

Japs' Aims Subject Of Discussion

Two Diverse Opinions Develop on Japanese Expansion in Far East as Conference Nears.

By ARTHUR SEARS HENNING, Chicago Tribune-Omaha Star Local Writer.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Two diverse schools of thought are developing on the eve of the armament conference on the question of Japanese expansion in the far east. Summarized they may be defined as follows:

Japan is overpopulated and must find room for its surplus population. If Japan is allowed to expand on the Asiatic mainland, America and the British dominions in the Pacific would be relieved of the pressure to admit Japanese immigration.

Japan is no more overpopulated than many European countries and is seeking in Asia, not room for emigrants, but economic and political domination. With the resources of China and Siberia, Japan would become so powerful as to menace the security of the white nations bordering the Pacific.

Much will be heard of these contentions and theories during the arms conference. The Japanese delegation is coming prepared to make much of the over-population argument, if one may judge correctly from the dispatches from Tokio.

The Harding administration has taken the pains to gather all the available data on this question for use during the conference. A special investigation has been made by an agent of the State department who has recently returned from Japan and submitted to Secretary Hughes a voluminous report on Japanese population and emigration.

The population of Japan is about 56,000,000 and has increased during the last generation at the rate of 500,000 a year. The recent figures indicate that the current rate of increase is 700,000 a year.

350 to Square Mile.

The area of the Japanese archipelago is 148,756 square miles and the density of population is 350 to the square mile, compared with 100 in Belgium, 59 in Holland and 664 in England. To which the Japanese reply that their population density on arable land is really greater than Europe's because of the greater mountainous areas in Japan which do not support life.

Despite the density of population, however, and a population increase of from 500,000 to 700,000 a year, only 800,000 Japanese have emigrated in the last 20 years. There are only 250,000 Japanese in Korea today although that portion of the mainland has been under Japanese control for 20 years. The population density in Korea is 200 to the square mile.

Manchuria has been the scene of Japanese activities for nearly 20 years, but only 300,000 Japanese have migrated thither and about half of these have returned. Dissatisfied with conditions on the mainland, even where Japanese control prevails, the Tokio government has made a special effort to colonize Formosa, but the emigration to that island totals less than 150,000.

Prosper Prodigiously.

There are various explanations of these phenomena. One is that although the pressure to emigrate is strong, Japanese are attracted to the mainland in large numbers because of their inability to compete with the Chinese and Koreans. They prefer to migrate to white countries where they prosper prodigiously in competition with the whites.

Another explanation is found in the assertion of Charles Edward Russell that Japan is not really overpopulated.

Still another explanation is that what Japan needs is not room for excess population, but that raw material resources with which to transform itself from an agricultural into an industrial nation. Such resources are not to be found in the Japanese archipelago, but on the mainland.

Japan, according to the second school of thought, is not content to obtain these Chinese iron mines and other resources in the ordinary manner of commerce, but is seeking political control of the sections of country in which they are located. In support of this contention Japan's 21 demands contemplating Japanese control of China are cited. Group five of these demands which would have given Japan such control, was withdrawn after protest by the United States.

Jingoists See Trouble.

Further evidence of Japan's designs upon China is found in the Sino-Japanese military pact, the secret agreements of 1918 forced upon China and the Nishi-Hara loans to China.

From all of which the adherents of the second school of thought conjure visions of Japan, unless restrained, eventually dominating China and employing its man power and material resources to build up a powerful Prussian of the Far East, capable of commanding the Pacific with the greatest navy and army in all history.

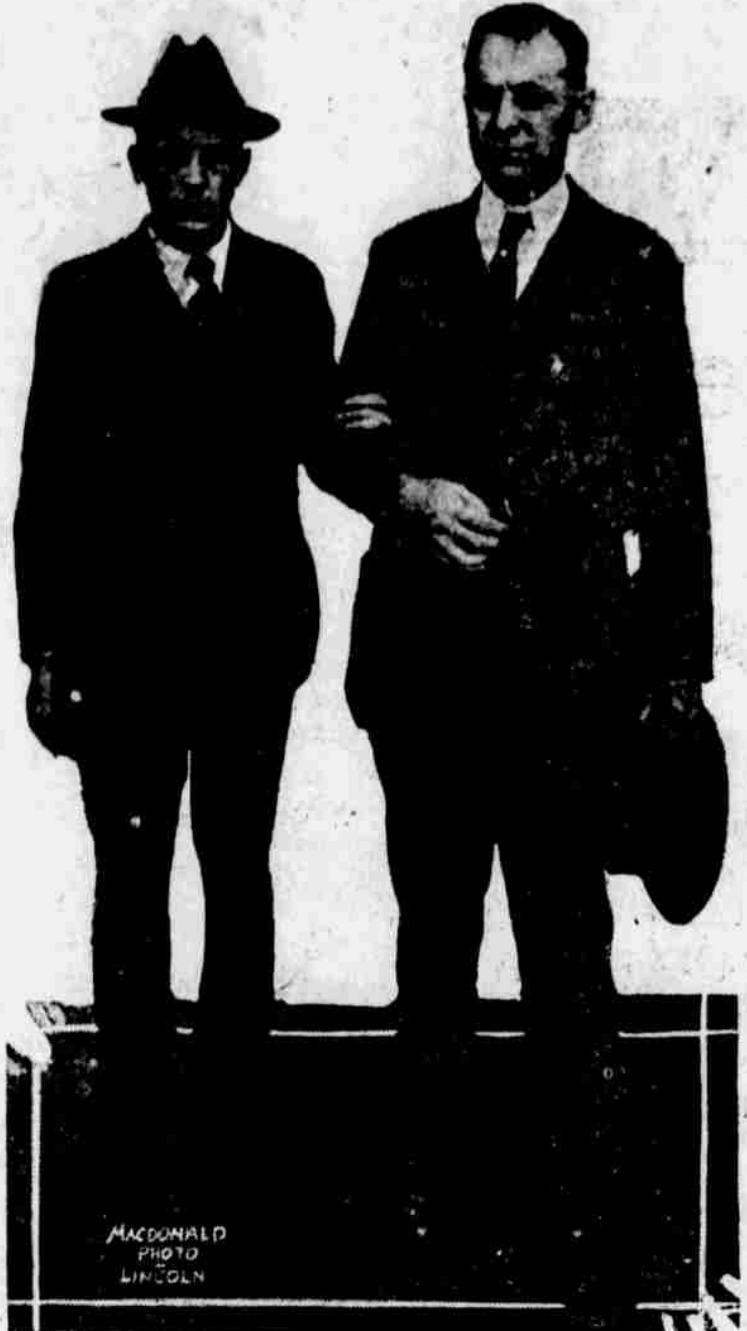
Pan-Pacific Press Congress Is Organized at Honolulu

Honolulu, Oct. 22.—Formal organization of the Pan-Pacific press congress was effected here today by delegates from Pacific countries attending the sessions of the Press Congress of the World. The membership is limited to representatives of the press of all countries or states bordering on the Pacific.

Soviet Premier Admits Defeat of Communists

Riga, Oct. 22.—After a long rest in the country, Premier Lenin of soviet Russia has returned with an admission of communists' defeat, according to an account of a speech he made before the congress of political workers in Moscow, given out by the Rosta agency, official bolshevik news disseminator.

Blind Wife Murderer Gets His Only Vacation



Left, Rudolph Kraus, blind, serving a life term in the penitentiary for murder of his wife and two children. Right, Sheriff Ira Miller of Lincoln.

Lincoln, Oct. 22.—(Special.)—Do pangas of remorse torture Rudolph Kraus as he sits in the Lancaster county district court, gazing with unseeing eyes at the jury which is hearing evidence in his suit for \$25,000 against Max Schoeder and Henry Pimper, former saloon keepers at Daykin and Tobias, respectively?

If there is any man in Nebraska who has a right to curse fate, that man is Rudolph Kraus, 30.

Murdered Family.

He is totally and hopelessly blind.

He is sentenced to spend the remainder of his life in the penitentiary.

Pupils to Give Pageant Before State Teachers

Spectacle, "Nebraska, To Be Feature of Pedagogues' Convention—Noted Speakers Will Be Present.

Premier entertainment event for members of the Nebraska State Teachers association, which will meet here November 9, 10 and 11, will be the pageant "Nebraska," presented by hundreds of Omaha school boys and girls.

The book of the pageant was written by Hartley B. Alexander of the University of Nebraska. Howard I. Kirkpatrick of the University School of Music, Lincoln, wrote the music. Lena May Williams of Central High school, Omaha, is director, assisted by Marion Reed, supervisor of art in public schools.

The pageant will be given at the Brandeis theater, Thursday, November 10, at 10 a. m., and on the afternoon of the same day.

Pageant Has Five Parts.

The spectacle will be in five parts, "Spirit of the West," "The Louisiana Purchase," "The Plainsman," "The Making of the State" and "Nebraska and the Nation."

Among the talent which will appear at the 57th annual session of the state teachers will be Miss Charles O. Williams, president of the National Education association and county superintendent of Shelby county schools, Tennessee.

Other speakers engaged for the general sessions in the Auditorium are: Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of education in Illinois; William A. McKeever, author of educational books; N. L. Engelhardt of Teachers college, Columbia university; Herbert S. West, superintendent of schools, Rochester, N. Y.; Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark university; Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell, Ia., authority on immigration and Americanization; Emily Griffith, organizer of the Opportunity School of Denver; John Dennis Mahoney, authority on English; Z. E. Scott, superintendent of schools at Louisville, Ky.; Harold W. Foght, president of Normal school at Aberdeen, S. D.; Emma Watkins of University of Iowa, authority on teaching children to read.

Will Lead Singing.

Albert Edmund Brown of Massachusetts will lead the teachers in community singing. He is said to be the "greatest leader of mass singing in this country."

The bureau of publicity of the Chamber of Commerce, in honor of the teachers of the state, will present Miss May Peterson, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, in the Auditorium Friday evening, November 11.

The Ohio Federation of Labor is comprised of 1,219 locals, with a total membership of more than 300,000.

4 Million Invested In Dairies

Twenty Thousand Cows and 500 Men Engaged in Furnishing Milk Supply for Omahans.

Twenty thousand cows, 500 men, together with machinery and equipment for delivery, representing in all a total investment of nearly \$4,000,000, provide Omaha with its daily milk supply, according to the bureau of publicity of the Chamber of Commerce.

About 20,000 gallons of milk and 1,000 gallons of sweet cream are brought to the city each day from the farms in the outlying districts. It is estimated that 1,000 gallons of cream represent 10,000 gallons of milk. This brings the total milk production necessary to supply the city to 30,000 gallons of milk a day.

Milk is sold at about 50¢ a gallon, making the total expenditure of Omaha's milk consumers amount to \$15,000 a day.

From Large Radius.

The milk supply is gathered from a territory within a radius of 40 miles of Omaha, including parts of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington counties. The herds in this district are carefully selected and subjected to close inspection.

The 500 men engaged in providing the city with its milk supply draw salaries ranging from \$75 to \$200 a month, aggregating a total expenditure in salaries alone of approximately \$750,000 a year. A conservative estimate of the value of the 20,000 cows maintained in this industry places it at \$1,400,000. Equipment and supplies are estimated at \$2,000,000.

Dairies within the city limits are prohibited by ordinance and only a few exist close to the prescribed limits. The majority of them are situated on farms at some distance from the city but easily available, due to the numerous roads leading into Omaha.

Distribution Organized.

Distribution within the city is managed under direction of the large dairies and plants engaged in the business. The milk is delivered to certain stations by the farmers and is kept there in large ice-cooled cans until gathered by the drivers who take it through the city for delivery. These drivers work on set schedules and handle their routes with as much regularity as mail carriers.

The carriers who gather the milk come every portion of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington counties during the night and early hours of morning. The milk taken from cows during the day is delivered to the refrigerator rooms early the next morning. It is immediately pasteurized, cooled and bottled, preparatory for delivery to customers and stores.

State Law Strict.

The large dairies do not permit the milk to leave the pasteurization plant until it has been cooled to a temperature of 36 degrees. The wagons in which it is taken are ice-cooled.

The state law provides that milk offered for sale must carry a minimum of 3.2 per cent butter fat. Figures show that the average content of milk sold in Omaha is at least 3.8 per cent butter fat, while much of it runs as high as 4.6 per cent.

Only a great per cent of dairies have their own cows, the majority of them depending on the farmers for their supply of milk and cream.

Man Caught Stripping Automobile Arrested

A. H. Mayer, 2915 Erskine street, was arrested yesterday at Fourteenth street and Ames avenue, where he was found by Policeman Riley, stripping an automobile. Mayer said the car had been hit by a locomotive.

Clearing House Banks Show Deficit for Week

New York, Oct. 22.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows a deficit of \$2,535,470 in legal reserve. This is a decrease of \$41,593,960 from last week.

Leader Declares Men Will Walk Out

(Continued From Page One.)

playes' department, and the presidents of the six affiliated unions, signed a statement addressed to their men, in which they said:

"We were definitely advised October 14, 1921, by the officers of the four transportation organizations that they would not under any circumstances co-operate with the federated shop crafts organizations in the strike beginning October 30, 1921."

Await Board Decision.

The statement issued by B. M. Jewel, president of the railway shop department, American Federation of Labor, which includes the shop crafts, said the six unions would await the decision of the railroad labor board in the pending rules and working conditions case and then convene the general officers and decide on future action.

The shop crafts were first of all the unions to vote on a strike, 435,000 votes being cast for a walkout, with 40,000 opposed to a strike. After the vote was canvassed President Jewel announced they would await action by the labor board in the rules case.

Information Lacking.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—(By The Associated Press.)—The United States railroad labor board at 2 p. m. was without official advice that the trainmen on the International & Great Northern railroad of Texas had quit their places.

The board, however, went into session on receipt of newspaper reports to discuss what action should be taken for the violation of yesterday's order to the unions to preserve the status quo.

Just as the board went into session word came from the hotel where the Order of Railway Telegraphers is in session that the union has decided to join the brotherhoods and quit work if the strike becomes effective.

Armed Guards.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 22.—Armed guards took up patrol duties at the International & Great Northern yards here at noon, as 150 trainmen, members of the brotherhood, abandoned their work. Switching in the

yards was at a standstill, but operating officials said all passenger train crews will be maintained, the places of the strikers being filled by new men.

E. G. Goforth, general manager of the road, stated as the men quit work that the road would handle no freight trains today, but would operate its passenger service without interruption through the transfer of men from other departments and the use of employees who remain loyal to the road. Mr. Goforth stated also that the operation of freight trains might be curtailed somewhat for a longer period than today because the road did not propose to hire strike-breakers.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 22.—Two hundred and fifty brakemen and switchmen of the International & Great Northern railroad, San Antonio division, went on strike promptly at noon today.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—(By The Associated Press.)—Hopes for a peaceful settlement of the national transportation crisis were brighter today with the agreement of rail executives and brotherhood strike leaders to respond to the summons of the labor board for an open conference here next Wednesday on the wage and working rules dispute.

While brotherhood chiefs, in conference at Cleveland, stated their willingness to meet the executives and the board, it was indicated they had made no plans for suspending the strike arrangements pending the negotiations.

Will Obey Order.

S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago, Great Western and chairman of the meeting of western executives here yesterday, declared the executives would obey not only the order to appear for the conference, but also the board's order that the situation remain unchanged pending the conference and the board's decision resulting from it.

Measures to combat the strike will be abandoned, he said, until the hearing.

The strike decision of 11 so-called "standard" railroad unions, comprising three-fourths of the railroad employees, also was expected today.

H. M. Jewel, president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor and

head of the unions which have not reached their decision, declared he would do all in his power to avert a walkout.

No Power.

The labor board's conference order yesterday placed the brotherhoods in the position of violating the board's orders if the strike set for October 30 is made effective. Technically the strike is in opposition to the board's wage reduction of approximately 12 per cent, effective last July 1, although the strike order was not issued until the association of railway executives meeting here last Friday announced plans for proposing a further wage cut of 10 per cent to the labor board.

While the transportation act creating the labor board gave it no power to enforce decisions, the board summons for next Wednesday's conference, it was announced, was with the full backing of the administration at Washington.

No Penalties Provided.

If the unions choose to carry through strike plans which the board asked them to defer, members of the board said that the next move would have to come from Washington, intimating yesterday's action exhausted their attempts to furnish the teeth which the transportation act creating the board was said by many to lack. At the same time it was pointed out that the transportation act gives the board power to cite the interested parties for alleged violation of its rulings, as it did in calling next Wednesday's conference, but provides no penalties for violations of its decrees.

Causes for Strike.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 22.—(By The Associated Press.)—Causes for the strike of railway workers, set to begin in general at 6 a. m., October 30, are enumerated by W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in a statement to The Associated Press today.

The statement was issued, Mr. Lee explained, because "the public is rather confused" as to its causes, some believing it is for higher wages.

Three causes were ascribed by Mr. Lee:

The wage reduction of July 1. Proposed further reductions. Proposed elimination of rules,

which would mean still further reductions.

Prepare to Obey Citation.

The three local brotherhood chiefs, Mr. Lee of the trainmen, Warren S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and W. S. Carter of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, will ing to obey the citation before the labor board next Wednesday, were also ahead with plans to carry on strike.

L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, arrived last night.

Mr. Lee's statement as to the causes of the strike follows:

"The public is rather confused as to the causes for the railway strike. There is a belief on the part of some that the strike is for higher wages and is not understood to be a demonstration against a wage reduction, to which has been added propositions further to reduce wages and eliminate rules which would mean still further reductions.

Fixed for All Classes.

"Railroad transportation employees, even when peak wages were paid, did not receive advanced wages in keeping with the increased living costs. The daily rate paid transportation men was fixed for all classes in the United States in 1913 and, regardless of the increased costs of living, there were no increased wages for these employees until January 1, 1918, and only then after a most searching investigation had been made by the Lane commission.

"The railroad companies have not been fair in the propaganda against the employees, and it is to be hoped that before the trouble is over that prejudiced opinion, based on railway publicity misstatements, will understand the exact wage that may be earned through a normal day's work."

Rohrer Must Have Permit Evidence Ready in Week

Prohibition Enforcement Officer U. S. Rohrer's order of October 4, revoking the alcohol permit of the Wolfe-Farrar Chemical company, will stand until next Saturday at least, under an order made by Federal Judge Woodruff today. He instructed Rohrer to be ready to present his evidence in the case next Saturday.

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