



1—Secretary of Labor Wilson addressing the opening session of the industrial conference in Washington. 2—King and queen of the Belgians and crown prince with Mayor Peters of Boston and the welcoming committee on the steps of the public library. 3—Confiscated beer being poured into Lake Michigan at Chicago by order of Federal Judge Landis.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Industrial Conference Begins Its Efforts to Accomplish a Tremendous Task.

MANY PLANS ARE SUGGESTED

Radical Elements in the Steel Strike Getting the Worst of It—British Railway Strike Ended—Senate Deadlock on Peace Treaty Possible.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. Alarm over the condition of President Wilson was considerably allayed by the favorable reports issued last week by his physicians. He was kept quiet, in spite of his protests, and was not permitted to pay any attention to the mass of public business awaiting him. The result of this treatment was his steady improvement, though he may not be able to resume his official duties for some time. The inactivity urged him greatly and Mrs. Wilson and the doctors had to exercise their ingenuity to keep him from getting in communication with public men.

Of course the president could not attend the opening of the industrial conference which he had summoned, but it began its sessions in the Pan-American building, with 60 delegates present, equally divided among the public, the employers and labor. Secretary of the Interior Lane was made permanent chairman and then the delegates, split into groups, got busy on the program that should be followed. Naturally, they were swamped with suggestions of all sorts and from all parts of the country, and the job of sifting out the reasonable plans was a big one. The rules adopted were designed to prevent the wasting of time by extremists and cranks who might wish to talk at length on their theories, whether radical or reactionary.

The somewhat hazy but mighty task set for this conference is the discovery of some method of accomplishing industrial peace, of bringing about an understanding between employers and workers, of ending or lessening strikes and lockouts so that production may be increased and high costs lowered. Every group, and probably every individual delegate, has more or less definite ideas as to how all this may be accomplished, and it is to be hoped the conference can hit on the right ones and bring about their adoption.

The first plan presented to the conference was for an immediate industrial truce to continue three months, which would stop all strikes at once. This was proposed by Chairman Baruch of the public group, and follows the scheme adopted in France. The second proposition, made by Chairman Gompers of the labor group, was for immediate arbitration of the steel strike by a board of six, two to be appointed by each group in the conference; this contemplated the immediate return of the strikers to work pending the results of the arbitration. A third resolution, offered by Gavin McNab of San Francisco, of the public group, was for a permanent arbitration board, of which all living ex-presidents shall be members.

If Samuel Gompers and the other conservatives who have dominated, and presumably still dominate the American Federation of Labor, are wholly sincere, they must be secretly pained with the developments in the steel strike. It is becoming more and more apparent that the strike was forced and is being managed by the radicals who have been trying to gain control of union labor in America, and there is increasing evidence that those radicals are going to fall in both their immediate and their ultimate aims. Uncle Sam is taking a hand in the situation and the "reds," most of whom are foreigners in sympathy with, if not in actual communication with the bolsheviks of Europe, are finding that he is not to be trifled with. When the radicals at Gary defied the local and

state authorities and staged some riotous demonstrations the federal troops were sent there in a hurry and quiet was at once restored. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the central department, hastened from Omaha, where he had been suppressing the race war, and took personal command in the steel town. He turned his attention immediately to the reds and a raid on their headquarters was productive of quantities of revolutionary matter, to say nothing of guns and ammunition. Martial law was proclaimed and then General Wood established a censorship on all news relating to raids and arrests by the military. It was made clear that the troops were there to preserve lives and property and not to interfere with the strike, but as soon as the radicals were routed and the soldiers were posted throughout the town the steel workers who wished to work returned to the mills in greatly increased numbers. In the entire Chicago district many more plants resumed operation, the average force being perhaps 50 per cent of normal.

In the East also the authorities were active against the radicals, the most spectacular happening being a raid at Weirton, W. Va., in which 187 alleged members of the I. W. W. were seized, marched to the public square and forced to kneel and kiss the American flag. Seven of them were held by federal agents and the rest were run out of the town. These were all Finns and the strike leader there said if it was true that they were reds organized labor would not defend them.

Though the people of the United States generally have no great love for the United States Steel corporation, and though Chairman Gary did not arouse any increased sympathy for it by his talk to the senate committee on labor, there is a widespread feeling that a victory for it in this strike will be beneficial to the country as a whole.

The big railway strike in Great Britain was settled by a compromise agreement, the main points of which are:

Work to be resumed forthwith. On full resumption of work, negotiations shall be continued with the understanding they will be completed before December 31, 1919.

Wages will be stabilized in the United Kingdom at their present level up to September 30, 1920. Any time after August 1, 1920, they may be reviewed in the light of circumstances then existing.

No adult railway man shall receive less than 50 shillings a week so long as the cost of living is not less than 110 per cent above prewar prices.

Also, the principle of the "open shop" was maintained.

Senator Cummins says his committee on interstate commerce is going to force a vote in congress on two great labor questions—compulsory arbitration and the right of organized labor to strike regardless of the public welfare. This is to be done by a favorable report on the Cummins railroad bill. The measure has provisions prohibiting strikes and lockouts on the transportation systems and creating a board before which disputes between the workers and the corporations must be taken for settlement. This board would have four members from each side, and in case of a deadlock the question at issue would be referred to a board of five named by the president. Mr. Cummins predicted the senate would approve of the anti-strike features of the bill, despite the opposition of the American Federation of Labor and the railway brotherhoods.

The predicted deadlock in the senate seemed last week in a fair way to become a reality. Little progress toward a vote was made and Senator Hitchcock told Secretary Tumulty to let the president know there would be nothing concerning the treaty requiring his attention for some time. The probable date of final action on the pact has been advanced to November 10 and there is a chance that the deadlock will not be broken until much later. The Democratic senators who favor the treaty as it stands, being numerous enough to defeat ratification, seem determined to compel at least the adoption of the very mildest of reservations instead of the Lodge program. Mr. Hitchcock has admitted the necessity of some sort of a compromise, but

what the president will be willing to accept, in view of his uncompromising statements, is unknown.

The Italian governmental crisis having compelled the adjournment of the parliament, the peace treaties with Germany and Austria were ratified by royal decree of King Victor Emmanuel and will become effective within 15 days. All the British dominions having now ratified the German treaty, its ratification by the empire is complete.

According to dispatches from Berlin, the threats of the supreme council to renew the blockade brought Germany to terms and her troops in the Baltic countries are being withdrawn. The government saves its face by stating that Gen. von der Goltz has yielded to its appeal.

Another complication in the affairs of southern Russia is announced. Gen. Simon Petlura, the Ukrainian leader, has declared war on General Denikine, the commander of the anti-bolshevik army that is steadily fighting its way up to Moscow. And at the same time comes word that the Russian volunteer army has surprised and attacked the Ukrainians, a violent battle resulting. Further north the troops of the north Russian government had some successes against the reds and Admiral Kolchak reported that his Siberian troops had recovered Tobolsk from them. An interesting story from Helsinki, Finland, is to the effect that Trotzky tried to bring about the arrest of Lenin, but failed and instead was himself placed under arrest in Moscow on orders of the bolshevik premier.

The American troops that have been serving in Siberia are beginning to come home, and the public should be prepared to hear all kinds of stories of the shocking hardships these lads think they have undergone. Furthermore, it is said to be certain that investigation into the actions of certain of their officers will be demanded. The morale officer who was sent to Siberia by the war department says there is little foundation for the complaints that are sure to be made as soon as the men are discharged, but that will not stop the impending clamor.

The Italian council of ministers has proposed a solution of the Fiume question, namely, that the city be occupied by regular troops pending a decision by the peace conference as to its disposition; but this is to be conditional on Italy's being given the mandate to administer the affairs of the city under the League of Nations. The Italians were greatly exercised by the report that their government had received warnings as to Fiume from both Great Britain and the United States. It is true that Baron Hardinge, under secretary for foreign affairs, told Italy that Britain was surprised that the D'Annunzio matter was not being settled more speedily, but there is nothing to show that any such message went from Washington. Meanwhile D'Annunzio maintains his hold on the disputed city and prepares for war with the Jugo-Slavs. His observers have told him the Serbs are concentrating in large numbers, so he has mined the harbor and placed his troops on the lines of defense. The Serbian officials, on the other hand, deny they seek hostilities with the Italians or are preparing for a fight. If any force is gathering to try to take Fiume it is composed of volunteers.

Long lists of German army and navy officers accused of crimes against the recognized rules of warfare have been prepared by Great Britain, France and Belgium, and the surrender of these men for trial by court-martial will be demanded of Germany in accordance with the treaty. The lists include submarine commanders, Zeppelin and airplane pilots, the makers and crew of the "Big Bertha" that bombarded Paris, the German officers who acted as town mayors in Belgium and who were responsible for deportations and cruelties, the German doctors who let prisoners die without attention, and the cruel German prison camp guards. The United States has no such list, but is bound to join with the entente nations in demanding the extradition of the former kaiser and in trying him before a special court.

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Taxpayers of consolidated school district No. 99, Hamilton county, have filed petitions with the county superintendent asking that the boundary lines of six old districts from which it was formed be restored. About 90 per cent of the voters have signed. Sentiment for consolidation has cooled materially in this territory since a proposition to issue \$300,000 bonds for building purposes was submitted. The bond issue was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

Howard Kennedy of Omaha, former member of the state board of control, was elected chairman of the new state children's code commission, which is made up of fifteen persons, eight women and seven men, who will make a study of child welfare and home and school surroundings in Nebraska.

The suit for a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary of State Amsherry to accept the petitions for a referendum on national prohibition, appealed from the Lancaster district court, where the writ was allowed, will be heard by the state supreme court during the session starting November 11.

Earl M. Kline of Nebraska City was chosen president of the American Legion of Nebraska at the first state convention, held at Omaha, Frank R. Warner, Norfolk, was made vice president. The secretary and treasurer will be appointed by the president at a later date.

People of Gretna, especially, the school board, were not satisfied to wait until the last Sunday in this month to get back to normal time. All clocks in the town, except the postmaster's and station agent's were turned back an hour October 13.

The fifth cutting of alfalfa has just been made on the site of the old city of Superior. The postoffice building still stands on this spot, erected 40 years ago out of cottonwood logs. This is record cutting in Nuckolls county.

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Presbyterian church at Tekamah was observed October 11 and 12. The church was founded Oct. 12, 1869, and was the first Presbyterian church in the state north of Omaha.

Governor McKelvie has ordered an investigation of the Omaha riot to determine if any public officers there were guilty of neglect of duty. Ralph Wilson, a Lincoln lawyer, will be in charge of the investigation.

Twenty-five negro prisoners taken to the Nebraska penitentiary at Lincoln for safe keeping after the burning of the Douglas county courthouse September 28, have been returned to Omaha.

All grade teachers and several high school teachers in Norfolk schools have petitioned the board of education for higher salaries giving the cost of living as the cause for their demand.

The movement to erect a new Presbyterian church at Tekamah, to cost no less than \$50,000, is well under way, and work on the edifice is to start not later than next spring.

A bonus of \$10 per month has been voted by the Aurora school board to all teachers who complete the current term in accordance with their contracts.

Phil Hall of Lincoln, formerly adjutant general of Nebraska and colonel of the Nebraska National guard, has been made a colonel in the U. S. reserves.

Steps have been taken to organize a new state-aid highway from Albion east through Humphrey, Leigh, Clark, Howells and Fremont to Omaha.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the Buffalo County Retail Merchants Institute, which is to be held at Kearney, October 27.

A proposition to take over the privately owned water works by the city will be voted upon by the citizens of York October 28.

Contractors estimate that the reconstruction of the Douglas county court house damaged by rioters will cost \$265,000.

Winter wheat is already up in many fields in the southeastern part of the state and the outlook is indeed promising.

Former governor Keith Neville is acting as coach for the North Platte high school football team.

Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Benedict, piloting plane No. 21 in the transcontinental air race, is the son of F. J. Benedict of Hastings, this state.

The state normal board has awarded a contract for the construction of a \$110,000 gymnasium at the Chadron Normal college.

Bids for the construction of a dormitory at the Kearney Normal and a science building at the Peru Normal were rejected by the State Normal board. Lowest bids on the two buildings were \$219,167. The board estimated the cost at \$180,000.

Flying at an altitude of 250 feet, an airplane driven by John Wamburg and carrying Gus Renard, dropped to the earth near Wausa, killing Wamburg instantly and seriously injuring Renard. Both men resided at Wausa and had seen service overseas.

Postmaster Morgan of Plattsmouth, Ludl of Wahoo and Grosvenor of Aurora, were chosen at a meeting of postmasters at Lincoln to present the claim of the second class men of Nebraska for wage increases at a joint commission hearing on postal salaries to be held at Kansas City.

The Nebraska Lutheran synod at the 47th annual convention at Omaha elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Rev. C. H. B. Lewis, Emerson, president; Charles R. Lowe, Dakota City, secretary; Joseph H. Miller, Surprise, treasurer; Rev. G. B. Weaver, Beatrice, statistical secretary; R. A. White, Wolbach, historian. The session was attended by over 200 delegates.

Governor McKelvie has named October 27, the 61st anniversary of the birth of President Theodore Roosevelt, Americanization day when all persons in the state are urged to aid in restoring Nebraska to pre-war conditions and use all available influence to impress upon the foreigner the necessity of becoming citizens.

County clerks will be required to send lists of voters to the secretary of state of those participating in the coming special election for delegates to the constitutional convention the same as in a regular election, according to a ruling of the secretary of state.

More than 4,000 persons attended the centennial celebration at Fort Calhoun, Nebraska's oldest trading post. On October 11, 1819, General Henry Atkinson led a company of 700 soldiers to the fort, they being the first white troops to enter the state.

John Pesek of Shelton won over Jack Lontos, Greek champion wrestler, in a match at Omaha. After the bout it was announced that a match between Joe Stecher of Dodge and Pesek may be staged in the metropolis within a short time.

In less than twenty-four hours after the American Beet Sugar factory at Grand Island began operation granulated sugar of the finest variety was being sacked and hauled to market to help ease the unprecedented scarcity in the nation.

C. H. Gustafson, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union, delivered an address along the lines of co-operation and its advantages at the dedication of the new concrete elevator of the Farmers' Co-operative Co. at West Point.

For showing the Nebraska administration how to reorganize the state departments under the code bill, J. L. Jacobs, Chicago efficiency expert, whose rates are \$100 a day and expenses, has filed his claim for \$2,200.

The Columbus board of education authorized the closing of the city schools on November 6 and 7 in order that the teachers may attend the Nebraska teachers association convention in Omaha at that time.

The board of education at Beatrice has decided to pay railway fares, registration fees and full salaries to its teachers who attend the Nebraska Teachers' association convention at Omaha November 5, 6, 7.

Frank T. Hamilton, 58, president of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway company and head of several other large Omaha corporations, died suddenly while aboard a U. P. train near Gothenburg.

During a quarrel arising over the removal of a fence David A. Hancock, well known ranch man of northern Nebraska, shot and instantly killed his brother, Larkin Hancock, at the Hancock ranch near Valentine.

Raymond Harwood, Fairfield High School student, was quite badly hurt as the result of being lured by class mates. The guilty ones were brought to trial and fined.

Theodore Liddell of Bloomfield won first honors in the annual interstate spelling contest held at Sioux City, Ia. Contestants from four states participated.

Production of corn in Nebraska this year was estimated at 109,974,000 bushels in the October crop report of the U. S. bureau of crop estimates.

Eight cents a bushel for husking corn was agreed upon by Platte county farmers at a meeting at Columbus as a basic price to be paid this fall.

Business men at Norfolk have purchased a \$60,000 lot in the city on which they propose to construct a modern hotel.

All single day cattle receipts at the South Omaha market were shattered October 13 when 33,700 head were registered.

Orchardists in the southeastern part of the state are gathering the largest apple crop raised in the district in years.

Only nine of the 178 hogs on exhibit at the state fair, which were found to be infected with pneumonia, have died. The potato crop in the western part of the state was heavily damaged by the recent cold snap.

Clarkson's new \$35,000 municipal electric lighting plant is now in operation.

A modern and up-to-date playground has been completed at Ullysses for the little folks of the town.

Reports from the Salvation Army headquarters at Omaha are to the effect that but about half of Nebraska's quota of \$512,000 home service fund has been raised.

Sixteen Omaha men, merchants, professionals and laborers, have been chosen as a grand jury to consider indictment of those taking part in the destruction of the Douglas county court-house and the lynching of a negro.

Clergymen from all parts of Nebraska attended the opening of the Western Theological seminary at Midland college at Fremont. Dr. F. H. Knobel of New York, president of the United Lutheran Church of America, made the principal address.

A special election is to be held in Johnson county November 4 to pass on a bond issue of \$200,000, which, if voted upon favorably, will be disposed of at par, the same to bear 5 1/2 per cent interest, to lift a county indebtedness of something like that amount on which 7 per cent is being paid.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and



headaches disappeared. I gained weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADELIN B. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I. Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment. Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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Girls! A mass of long, thick, gleamy tresses



Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty. You can have lots of long, thick, strong, lustrous hair. Don't let it stay lifeless, thin, scraggly or fading. Bring back its color, vigor and vitality.

Get a 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter to freshen your scalp; check dandruff and falling hair. Your hair needs this stimulating tonic; then its life, color, brightness and abundance will return—Hurry!—Adv.

Sociologists estimate that among every thousand bachelors there are 88 criminals, whereas married men produce 18 per thousand.

Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.

They say the high price of shoes is caused by a shortage of hides. That's merely another profiteering skin game.

Watch That Cold!

Chills and colds tend to throw an extra burden on the kidneys and poison, accumulate. That may be why you have been feeling so tired, irritable and half sick since they cold. Don't wait for worse troubles to get in! If you suffer constant backache, headaches, dizzy spells and irregular kidney action, get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills today. Doan's are helping thousands. Ask your neighbor!

A Kansas Case

J. F. Frome, retired farmer, 8th & Union Sts., Oswego, Kan., says: "I caught cold and it settled on my kidneys and brought on backache. My back ached steadily all the time and it was so sore and lame I could hardly stoop. Sharp pains would catch me right across my loins and I would almost fall to the floor. I was dizzy and weak and would have to sit down. My kidneys acted irregularly and at night I had to get up three or four times. I used Doan's Kidney Pills. One box cured me."

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