



1—President and Mrs. Wilson photographed as they began their return trip from the Pacific coast; at the left is Gavin McNabb, the president's western representative. 2—Troop of the Pennsylvania mounted constabulary leaving their barracks to disperse turbulent steel mill strikers. 3—Lieut. Col. D'Annunzio, the poet-soldier whose seizure of Fiume has precipitated a crisis in Italy.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Indications That Union Labor May Get the Worst of the Great Steel Strike.

SENATE STARTS AN INQUIRY

Many Workers Said to Be Returning to the Mills—Status of the Peace Treaty Contest—D'Annunzio's Raid Precipitates Crisis in Italy.

By EDWARD W. PICHARD. Developments of the week in the great strike of steel workers indicated that this, perhaps the severest test to which union labor in America ever has subjected itself, would result adversely to the unions.

At the beginning of thousands of men in the United States Steel corporation's numerous plants scattered throughout the country quit work, regardless of whether or not they were members of the unions. W. Z. Foster, general organizer, claimed that 342,000 had gone out before the week was half over. This was not directly disputed by the corporation officials, but they declared the tide already had turned and that the men were coming back to the mills in large numbers seeking their old jobs.

Though the union officials had declared the strike would be conducted without violence on the part of the men, rioting started promptly in some regions, especially in Pennsylvania. Several deaths and many injuries resulted. The state constabulary got into action promptly and effectively, breaking up all assemblies and in general restoring order. Sabotage was in evidence in various plants.

The strike leaders were earnestly endeavoring to expand the strike into a walkout of allied crafts, which include the men in 25 unions. On the Great Lakes it appeared likely the seamen and marine firemen who transport iron ore would go out, and switchmen on railroads that especially serve steel plants were reported to be ready to quit.

The senate committee on education and labor began an inquiry into the strike and the first witness was John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the committee on organization of the steel workers and real leader of the strike. It was announced that Mr. Gary would appear before the committee later to present the case for the employers. Fitzpatrick admitted to the committee that there had been no demand from the steel workers for unionization, but that the Federation of Labor considered it necessary because the steel industry was a "bad spot" in the industrial situation and that the conditions prevailing in it led other large employers to consider imposing similar conditions on their employees. He told at length of the vain efforts to induce Mr. Gary to confer with his committee, and said that even if the steel corporation should now consent to meet the union representatives it would be too late to stop the strike, as the men "are going to demand decent justice of the United States government."

However, Fitzpatrick said, the unions would call off the strike if the steel corporation would agree to submit the issue involved to arbitration by a commission to be named by President Wilson. When this was told to Mr. Gary in New York, he replied that,

speaking for himself, he believed the board of directors could not negotiate with Fitzpatrick and his associates as union labor leaders and that questions of moral principles, such as are involved in this struggle cannot be arbitrated nor compromised.

Samuel Gompers, testifying before the senate interstate commerce committee, gave the steel strike his approval though he said he would have preferred to have postponed it until after the industrial conference in October. He laid all the blame for the strike on Mr. Gary for his refusal to deal with the union chiefs. As a matter of plain fact, the whole contest hinges on the question of the open or the closed shop, and its outcome will go far to determine the power and right of the unions to organize industries that have not asked such action and to enforce their closed shop policy everywhere.

Mr. Gompers also appeared before the senate committee on the District of Columbia, where he maintained the right of policemen to organize, but said they should not go on strike. "Private employees," he said, "can quit work, while policemen have no such recourse." At the same time he defended the policemen of Boston by asserting that the trouble there was not really a strike but a lockout. As for the constabulary of Pennsylvania, he declared the events of recent days have proved they are nothing but Cossacks, and they would not be admitted to the Federation of Labor.

The resentment of the public, which of course is always the "goat" in industrial disputes, is being reflected in congress. Senator Thomas of Colorado leads the fight in the upper house against tyranny by union labor, and last week introduced a resolution condemning the closed shop principle as un-American and calling for the repeal of laws which give the special immunity it has granted to labor unions from prosecution for violation of the anti-trust laws. In the lower house Representative Cooper, who is from the Youngstown district and is himself a union labor man, uttered a warning against the danger of organized labor being misled by such a "revolutionary leader" as William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel worker's committee. Foster is the author of a book on syndicalism and secretary of the Syndicalist League of North America and in his book defends the syndicalist methods of violence, sabotage and lawlessness to win strikes. Congressman Kahn of California, asked Attorney General Palmer if Foster could not be prosecuted in connection with deaths and injuries caused since the steel strike began, but Mr. Palmer said he thought such action should be brought by the various states rather than by the federal government. Mr. Gompers and other "conservative" union labor leaders must enjoy their close relation with Foster and his like.

If anyone supposed President Wilson would compromise with the reservationists concerning the peace treaty, he seemingly was mistaken. The president, on his way back from the Pacific coast, delivered himself of speeches that showed his spirit was, if possible, more uncompromising than ever, and he rather plausibly intimated that if the pact were not ratified as it stands he would preclude it for the present and make it the issue of next year's presidential campaign. To his audience in Cheyenne he said if the proposed reservation to article ten were adopted by the senate he would regard it as rejection of the whole treaty, and that it would mean the negotiation of a separate peace with Germany, which would turn the whole world against us. He predicted that without the League of Nations covenant, including article ten unchanged, the world would be plunged into a war far more horrible than the conflict just ended.

Mr. Wilson also continued to defend the arrangement by which the British empire gave its votes to one of the United States in the league assembly. The proposed amendment to this article was causing both sides in the senate considerable worry, and they dodged a vote on it for the time being. The proponents of the covenant wanted to wait until after the president returned in the hope that he might be able to bring some pressure to bear,

and the opposition were not at all sure of their strength. The mild reservationists hoped some way might be found to avoid the direct issue.

The French chamber of deputies, in which the government was pressing for ratification of the treaty, was much exercised by the hostile attitude of the American senate and the government was called on for explanations. Tardieu said he was satisfied the senate would ratify the treaty, and Pichon said even without the United States the League of Nations could exist, legally speaking. Barthou replied that France wanted political, not legal guarantees. Premier Clemenceau then said:

"Should the United States reject the League of Nations, two treaties of alliance between France and Great Britain and France and the United States exist. Nevertheless it was precisely because we felt that the League of Nations was an insufficient guarantee for some years to come that these treaties were drawn up. The League of Nations for the present has nothing to do with the Franco-British-American treaties, which constitute sufficient guarantees for France."

Italy was in the midst of a tremendous crisis, brought on directly by the seizure of Fiume by D'Annunzio and blamed by the Italians themselves on the great powers which refused to carry out all the promises in the treaty of London. Foreign Minister Tittoni was compelled to resign, and the peace conference in Paris was deeply concerned by the situation. The Italian government asked the allies to assist D'Annunzio and his followers, but at this writing nothing in that line had been started. The poet-soldier was still defiant and his forces were increasing in strength. Other Italian leaders it was reported were following his example and making raids on Spalato, Sebenico and Trau, towns on the Dalmatian coast which have been under the domination of the Jugoslavs. In Ragusa, near the Montenegrin frontier, there was a veritable reign of terror. There are rumors, also, that the Italians are planning to restore King Nicholas to the throne of Montenegro. He is the father of the queen of Italy.

Late advices from Spalato by way of Copenhagen said an American destroyer appeared at Trau and landed marines, compelling the Italians to leave, after which the Jugo-Slavs took over the town from the Americans.

Officials of the state department at Washington admit that the president has agreed with the allies on a plan to give support to Kolchak and Denikine in their fight against the bolshevik. The United States is to supply the former with the things he needs, and Great Britain and France will take care of the latter. Presumably this arrangement means that the American troops now in Siberia will not be brought back for some time. Both these Russian leaders have been scoring considerable success against the bolshevik lately, and it may be the recognition of the Omsk government by the allied powers will not be much longer delayed.

The bolshevik government, while willing to make peace with the Baltic states, is laying its plans to conquer the rest of its foes. Trotzky, speaking recently in Petrograd, said his armies would continue their methods of beating their enemy singly, taking Kolchak first and then Denikine. "If Finland wants war" he said, "it will be necessary to begin against her a campaign of extermination such as hitherto has been unknown to history."

Lenine, it is said, is anxious to be at peace with all the world. There was a report in Paris that he had been assassinated. If this were true Trotzky probably would be more powerful than ever, and the peace he seeks is founded on the destruction of his enemies.

The king and queen of the Belgians are on their way to visit the United States. Before his departure Albert said he had much to learn in this country owing to the "excellent relations existing between our country and yours here. Can it be that Albert was spoofing us?"

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Plans for the centennial celebration of the location and establishment of Ft. Calhoun, Washington county, are progressing rapidly. The centennial of Fort Calhoun occurs October 11 this year, 100 years from the date that a regiment of soldiers came up the Missouri river on steamboats and landed there. The government has ordered troops from Fort Omaha and Fort Crook to participate in the celebration.

Judge Pline in the district court at Grand Island ruled against the county board in the case in which the board had refused to allot claims for a farm bureau, as required under the new law. The court granted the writ of mandamus and ruled that the board shall immediately meet and allow the claims, and that it was not within the function of the board to pass upon the wisdom or unwisdom of the law.

Total casualties in the riot at Omaha, the most serious in the state's history, are: Will Brown, negro, lynched; Louis Young, 17; James Hiykel, traveling salesman, white, killed, and fifty-three injured, twenty-one of whom were police officers. Damage to stores broken into by the mob and the loss of firearms and ammunition amounts to over \$50,000.

Farmers report that the corn yield in Gage county this fall will be heavier than a year ago. Some fields will make as high as 25 and 30 bushels, while others will not make scarcely anything. The average over the county will be around 15 bushels to the acre.

Steps have been taken at Omaha to prosecute ring leaders of the mob that lynched Will Brown, negro, alleged assailant of a white girl, almost killed the mayor of the city and wrecked the Douglas county court house. State officials are to assist in punishing the guilty.

By a special election vote of 104 to 75 the citizens of Wynome authorized the sale of Arbor State and Riverside parks, the money to be used in constructing a sewer system. The proposed sewer system will cost about \$50,000.

H. C. McGrath of Ames paid \$6,000 for a 6-months-old porker at a sale in Illinois a short time ago. He has the valuable porker on his place now and all of Dodge county is boasting of being the home of the highest priced pig in the country.

Plans and specifications for light and water system for Venango, Perkins county, have been completed. The town's rapid growth has made it necessary to improve the light and water system.

Two samples of water from the municipal service at Tecumseh, examined by the State Board of Health, were pronounced impure. The board states the water is not fit for human consumption.

Indications are that the wheat acreage in the south central part of the state will be about the same as last year. Farmers are losing no time in getting the crop in, reports say.

Agnes Loebeck, 20-year-old Omaha girl, has reiterated that she was absolutely convinced that Will Brown, negro who was lynched, was the man who attacked her.

Greeley is in the midst of a building boom that promises to surpass anything like it in the history of the city. The paving question is also gaining much headway.

Miss Emma Meservey of Fremont, believed to be Nebraska's most successful lady hog raiser, recently disposed of her herd of 54 Durocs for \$6,000.

According to a monthly bulletin issued by Gus Hyers, chief state agent, but twenty-two automobiles were stolen in Nebraska during August.

Wheat threshing is about half completed in Chase county and so far the yield is running from 20 to 45 bushels to the acre.

According to reports the Ford potato plant recently destroyed by fire at Lakeside will be rebuilt in the near future.

A movement to organize a national guard company at Columbus is receiving encouraging support.

Some wheat fields in Perkins county have averaged as high as 35 and 40 bushels to the acre.

A commercial club, consisting of thirty-six members, was organized at Greeley the other day.

The 120-acre Mohr-Harder farm southeast of Scribner was sold at auction for \$300 an acre, a Slosser of Dodge being the highest bidder.

Two hundred and fifty candidates were admitted into the mysteries of the Mystic Shrine at a monster gathering of Masons at Grand Island, Delegates from Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings, Alliance, Broken Bow and many other Nebraska cities attended.

Dissatisfaction with the operation of the former state board of health through the department of public welfare under the code bill, said to have been responsible for Mr. W. F. ... of the state health department.

The work of organizing the Alliance Packing company is proceeding rapidly. Offices have been established in Alliance. The company will have a capitalization of \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Its directors will include stockmen in western Nebraska and Wyoming.

Leo Darling, negro, who is said to have confessed to the murder of R. L. Massey of Omaha, Union Pacific conductor at North Platte, narrowly escaped being lynched at Grand Island where he was spirited for safe keeping. A daughter of the sheriff of Hall county learned that a crowd of enraged men were on the way to the jail to lynch the negro. She informed her father who called his deputies and in a high-powered automobile took their prisoner to the state penitentiary at Lincoln.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the entire milling plant of the Platte Valley Milling company at Gothenburg, and for a time threatened to destroy the town. The buildings burned included the power plant, office, mill and elevator, the latter containing \$5,000 bushels of wheat. The total loss is placed at \$200,000, partly insured.

Considerable friction exists between American and German subscribers of the Northern Telephone company in the vicinity of Croydon, Ia. It is said, to the foreigners using their native tongue over the lines. Threats have been made by many patrons to leave their phones removed, unless the Germans discontinue the practice.

Governor McKelvie has announced the appointment of Mrs. Emily P. Hornberger of Lincoln as director of the child welfare bureau, provided for by an act of the last legislature. Mrs. Hornberger was juvenile court officer and superintendent of the detention home in Lincoln for eight years.

The passing of an airplane over Fremont about midnight every night for the past few weeks has aroused Sheriff Condit to the belief that the machine is engaged in bootlegging, and he is planning to hire a plane to make an air raid.

The Douglas county court house, which was damaged to the extent of more than a half million dollars by the mob that hung and burned Will Brown, negro, was built in 1910 at a cost of \$1,000,000. Work on repairing the structure is to start at once.

One man, R. E. Pharris, was killed, and three others were injured when a locomotive boiler, used for stationary engine purposes, exploded in the Northwestern roundhouse at Norfolk. The roundhouse was wrecked.

The Dan Cahill 2,500-acre ranch in Wheeler county, bought three years ago for \$23 an acre, was sold the other day for \$65 per acre, making the owner a profit of approximately \$100,000.

Governor McKelvie, through the secretary of state at Washington, has extended an invitation to the king and queen of Belgium to visit Nebraska during their stay in the United States.

Twenty-five negro prisoners in the penitentiary at Lincoln for safe-keeping, following the riot and lynching at Omaha.

The most serious sugar shortage in the history of Adams county was relieved by the arrival at Hastings of 800 bags of the sweetness from California.

Elks of Beatrice closed a deal for the purchase of the old auditorium building on North Fifth street, which they expect to put in shape for a permanent home.

Miss Ester Kroger has been made secretary of the Kearney Commercial club, being the first woman to hold such a position in the organization.

A number of prominent Lincoln politicians got together the other day and organized a club to boost Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood for president.

Because of the overcrowded condition of the consolidated school at Venango, Perkins county, a bigger and better structure is to be erected.

Theford village voted \$10,000 for water bonds by a majority vote of 9 to 1. This will be a big improvement for the village.

A new sixty-room hotel, to cost about \$150,000, is to be built at Chadron. The hostelry will be modern in every detail.

When all reports are in it is believed Nebraska's quota for the Salvation Army home service fund will be reached.

A factory for the manufacture of concrete sewer, drainage and water pipes is to be established at Tecumseh.

The 40-acre Chapman orchard near Table Rock promises to yield 6,000 bushels of apples this year.

The sum of \$15,000 is to be raised by the assessment plan at Scribner to install a sewer system.

Several live wires at Sutherland have started a movement to organize a band.

W. S. Ridgell, former state fire commissioner, died at Lincoln.

Washington advises are to the effect that King Albert and Queen Marie of Belgium will visit Omaha on their trip to the west. The date of their visit was announced as October 25.

A contract has been let for the building of a road from the railroad station at Peru to the state normal road, the cost to be approximately \$50,000, the distance about one mile.

During the past week one case of Spanish influenza was reported at Omaha, it being the first appearance of the disease in Nebraska this fall, it is believed.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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LESSON FOR OCTOBER 12

FISHERS OF MEN.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:14-20. GOLDEN TEXT—Jesus said unto them, come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men.—Mark 1:17. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Matt. 4:18-22; Luke 5:1-11; 11:15-24; James 1:19, 20. PRIMARY TOPIC—Helping others to know Jesus. JUNIOR TOPIC—Peter and John become workers for Jesus. INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The work of a disciple. SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Ways of winning men to Christ.

1. Jesus Preaching in Galilee (vv. 14, 15).

The reason why he changed from Judea to Galilee was the growing opposition to him. The fate of John the Baptist he accepted as foreshadowing his own death. The rejection of the forerunner meant the rejection of him whose advent he heralded. Prudence moved him to a more remote region, where he would attract less attention and be free from opposition. Besides this it gave less favored people an opportunity to hear the gospel, according to the prophetic word (Isa. 9:1, 2). It foreshadowed the gospel to the Gentiles.

1. What he preached (v. 14). The gospel of the Kingdom of God, which meant the good news of the near approach of the Kingdom of God, when the rule of God as predicted by the prophets would be realized. It should be carefully noted that the gospel of the Kingdom differs from the gospel of the grace of God.

2. How he preached (v. 15). (1) "The time is fulfilled and the Kingdom of God is at hand." This meant that the time had now come for the appearance of the Messiah and the establishment of his kingdom. (2) "Repent." This meant that the people should turn around, change their minds and attitude toward Christ the King and accept him as their King. This is a message which needs to be sounded out today. People should be called upon to repent of their sins. (3) "Believe the gospel." Then, as now, men need to believe the gospel of Christ's death for their sins and resurrection for justification (1 Cor. 15:3-4; Rom. 4:25).

11. Jesus Calling Disciples to Become Fishers of Men (vv. 16-20).

1. Who were called (vv. 16, 19). Simon and Andrew, John and James, two pairs of brothers. It is usually best to render the Lord's service in fellowship—in pairs. This is not only necessary for effective testimony, but for needed fellowship on the part of workers and protection of the witnesses. These all had previously been called to Christ for salvation; they had become his disciples (John 1:36-42). They are now called to service. This is always his way. We are first called to be disciples, then called to have fellowship with him in service.

2. From what they were called (vv. 16, 20). They were called from positions of definite service. God always chooses his servants from the ranks of the employed. The lazy man is not likely to have a call. 3. To what they were called (v. 17). To be "fishers of men." They no doubt had been successful fishers. The qualities which made them good fishermen, namely, patience, bravery to face the storm and night, and perseverance which led them to toil all night, though no fish were caught, would make them good fishers of men. It requires patience, bravery and perseverance to win souls for Christ.

4. Their call to obedience (vv. 18, 20). To obey meant sacrifice, painful separation, to give up his business interests and leave their father behind. Regardless of the cost, they yielded up their business. They left their business and home, not even inquiring as to what their salaries were to become from, they put their trust in him who called them, believing that he was able to supply all their needs.

5. Their reward (v. 17). These four men have wielded wondrous influence in the world. Their names have become immortalized. Had they remained at their business they would only have been ordinary fishermen. When Christ calls let us promptly obey, for eventually it will pay. It will yield one hundredfold in this life, and eternal life in the world to come.

Preaching the Gospel.

If the church is to reach the masses of the people it will have to send, as did the prophets and apostles, 60 men to tell the glorious gospel of the grace of God. What is more, those who cannot do this work will have to support and encourage those who can. The marching orders of the church are: Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

"For Thee."

With all the salvation of the world depending upon him, he has time and thought for each individual soul. Think of the vastness of his cares! Yet the body of our Lord Jesus Christ was given for thee.—Selected.

Contagion of Heaven.

There ought to be such an atmosphere in every Christian church that a man going and sitting there should have the contagion of heaven, and carry home a fire to kindle the altar whence he came.—H. W. Beecher.