toul for line has succeeded in breaking through was a bil in operations in the Peronne.

Though nothing definite of this ma-district. Slight gains were made by the Where several German tranch claiming the very opposite,

Get Into Sharp Battles. Several sharp attacks were made by the Germans on October 2 and 4 on the French positions between Craonne and the Argonne forest. Some of the ground gained by the Germans was lost again on the fourth, but on the whole the operation appears to have been advantageous to them. On October 4 fighting on the German right and French left subsided considerably, the attention of the various commanders being occupied with an extension of their forces beyond Arras. where, on the following day the intertions, quietly withdrew a large part of tacks of the two opposing wings were successfully discounted the break on the verdun-Toul line, a widening of this breach might lead to a condition not so west, prepared for a flank movement west, prepared for a flank movement west, prepared for a flank movement when the continued without declaive result. West of Lille and west of Lens collisions between cavairy screens of the two opposing wings of Lille and west of Lille and west of Lens collisions between cavairy screens of the two forces tember 11 th's maneuver began to be the Arras-Albert-Roye line, led to no occurred, but these, like the fighting on

as soon as St. Mih'el, Les Paroches and line was bent back, until with some lines. The claim of the French to have ground gained in the Marne valley, it made slight advances in the Meuse hills and Swiss corrections. the Germans. Italian and Swiss correspondents profess to know that a further formed a semicircle the ends of which is indirectly supported by the German disrested on La Fere-Laon defense line and patches dealing with the situation on Oc-

> New General Engagements. On October 6 a new general engagement

### A Hint for **Coming Maternity**



In a little book designed for expectant This is an external embrocation applied to the abdominal muscles for the purpose of reducing the strain on ligaments, cords

thus bringing relief and avoiding to take any of the German entrenched positions, they were uniformly successful in retaking such ground as the Germans thad gained in offensive operations.

On September 20 the Germans finally pressed into the valley of the Meuse after Fort Camp de Romaines had been s'lenced on the 25th and Fort Less Parroches on the following day. These two

Another general movement against the 404 Lamar Bidg., Atlanta, Ga.

resume of the actions since September; German right wing had been undertaken of Arras, but was driven back, the Gerby the French on September 26, when a mans succeeding in re-establishing their On September 1 the German forces in large French force moved as far north-line. Contact between French and Gerthe western theater of war formed a west as Bapaume, which was checked, man cavalry was established west of line reaching from the immediate east however, by what the Germans claim to Ryssel and Lens, but the Germans sucof Belfort to near Polk about twenty have been a much inferior force. Rapid ceeded in holding the ground they had miles southwest of Amiens in northwest- railroad transportation seems to have gained Several attacks by the French on ern France. In the south and so far as been of great assistance to the French in the German positions at Arras-Albertwithstaged successfully though a counter attack of the Germans at Lassigny was met by the French with equal success. Collisions between the French and German flanking cavalry troops occurred immediately north Tourcoing, Infantry and artillery bodies following the mounted troops added another few kilometers to the ever-growing line. Some ground was lost by the French, however. Though the German dispatches made no mention of such a gain, the French official dispatches of October 7 announced that the ground lost by the Prench between Chaulnes and Roye had

Outflank French Cavalry. On October 7 another attempt was made by the German cavairy to outflank the French cavalry northwest of Arras, but it appears that the Germans were thrown back. Attacks made by the French on the German positions in the Roye district were unsuccessful, though the French retook some ground they had lost a few

There had been no fighting in the center between Verdun and St. Mihlel, but on October 7 the Germans resumed the offensive, gaining a little ground north of St. Mihlel. An advance on Hattonchatel was checked by the French. Fighting was also reported from Woevre, where the Germans moved west from Apremont. but were checked. An attack on the Germans in the Argonne forest was successfully withstood by them.

From October 3 to 6 large German reinforcements arrived in Belgium. No reliable figures on their strength were obtained, but it was learned that a force of about 30,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery moved in the direction of the Franco-Belgian border near Arras. Nothing had been learned of their destination on Octo-

#### Fifty More Men Saved from Wrecked Hospital Vessel

WHITBY, Eng., Oct. 51 -(Via London, 2:50 p. m.)-Fifty more men were saved this morning from the wreck of the British hospital ship Rohilla, which ran on the rocks off the Yorkshire coast near here early yesterday.

Bearing physicians, nurses and hospital supplies, the Robilla was on her way to a Beigian or a French port to succor the wounded when she was driven ashere. It is understood that all the women of board were saved.

The total number on board the ill-fated ship is not definitely known, but some estimates place it at 200. There are said to be still about sixty persons on the vessel.

Several men this morning, in response to signals from the shore, decided to take the risk of swimming. A few of them reached land safely, but others were drowned. Bodies are washing up

# DANUKUFF UN CHILD'S HEAD

When Two Weeks Old. Broke Out in Rash. Got Worse and Worse. Did Not Sleep Day or Night. Used Cuticura Soan and Ointment. Head Well Entirely.

Batesville, Ohio .- "My child was about two weeks old when I first noticed a sort of dandruff coming on his head. I tried to comb it off and in so doing I irritated it and caused his head to get in a sore. My child's head broke out 44 in a sort of rash or yellow looking pimples. It just

was very cross with and he did not sleep. got worse and worse. He was very cross with it - and - and they did not do a bit of good so one day my fatherin-law asked me if I had tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I told him, 'No. went to the drug store, got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. I washed his head good with Cuticura Soap and warm water and then put the Cuticura Ointment on with a little flannel cloth. It seemed like it stopped that burning and itching for he soon got so he could sleep. In about a week I saw it was getting better so I kept on. I used Cuticura.

Samples Free by Mail Although Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card;

soap and Ointment three months and then

(Signed) Mrs. Clinton Bollinger,

his head was well entirely, not leaving a

POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

# VOTE FOR



## 30 Years in Nebraska

# Vote for a Doctor for County Coroner and Separate the Coroner's Office From the Undertaking Business!



POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

DR. WILLARD H. QUIGLEY, Candidate for Ceroner.

The statues of Nebraska provide that the duties of coroner are to hold inquests and decide the cause of death; therefore the office belongs to a physician, who is qualified by beclat training.

The duties of an undertaker are to sell caskets, embalm bodies and direct funerals. 90 per cent of the coroners of

the United States are doctors. For the last five years my opponent has been coroner and has monopolized this undertaking business, and if you desired to choose your own family undertaker you have to pay him a Twenty-five Dollar (\$25) embalming fee.

My opponent states he has handled 1.088 cases and has given away 552 cases to other undertakers, but before he yielded to the wishes of the relatives he demanded a Twenty-five Dollar (\$25) em-

balming fee, therefore he has taken approximately Fourteen Thousand (\$14,000) dollars out of the pockets of the other undertakers. I will place the cornorer's office in the County Court House instead of some private undertaking shop, and will give every undertaker his just and equal share of cases coming under my juris-

My opponent has doubled the expenses of the cornorer's office, because he held inquests contrary to law.

FIGURES DO NOT LIE. Below are figures taken from office of county clerk: 1908 ..... \$3,365.85 ..... Davis, Coroner 1910 ..... \$6,815.90 ..... Crosby, Coroner 1912 ..... \$6,6-8.75 ..... Crosby, Coroner 1913 ..... \$6,389.85 ..... Crosby, Coroner

A doctor will hold less inquests and save the taxpayers thousands of dollars, because oftentimes the cause of death are so apparent to a physician. I will give every undertaker his just and equal share of the County Business, because they are all taxpayers and they are all entitled to an equal share of this County Business. Vote for a doctor for county coroner and separate the coroner's office from the undertaking business.

#### DR. WILLARD H. QUIGLEY

Democratic Nominee for County Coroner. Born, Reared and Educated in Omaha.

# Who's Who in the School Board Race

Certificate of Nomination by Petition

County. Metraska, do, pursuant to the provisions of Section No. 1750 of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, hereby nominate WM. R. DAVIS

residing at No. 4205 Grant Street. Onaha and doing business at No.

425 N. 24th Street, South Omaha, all in Douglas County, Nebranka,

as a candidate for the office of Momber of Board of Education of

hereby petition and request that the name of Will Eathor wis

be placed on the official Ballot to be used by the sotors of said County, at a General Election to be held in Dougle County, on the

Crawer Worter Gor ners danger 64-6 Stat Bong

EV Hayled 1020 minut Turner ser state Book Sty.

o. De Delivery 4327 Grand Josephels House

(Poter Willich = 4000 9137 dt V da Prosition

3319 Frankle 11. A. Egleston rechemicalin Freeze Saleman

John Keyen 4425 Porces P. M. S.

Original filed with Election Commissioner.

SCHOOL

Tonger 64825 St

Salama 1116 June

Condrador 110 in House

the School District of Gmaha, in the County of Douglas, in the State of Nebrasia. In and for the 5th Ward, City of Graha and we do

We, the undersigned qualified electors, residing in Douglas

To Harley G. Moorhead, Election Commissioner:

Douglas County, Nebraska.

3rd day of November, 1914.

Jos Bihaduluy 431 Rudetts

-6/1 Selmann 25 Churchen Inc

8. Charle Bergard 1354 Charles A -

John Sillin 2719 Cinting



Alfred C. Kennedy, candidate for the Board of Education from the Seventh Ward, has been a resident of this city for forty-five years. He is the son of Omaha's first Superintendent of schools, received his education in the Omaha public schools, has had four children in the High School, has two others in the grade schools, and is as interested in the welfare of the schools as any one in the city. Mr. Kennedy belongs to no faction, has no one to punish and no one to reward, but believes in a "square deal" for all.

He has served this community for seventeen years, first on the public library board and since ou the school board, without one cent of compensation, at a considerable sacrifice of time and money and without shirking anything that it was up to him to do. Conscious that he has given of the best that was in him and that no act of his on the School Board merits your condemnation, he is unwilling to voluntarily retire under fire, and therefore asks for for your vote on November 3d.

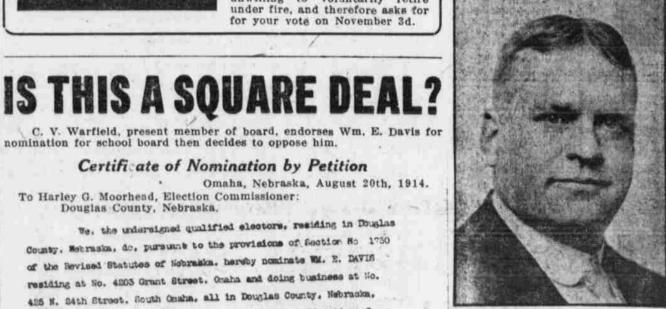
Omaha, Nebraska, August 20th, 1914.

#### years of age, thus having a life expectancy of but 18 years. He secured judgment for \$11,500.00, which is just \$10,060.00 more than he could have recovered under the Compensation Law. Allowing, for the sake of comparison, that his attorney received 50 per cent, which he did not, this still leaves Mr. Bower \$4,300.00 more than he could have recovered under the

Compensation Law. 4th. In the case of Joseph Mason vs. The Cudahy Packing Company, Mr. Mason sustained an injury to his back. The physicians calculated that he would be incapacitated for one year. He was receiving \$15.00 per week in wages, and secured a verdict of \$4,900.00, which is just \$4,310.00 more than he could have received under the Compensation Law. 5th. In the case of Elizabeth Kriss,

widow, vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Kriss was killed, his widow receiving judgment for \$18,000.00, which is just \$14,400.00 more than she could have received under the Compensation Law. Her attorney received a fee of \$5,000.00, thus leaving the widow \$13,000,00 as her share. If she places this amount out at interest at the rate of 6 per cent, she will receive \$15.00 per week for the remainder of her life and the life of her children, whereas the Compensation Law allows her but \$10.00 a week for a period of 350 weeks, plus \$100.00 burial benefits. OMAHA CENTRAL LABOR UNION,

By Louis V. Guye, C. L. Shamp and John Kerigan, Committee.



Vote in All Wards for For

### **Board of Education**

Lived in Omaha 19 Years. State Bank Examiner for 3 Years.

Leading Funeral Director in Omaha.

#### VOTE FOR Morey G. Hillard Morearty FOR JUSTICE OF PEACE

Democratic Nomines. Graduate of Park School, Boyles College A Law Student.
Prominent in Amateur Base Ball, Foot Ball and Golf Member of Carter Lake and Moose Son of Attorney E. F. Morearty. Only Candidate in N. Omaha for This Pedeon.