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RAILROAD STRIKE IS SET FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST SEVENTH

Fifty-Five Thousand Firemen and Engineers on Western Roads Will Quit Work.

PLACE BLAME ON MANAGERS

Union Officials Says Employers
Asked Mediation and Refused
to Accept Plan Offered.

WILSON WILL TRY HIS HAND

President Asks Leaders to White
House for Conference.

CAUSES OF THE DIFFICULTY

Employees Say Railroads Are Trying
to Force New Basis of Pay,
Which They Call the
Service Period.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A strike of 55,000 firemen and engineers on ninety-eight railroads operating west of Chicago has been set for Friday, August 7. It was officially announced today. William S. Stone, general chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, declared the order would be put into effect unless the general managers' committee of the railroads accepted the plan of settlement proposed by the federal board of mediation.

In a signed statement, President Stone and Carter asserted that after the managers' committee had invoked the services of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, the managers' committee had refused to accept the plan of settlement proposed by the federal mediators and "thus the burden of responsibility of the strike must rest on the railroads."

Causes of Strike.

The three principal causes of the strike, according to the statement of Messrs. Stone and Carter, are:

The manner in which the railroads have repudiated arbitration agreements.

The manner in which the managers' committee has excited the anger of the engineers in the service by their arbitrary attitude.

Because the railroads seem determined to force the employees to abandon the mileage basis of pay without being willing to accept the hourly basis of pay; the managers attempting to force on the employees an entirely new basis of pay which they are pleased to term the "service period."

Managers Reject Mediation Plan.

The plan of settlement, as proposed by the federal mediators, and which was rejected by the general managers' committee, according to Messrs. Stone and Carter, follow:

The schedule in effect prior to October 26, 1912, with the amendments thereto and accepted rulings thereon, to be restored and continued until changed by arbitration.

The demands of the two organizations as set forth in their communication of that date to the conference committee of managers, and no other question or questions, to be submitted to arbitration under and according to the act of congress of July 15, 1912, commonly known as the Newlands law.

"All subsequent demands of the organizations and all the counter demands of the managers to be withdrawn without prejudice."

New Up to Railroads.

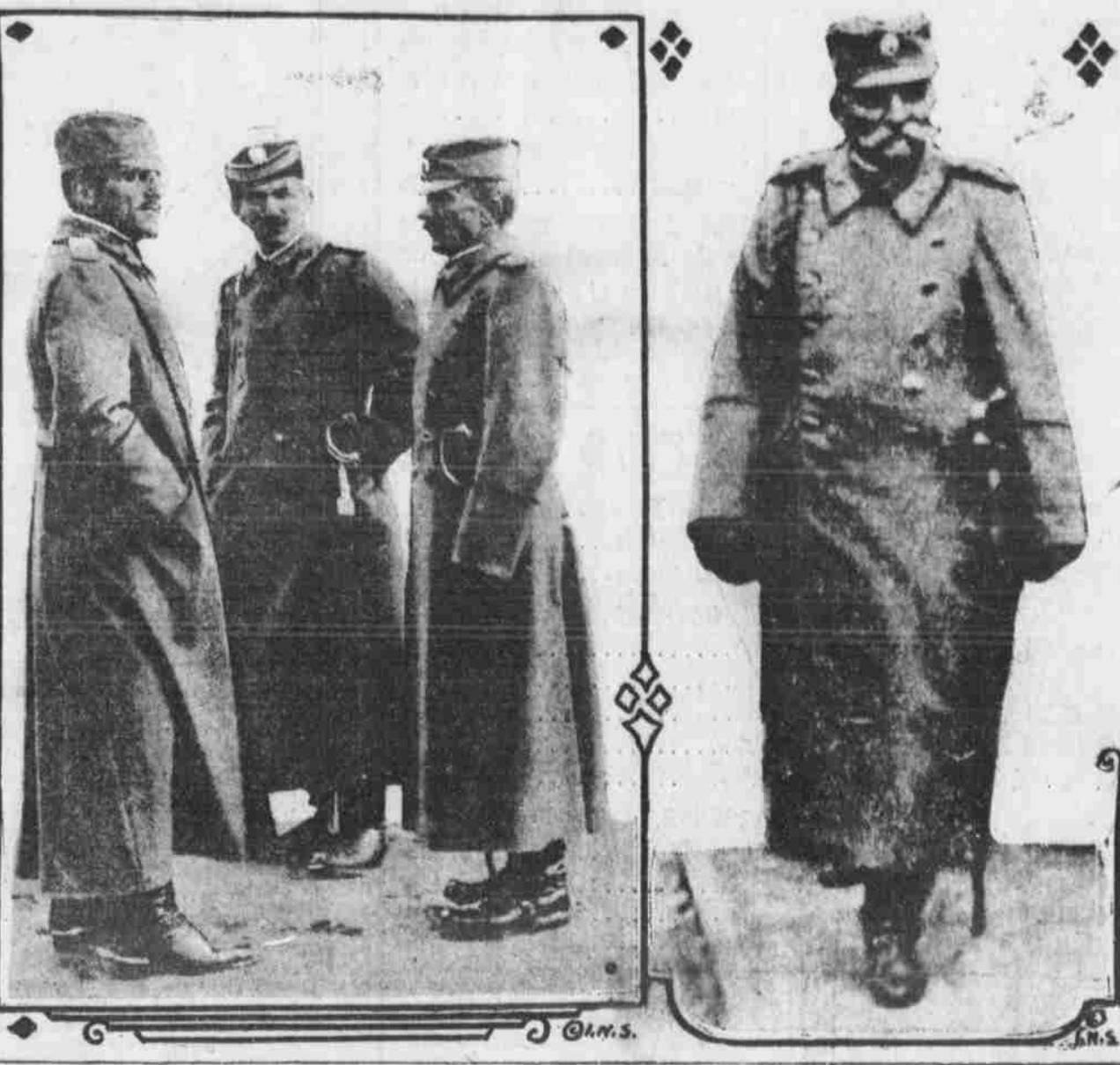
After the federal mediators had declared their mission a failure President Wilson appealed to the general managers and the union officials to come to Washington and discuss the situation. Regarding this proposal, the statement of the engineers continues:

"The engineers' committee feels that having adopted the plan proposed by the official representatives of the federal government they have done all that could be expected of them. While the committee has left Chicago for their respective homes and positions of duty, and while the strike will commence on August 7, the engineers' committee has instructed Messrs. Stone and Carter to go to Washington."

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LEADERS OF THE SERVIANS

King Peter, and on the left Prince Alexander, who is virtually at the head of the Servian army, and by his side his brother, Prince George. On these men rests the leadership and direction of Servian affairs in the present crisis.



KENNEDY OUT, BLACKBURN IN

Another Turn Given the Omaha Congressional Ticket.

FIRST ONE, THEN OTHER OFF

Blackburn Quits Tuesday Because of His Wife's Health and Starts Over on Friday When Ken- nedy Gives Up Game.

First Thomas Wakefield Blackburn withdrew from the race for the republican nomination for congress from the Second Nebraska district. He pledges his support to John L. Kennedy and assigned as his reasons for withdrawal that his wife's health was such that he could not think of devoting himself to anything but her comfort.

Then John L. Kennedy withdrew as a candidate for the republican nomination for congress from the Second Nebraska district. He gives as his reason that "for personal and business reasons" he cannot make the race. He urges Blackburn to get back into the race and pledges him support.

Blackburn non Agam.

Then Blackburn apparently discovers his wife's health is not so bad as first seemed, for he immediately wires to the secretary of state at Lincoln asking that he be restored to his original standing as a candidate for the nomination for congress from the Second Nebraska district.

And Addison Wait, rood old soul, without stopping to see if there be law or precedent for letting a man back into the pot after he has passed out once, decides to let Blackburn withdraw his withdrawal, accept Kennedy's withdrawal and puts Blackburn on the map again. This opening the door for many queries as to whether Kennedy and Blackburn have the right to pass the buck among themselves, and giving opportunity for Messrs. Soropson and Howard to consult with attorneys and make court records, and coats between now and the time the ballots are printed for the primary.

Some Personal Correspondence.

Just before noon on Tuesday of the present week Mr. Kennedy gave out the following letter, which he had received from Mr. Blackburn but a little before:

I have just forwarded to Hon. Addison

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Wilson Would Bring Shipping of World Under U. S. Flag

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Wilson has a plan in mind for bringing much of the shipping of the world under the American flag during European troubles and by having congress pass a law admitting American registration of the vessels of other nations. He summoned Senator Kern and Representative Underwood, the majority leaders of the house and senate, to the White House today to discuss the advisability of introducing such bills in congress.

The president believes that the merchant ships of European nations would be glad to register under the American flag at this time in order to prevent being pressed into service or being captured as prizes. Under existing laws it is impossible for foreign ships to take American registration.

At the conference with the president, Representative Adamson contended that the Panama canal act, which permits American registration of all ships owned by American corporations or individuals and officers by Americans, was sufficient to meet the situation. He told the president foreign governments might resent it if new legislation to capture their commerce were passed in this crisis.

It was agreed that Representative Underwood and Senator Kern should thoroughly investigate all existing laws.

WANTED—Young lady for stenographic and clerical work; must be excellent penman for insurance policy writing.

For further information about this position, see the Want Ad Section of today's Bee.

Jaures, Socialist Leader of French Deputies, Killed

PARIS, July 31.—Jean Leon Jaures, the socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, was assassinated today.

M. Jaures was sitting in a cafe, when a young man entered and fired several shots at him. Two of the bullets took effect in the head of the socialist leader and he expired in a few minutes.

State Journal Plant Is Damaged by Fire; Reporter the Hero

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, July 31.—(Special Telegram.) The State Journal company suffered heavy loss this afternoon when fire broke out in the engraving department of the plant, the workmen being driven from the rooms of that part of the plant by the flames which spread over the rooms instantly. Very few in the front of the building knew the place was on fire until the streams were turned on the building.

The editorial offices of W. L. Locke, associate editor of the Journal, in front of the building on the fourth floor, were surrounded by the flames and escape cut off from the stairway. In the office of Mr. Locke at the time was Logan Rogers, a farmer. Owing to the presence of mind of Fred Fredericks, a reporter, they were both saved, although the smoke was pouring from the windows at the time. Locke was discovered leaning from the window. Fredericks discovered a ladder and climbing with it to the top of a building adjoining the Journal office, placed it against the Journal building and the window and, although it was much too short to reach, rescued the men from their perilous position. It was a brave act and the crowd in the street below loudly applauded the heroic reporter.

The flames were quickly subdued, with only a few hundred dollars' damage to the building, but the damage by water to the stock will run into the tens of thousands, according to the officers of the company. The printing department of the company escaped injury from fire, though the issue of the Evening News was delayed a couple of hours by the water pumped into the building. No one has knowledge what caused the blaze, though it may have been defective wiring.

Cotton Exchange Closes for First Time in History

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Cotton exchange after an hour of trading today voted to close until 10 o'clock Tuesday.

This was the first time in history the exchange was closed during a session. Violent fluctuations shook the market from the outset. There was a range of 130 to 134 cents, and when trading ceased prices were 60 to 70 points down.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The New Orleans Cotton exchange closed today until further notice.

BYRAM ISSUES A STATEMENT

Vice President of Burlington to Officers and Men of Company.

TALKS OF IMPENDING STRIKE

Willing to Arbitrate and Agree that
Pay Shall Not Be Less Than
What It Is at Present
Time.

CHICAGO, July 31.—(Special Telegram.) Vice President H. E. Byram of the Burlington Railroad company tonight gave out a statement relative to the differences between the railroad engineers and firemen and the companies on the wage question. The statement, which is as follows, has been sent to all Burlington officials and employees:

"The representatives of the engineers and firemen of the western railroads having failed to agree with the managers' committee in the negotiations for revision of schedule and a strike of the engineers and firemen on the western railroads, including the Burlington, being imminent, it seems appropriate that the officers and men of the Burlington should be advised briefly of the points of difference.

"Both the railroad companies and the men are willing to accept arbitration, but the difficulty is on account of the inability of the companies and the men to agree on the matters that should be arbitrated. The engineers and firemen have agreed to restore the schedule which was cancelled October 10, 1913. They have agreed to arbitrate their proposition of October 19, 1913, for a revised schedule, but are not willing that the schedule proposed by the railroads shall be considered by the board of arbitration.

Would Restore Schedules.

"The railroad companies are willing to restore the schedules which were cancelled October 10, 1913, and to arbitrate the proposition presented by the engineers and firemen, dated October 10, 1913. The desire also to have the proposition of the railroads considered by the board of arbitration.

"The railroads are willing to agree that if their amended proposition is considered by the board, and the schedule by the board is not as satisfactory as the old schedule, the engineers on any railroad can elect to continue the old schedule instead of the one awarded by the board.

"It is also agreed by the railroads that if their proposed schedule is adopted, that the pay of the engineers as a whole will not be less than it is at the present time by reason of changing the methods of computing pay. The schedule proposed by the railroads does not change any of the essential features of the schedule now in effect, and does not contemplate changing the present unit of ten hours or 100 miles for a day's work. The term 'service period,' to which objection has been made, was withdrawn by the railroads during the negotiations, and is therefore not a part of the issue at the present time.

Only One Difference.

"It will be seen therefore that the only difference between the companies and the men is the question of allowing the railroads the privilege of having their

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The National Capital

Friday, Jan. 31, 1914.

The Senate.

Met at 11 a. m.

Debate was resumed on the trade commission bill.

Passed bill to remove certain restrictions upon the use of emergency currency by national banks.

Recessed at 5:30 p. m. to 11 a. m. Saturday.

The House.

Met at noon.

Private claim bills were taken up.

Adjourned at 5:45 p. m. until noon Saturday.

GERMAN EMPIRE IS SHUT OFF BY WAR

FINAL EFFORT TO STAY WAR TIDE IS NOW BEING MADE

Britain and France Attempt to Find Way Out for Austria and Russia.

SLIGHT HOPE OF SETTLEMENT

News of Negotiations Offset by Report of Proclamation of Martial Law in Germany.

STOCK EXCHANGES ARE CLOSED

London and New York Suspend Business Because of Break Down in Credit System.

LONDON BANKERS ALARMED

Cabinet Takes Measures to Prevent Possible Panic.

RUSH TO STEAMSHIP LINES

Americans in London Are Offering Premiums for Passages—All Ships Booked to Capacity for Weeks.

PARIS, July 31.—France and Great Britain are making a final effort to find a way out compatible with the dignity and interests of both Russia and Austria. This is why Premier Asquith postponed making a further declaration in the British Parliament today.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—An imperial ukase declares martial law in Finland and Finnish territorial waters.

Great Britain is making a final effort to find a formula acceptable to the antagonists, but there is little hope of success, it is announced here, owing to Germany's attitude.

VIENNA, July 31.—"Conversations between Russian and Austro-Hungarian diplomats were being continued this evening. The Russian ambassador yesterday and today had prolonged interviews at the Ballplatz. Though no reports of the 'conversations' have been published, it seems to be admitted again this evening that a European conflict is not inevitable.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The czar of Russia today gave an audience to the German ambassador and subsequently presided over a full council of ministers, attended by the chief of the army general staff.

The mail train from here for Germany will not leave St. Petersburg tonight, and the line of boats running to Stockholm, Sweden, has been stopped.

LONDON, July 31.—The momentous announcement was made by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today that Russia had proclaimed the general mobilization of its army and fleet, and in consequence martial law had been proclaimed in Germany, and a general mobilization in Germany would follow.

Premier Asquith's statement was as follows:

"We have just heard, not from St. Petersburg, but from Germany, that Russia has proclaimed the general mobilization of its army and its fleet, and that in consequence of this martial law is to be proclaimed in Germany.

"We understand this to mean that mobilization will follow in Germany if the Russian mobilization is general and proceeded with.

"In these circumstances I prefer not to answer any further questions till Monday."

LONDON, July 31.—Official announcement of the resumption of the "conversations" at St. Petersburg and Vienna came today at a moment when pessimism had taken possession of all Europe. The hope that it might lead to a peaceful solution was grasped with desperation, but the news was offset later by the proclamation of martial law in Germany, which was regarded as a preliminary to the mobilization of the German forces for war.

Everybody then seemed to settle down to await the news that the great European powers had decided to engage in a struggle for supremacy. There was nothing to give the

(Continued on Page Two.)

Late Developments in War Situation

Conversations resumed today by Russian and Austrian governments.

Martial law proclaimed throughout Germany.

Stock exchanges closed everywhere.

Several encounters between Austrian and Servian troops resulted in the Servians successfully resisting invaders' advance.

German liners Imperator and Vaterland taken off Transatlantic service.

Wild patriotic enthusiasm prevailed all night in St. Petersburg.

Vienna kept in ignorance of events at front and Germany has imposed rigid censorship on dispatches, which are greatly delayed.

Russians Blow Up Bridge on One of Austrian Railroads

BERLIN, July 31.—Official confirmation of the blowing up by Russian troops of the railroad bridge between Granica, Russian Poland, and Szozakova, in Galicia, on the railroad from Warsaw to Vienna, was received here this evening.

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ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—An imperial proclamation calling all the army reservists in St. Petersburg to the colors was placarded today.

PARIS, July 31.—The Temps today relates details of the conversation between Count von Pourtales, the German ambassador, and Sergius Sazonov, the Russian foreign minister, in St. Petersburg yesterday.

Count von Pourtales first asked whether, in case Russia were assured Austria would not retain any territory conquered in Serbia, Russia would stop mobilization.

To this M. Sazonov replied, "No," and said that Russia could not permit the "execution" of Serbia which had been announced by Austria.

Count von Pourtales then asked M. Sazonov under what conditions Russia would demobilize.

M. Sazonov answered that any question of this sort must first be raised at Vienna, which had committed acts of war and made declarations which alone had determined Russia to mobilize.

The conversation did not continue further.

Russian Spy Arrested.

ALLENSTEIN, Germany, July 31.—A Russian spy was arrested here today. He is said to belong to the St. Petersburg military intelligence department.

New Zealand Will Help.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 31.—William F. Massey, prime minister of New Zealand, today announced to Parliament that the government proposed to offer the services of an expeditionary force to the imperial government if events necessitated. All the members thereupon stood and sang "God Save the King."

Servians Are Repulsed.

VIENNA, July 31.—Austrian frontier guards today repulsed a strong attack by Servians near Klotowitz, on the Bosnian frontier, without suffering loss. The Servians lost one officer and twenty-two men.

Plan Campaign in China.

PEKING, July 31.—The British fleet today deserted Wei Hei Wei and sailed at midday with sealed orders, thus fulfilling its long-standing orders. The British considered the place not worth defending. Hong Kong is to be made the British naval base in Chinese waters, and in case of war the German possession of Tsing Tau is to be blockaded.

Wei Hei Wei had no fortifications, while Tsing Tau is fortified on both the land and the sea sides. The Germans believe the fortifications will afford them ample protection.

HONG KONG, China, July 31.—Most active preparations are going on here in view of eventualities.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Asia has been chartered by the government and guns are being mounted on board. At the dock yards work is proceeding night and day and double guards have been placed on duty. All the troops have been confined to barracks and leave has been stopped.

The British battleship Triumph today took on its war stores and is prepared for action.

All the boundaries of the colony are guarded by outposts.

KAISER DECLARES MARTIAL LAW IN GERMAN EMPIRE

Proclamation Announces Military Measures on Frontiers and Protection of Railroads.

MILITARY WILL TAKE CHARGE

Wire, Postal and Rail Services Are to Be Used Exclusively by Army and Navy.

BAN IS PLACED ON EXPORTS

Federal Council Forbids Shipment of Meat, Grain, Animal Products, Oil and Automobiles.

PASSENGER LINERS ARE TIED UP

Hamburg-American Line Cancels Sailing of Big Boats.

GENERAL FEELING OF PESSIMISM

People in Berlin Think Armed Conflict Only Possible Outcome of Situation—Excitement in City Still Increases.

LONDON, July 31.—A Central news dispatch from Berlin says the Russian troops today blew up the frontier railroad bridge of the Warsaw-Vienna railroad.

BERLIN, July 31.—A decree proclaiming martial law and the prohibition of publication of news of the movements of German troops and war material was issued today.

The proclamation announces military measures on the frontiers, the armed protection of the railroads and the restriction of telegraphic, postal and railroad services except for military purposes.

The morning passed without a break in the heavy war cloud over the European horizon and there was no relief to the almost despairing uncertainty existing in the German capital, and excitement continued to increase.

It has been generally expected that today would bring the decision for peace or war, and when a decree was promulgated proclaiming martial law and consequent military government, all began to think that armed conflict could be the only outcome.

Embargo on Exports.

The German federal council today issued a decree prohibiting exports of grain, flour, foodstuffs, meats, animal products, automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, petroleum, coal tar and coal oils. This goes into effect immediately.

The step taken by the federal council, whose members represent the rulers of the federated states composing the German empire, was said to have been necessitated by the heavy exports of the last few days reported by the chambers of commerce.

It was semi-officially announced that the matters dealt with by the federal council were of secondary importance.

Russia Enthusiastic for War.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The population of the Russian capital kept awake throughout the night and the streets resounded with the din of patriotic demonstrations. A quick succession of special editions of the newspapers kept the excitement at boiling point and the vendors had a hard time in supplying those

(Continued on Page Two.)

Early Today Prepare for Tomorrow

A whole lot of persons wanting to buy or to rent homes, apartments or rooms, will be busy tomorrow inspecting the offers in the classified pages of The Bee.

Early today send in your ad (or phone it) so that your offering will be considered by these careful, substantial tenants.

Just call
Tyler 1000
and ask for the Want Ad Department.

THE OMAHA BEE

Everybody reads Bee Want Ads