

STANDARD OIL DENOUNCED BY WALSH BOARD

Report of Investigators for Industrial Commission Plays Company for Attitude in the Bayonne Strike.

DECENT WAGES ARE NOT PAID

Refusal to Deal With Union Representatives Criticized in the Findings.

SHERIFF IS GIVEN A SCORING

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The report of George P. West and C. T. Cheney, who investigated the July, 1915, strike of the Standard Oil Co. employees at Bayonne, N. Y., for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, was made public tonight by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission. The report said in part, after stating that the strike was against the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey:

"The company is the most important of the Standard Oil group and this group is the principal contributor to the wealth, prestige and power of the largest estate in the country, if not in the world, that of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and his immediate family.

"The facts regarding the company's labor policies must therefore be regarded as of special importance, because of the tremendous power wielded by the group of men who control this industry, and because of their announced intention to enter the field of industrial relations with a view of widening their influence and activity by propagating what they deem to be the proper theories and principles that should govern the relations between employer and employee.

"The following findings of fact are to be considered in the light of the foregoing:

"The Standard Oil company of New Jersey, although conducting an enormously profitable enterprise, pays wages too low to maintain a family on a comfortable, healthful basis.

"It fixes wages not with relations to the earnings of the company, but by taking into consideration wages paid by other companies in the same locality and then fixing the wage as low or lower than the prevailing wage in that locality. In Bayonne, it paid common laborers less than two companies whose plants adjoin its refineries. This is in direct contradiction to the claims of the company in a statement issued at 26 Broadway, that it has always paid the prevailing wage or better. The statement of the general manager of the company that the interests of other companies in the same locality are considered in the fixing of wages constitutes, in effect, an admission that the company combines with the poorest and least generous employers to fix the wage rate.

"The company maintains a settled policy of refusing to deal with any labor organization or 'professional labor man' and even refuses to permit those employees who cannot speak English intelligibly to organize as strikers, as their spokesman and representative.

"Developing this last point further in the report, it was stated that Paul Supinski, a Jersey City attorney, visited General Superintendent Hennessey of the company as spokesman for a committee of six employees who had hired him to negotiate for him. It was further stated that Hennessey, acting in conjunction with Mr. Gifford, general manager of the company, refused point blank to consider the demands and expressed indignation that the men should have engaged a non-employee of the company to aid them in presenting their grievances.

"The men are made to understand," the report continued, "that they must seek no outside assistance in their dealings with the management and that any show of independence or any hint of compulsion will be vigorously resented.

"No Means of Redress." "The company has instituted no machinery by which real or fancied grievances may be peacefully and promptly adjusted. The officials say that any man has access to the general superintendent, but the employees allege that they would be discharged before reaching the office. "General Manager Gifford is not a believer in child labor legislation and on the other hand, thinks the children should be allowed to go to work earlier. He and Mr. Hennessey apparently have little sympathy for the children.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

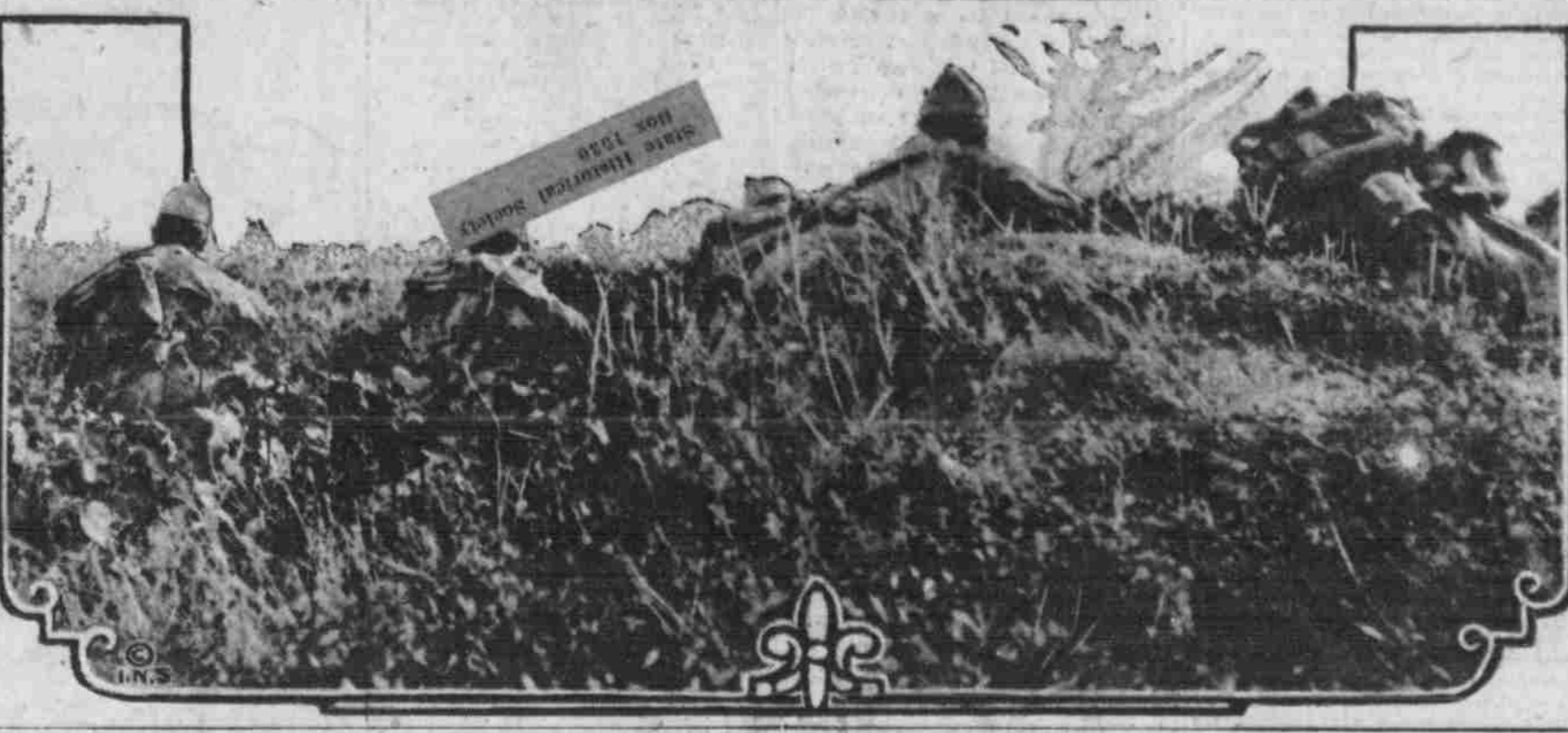
The Weather

For Nebraska—Partly cloudy. Temperature at Omaha, yesterday:

Table with 4 columns: Hours, Temp., Wind, Clouds. Rows for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m., and daily totals.

Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding period of the last three years. Highest yesterday, 94; lowest, 78; mean, 82. Precipitation, .15 inch.

WITH THE ENEMY JUST OVER THE HILL—Body of Italian troops, during the advance on Trieste, waiting on the crest of a hill for artillery to come up and protect their attack on the enemy.



UTAH PROFESSORS' DISMISSAL SCORED

One of Men Doing Probing, Roscoe Pound of Harvard, a Former Nebraskan.

PUNGENT CRITICISM IS MADE

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 15.—The complete report of the committee of inquiry, appointed by the American Association of University Professors to investigate conditions at the University of Utah, made public here yesterday, concludes that of the four charges given by the president of the university, as reasons for dismissing professors last spring, "three specify no proper grounds for such action and the fourth is without basis in fact."

"The government of the university, like that of many others in America, is a government of men and not of law."

Speaking of the grounds for dismissal, the report says, for instance: "The government of the university, like that of many others in America, is a government of men and not of law."

Commenting on conditions at the university the report says in part: "If our state universities are to continue to be institutions in which self-respecting scholars can serve or in which the true character of a university is maintained, it is essential that all such attempts be vigorously resisted, and that no ground be given even for the suspicion that teachers in these institutions are under pressure of the sort exemplified in the first case cited by Prof. Roylance.

"There may be room for legitimate freedom concerning the proper limits of freedom of teaching; there can be no room for debate as to the propriety of permitting powerful individuals outside the university whether in or out of public office to dictate to university presidents respecting the utterance of university professors. And the resistance to such attempts must necessarily come first and chiefly from the presidents of the state universities.

"To the committee it seems that President Kingsbury, while personally desirous of maintaining a due measure of freedom in the University of Utah, has not sufficiently resisted pressure of the sort mentioned, but has rather at times, permitted himself to be used as an instrument through which such pressure was transmitted to members of the faculty.

"Nothing has done so much to strengthen the widespread feeling of distrust which has unquestionably been engendered by recent events at the university as the attitude still held by the board of regents; a persistent refusal to permit the disclosure of all the facts in such cases, always gives color to the belief that there exist facts unsuited for disclosure. The committee gathers that the persistence of the board in its present position has aroused on the part of a large section of the local public, including many of the alumni and a majority of the students, a degree of suspicion, and even hostility, which must be a continuing detriment to the university's efficiency as an instrument of public education, and must affect disadvantageously the position and the work of teachers in the institution."

Roscoe Pound of Harvard, named in the foregoing as one of the investigators, is a graduate of the college of law of the University of Nebraska and a former member of the Nebraska supreme court commission.

BANANA TREES GO DOWN IN FIERCE JAMAICA STORM

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—All along the central districts of the north coast fruit plantations were almost completely wrecked by the disastrous storm which swept Jamaica yesterday.

U. S. Soldiers Run Mexicans Home

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 15.—Scores of American soldiers were participants in a riot on the streets of Nogales tonight as the result, it is said, of a rumor that Mexicans had threatened to take their guns away. Ten Mexicans were attacked before the officers got control of the men. One American is reported to have been slain in Nogales, Mexico, just across the border from here, by infuriated Mexicans.

The soldiers that engaged in the rioting were members of the Twelfth infantry and the Sixth field artillery. They were joined by a number of civilians, who shouted "Run all the Mexicans across the line."

The riot was the culmination of high feeling between Americans and Mexicans. Soldiers, it is said, had been pushed off the sidewalks by Mexicans and subjected to other petty insults.

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE IS OFF AND ON AGAIN

Union Men Deny Settlement Reached After Owners' Agent Says It Is.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—A few minutes after George J. Tansey, acting head of the team owners, had announced that the strike of teamsters and chauffeurs had been settled, following a conference between a committee of owners and the men, officers of the teamsters' union denied that they agreed to the settlement and said the strike was still in progress.

Mr. Tansey would not divulge the exact terms of the alleged settlement, but he virtually admitted that the men's demands for increased wages had been granted in part. The teamsters also have made concessions, he said.

The police were forced to draw revolvers to prevent a mob of striking teamsters reacting two men who had been arrested for inciting riots.

A series of riots occurred about the stables of the St. Louis Transfer company when nearly 1,000 strikers and sympathizers attempted to attack a dozen non-union drivers of mail wagons who had quit work for the day. The police succeeded in protecting the non-union drivers, but a newspaper man who had accompanied city detectives to the scene was mistaken for a strike breaker or transfer company guard and was badly beaten. He was rescued from the mob only after the detectives had drawn their revolvers and threatened to fire into the crowd.

Again Driven Back. Later when the detectives arrested two of the mob leaders the strikers again charged on the police, but were again driven off by the show of revolvers.

Metcalfe Boosting Carranza's Game

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—(Special Telegram)—R. L. Metcalfe, former commissioner of the canal zone, is in Washington, having recently returned from a visit to Mexico. "Governor" Metcalfe is convinced that the United States should allow Carranza to work out his own government, in view of the fact that of the twenty-seven states in Mexico, Carranza controls twenty-five.

Mr. Metcalfe stated that his visit to Carranza was incidental to looking over the situation, and that while he suffered somewhat for food and water during his journey through the zone of fighting, he was impressed with the business of Carranza in bringing order out of the chaos now prevailing in Mexico.

Mr. Metcalfe expects to return to Omaha in a few days.

ALLIES MUST SAY THE FIRST WORDS

Kaiser and Royal Aide Tell Pope They Are Ready to Accept Negotiations.

BUT WON'T MAKE OVERTURES

PARIS, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to Fournier's News agency from Rome says that the German emperor, in answer to the peace letter of Pope Benedict XV, declared his willingness to accept peace negotiations provided the nations with which Germany was at war made the first overtures.

Austria made a similar reply to the pope's letter, the dispatch adds.

The pope's appeal for peace, addressed to the belligerent nations, was issued July 28, the anniversary of the opening of the European war. It asked why a direct or indirect exchange of views could not be initiated in which "the rights and just aspirations" of the various peoples could be considered as far as possible and "thus put to an end the terrible combat, as has been the case previously under similar circumstances."

The letter invited the "true friends of peace in the world to extend their hands to hasten the end of a war which for a year has transformed Europe into an enormous battlefield" and declared that he should be blessed "who first extends the olive branch and tenders his hand to the enemy in offering him reasonable conditions of peace."

Senator Is Given Judgment Against Anti-Saloon League

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Aug. 15.—(Special)—W. E. Van Demark, state senator from Hanson county, as the result of an action commenced by him some weeks ago, was yesterday granted a judgment against the South Dakota Anti-Saloon league, for alleged defamatory statements made by the defendant against the plaintiff in a printed communication to an eastern temperance publication.

State Senator Van Demark instituted the action for the recovery of damages in the sum of \$50, placing the sum at the lowest possible amount, as he sought vindication of his character rather than money damages. The hearing in the case was held before Judge Carpenter of Alexandria. There was no defense. At the conclusion of the hearing Judge Carpenter awarded the state senator a judgment for \$50, together with the costs, which amounted to \$17.

When the damage suit was instituted some weeks ago a sensation was created throughout the state because of the prominence of the plaintiff and defendant and because of the nature of the action, State Senator Van Demark charging that the defendant had libeled him.

In the communication published by Mr. Heislop he attacked the plaintiff's official record as a member of the upper house at the last session of the legislature. The defendant was given a period of thirty days in which to appeal the case to the state circuit court, if he wishes to do so.

POPE SENDS SYMPATHY TO EAST PRUSSIANS

AMSTERDAM (Via London), Aug. 15.—What purports to be a letter of sympathy sent to the people of East Prussia by Pope Benedict, through the Bishop of Frauenburg, is printed by the Bayerische Kurier, says a telegram from Munich. The letter, which was sent through the papal nuncio at Munich, is given as follows:

"The holy father deplors with sincerest sympathy the sad position of the population of the Baltic provinces, who, in fact, for their loyal Christian views, deserve a better fate. At the same time the holy father welcomes most heartily the wonderful readiness of all Germans to make sacrifices in order to assist the stricken provinces. As a sign of his fatherly and loving care he sends this gift of 10,000 marks (\$2,500) for the relief of sufferers."

Rob the Safe and the Jewelry Store, Then Get Away

SHELBY, Neb., Aug. 15.—(Special Telegram)—Somewhere between 11 o'clock Saturday night and this morning, burglars entered the drug store of Thelen Brothers, worked the combination of the safe and took out \$100 in currency. Then they took from the showcase of R. A. Zimmerman, who occupies a part of the store with a stock of jewelry, \$500 worth of watches, rings, chains and general jewelry.

The burglars entered the front door of the store, unlocked it and when they departed, they closed it behind them. There is nothing to indicate who did the job. No suspicious characters have been seen about town in several days.

LIBERTY GODDESS REPOSES IN ALLEY

Proud Statue Which So Long Adorned City Hall Has Been Condemned as Unsafe.

'Tis the irony of fate! The Goddess of Liberty which has placed on top of the city hall tower June 10, 1891, Saturday afternoon was removed by workmen, who had been engaged to take down the figure.

In a recumbent position, in an alley east of the city hall, this once proud statue was placed by rough hands, an object for the scrap heap. For twenty-four years, two months and four days it occupied its lofty position upon the municipal building, an emblem of liberty, reminding the passerby of patriotic sentiments, of this land of the free, of the Pilgrim Fathers, Plymouth Rock, the spirit of '76 and of other thoughts.

A few weeks ago Mayor Dahman, Building Inspector Bridges and other officials went into the tower of the city hall and inspected the statue, finding that it was unsafe, that it might fall down upon the head of some pedestrian and deprive him of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. So the Goddess of Liberty was condemned. Yesterday Woods and Howard did the work. They fastened a long rope around the body of the metal symbol and lowered "her" to the ground.

The handless right arm of the statue was still extended as if holding the torch of liberty to enlighten the world. But there was no right hand nor torch. The left arm was gone and the crown was badly disfigured. An expression of pain appears on the face, as if the elements have not dealt gently with this fair fashioning of the metal worker.

The statue is twelve feet in height and weighs nearly 200 pounds. It is made of heavy zinc.

Most of the city hall tower will be removed for reasons of safety. The roof is to be repaired and the smoke stack raised.

First Arrest Made in Sunday Tabernacle

When Policeman Boscoe Smith, patrolling his beat near Fourteenth and Capitol avenue last night heard raucous noises emanating from the Billy Sunday tabernacle he investigated and found Joe Pierce, Crescent City, Ia., farmhand, asleep. For a pillow Mr. Pierce had a full quart bottle of rare old whiskey, and straw about him in profusion were numerous small flasks that had contained the fiendish influence that Mr. Sunday comes here to combat.

Officers the Chief Need of U. S. Army

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The United States has plenty of material for a volunteer army of 1,200,000 men and all that is now needed are plans for utilizing it. Major General Leonard Wood declared here today in a statement as to the preparedness of the nation for war. The chief need, he said, was officers and he advocated training students in their junior and senior years along the same lines as now are being used at the military camp of instruction here.

DATE ARRANGED FOR THE SACKING OF BROWNSVILLE

Funston Announces Evidence Establishes Disorders in Texas Fostered by Carranza Officials.

MEXICAN FLAG TO BE RAISED

General Boasted Colors Would Be Given to Brazee from U. S. Postoffice.

AFFIDAVITS ARE SUBMITTED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 15.—After a conference held last night by General Frederick Funston, commanding the southern department, with a committee headed by Congressman John Garner, General Funston announced that he believed the committee had thoroughly established its contentions that the disorder in the Rio Grande valley had been fostered by constitutional Mexican authorities. Affidavits were submitted to the War department to the effect that a date had actually been set by the Mexicans for the sacking of Brownsville.

General Funston candidly admitted that up to the time of the conference held with the committee today, he did not believe the outlying in the valley was receiving its backing from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Warrants Prompt Action. But upon presentation of a mass of evidence he said he was convinced the committee possessed information which warranted prompt action.

Submitting further alleged proof of a report that General Nafarrete, the Carranza commander at Matamoros, had boasted that when the time came he would plant the Mexican flag on top of the Brownsville postoffice, affidavits were shown General Funston.

While given authority to order such additional troops as he deemed necessary, General Funston decided to communicate with Washington and orders were issued at once to dispatch artillery to the Rio Grande valley in addition to infantry and aeroplane service.

The new troops in the field will be the 26th regiment of infantry from Texas City, Colonel R. L. Bullard, commanding; batteries B and E of the Fifth field artillery from Fort Hill, and one aeroplane company from Fort Bliss. Battery B, both the artillery detachments, are equipped with heavy field pieces.

Detachments are equipped with heavy guns, battery B having 4-inch howitzer and battery E regular field pieces of the same calibre.

Will Return to Quarters. Immediately upon the arrival of the Twenty-sixth at Brownsville by four companies of infantry, two batteries of artillery and one aeroplane detachment. Late reports from Brownsville say that the Carranza forces along the border at Matamoros have two batteries (eight pieces) of artillery on the French 75-millimetre model, which corresponds roughly to the American 4-inch pieces. There are about 800 Mexican soldiers in the garrison between Camargo and Matamoros, a distance of 100 miles. It is said that should Obregon decide to cooperate with Nafarrete the artillery strength could be trebled within twenty-four hours and the number of men increased to 4,000 or 5,000.

German troops conquered the district of Wismutze and advanced across the Rodolava.

Takes Over British Interests. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The American consul at Riga has taken over the British interests there. Ambassador Marjoe so reported today from Petrograd, but gave no explanation.

RUSSIAN FORCES REELING BACK TO THEIR NEW LINE

Teuton Armies Driving Grand Duke's Legions Toward Brest-Litovsk Front in Rapid Fashion.

CAN THIS HOLD INVADERS?

Petrograd Hopeful Rush Will Stop at Fortress, but London Critics Show Anxiety.

FORTY MILES TO STRONGHOLD

THE RUSSIAN ARMIES are being rapidly driven back to their second line of defense, centering on Brest-Litovsk. The Germans are now only forty miles from that fortress. Von Mackensen's forces have reached the Radzyn-Vlodava line.

THE RUSSIANS claim they are continuing to hold the Germans back from Riga and Kovno. The American consul has taken over British interests at Riga.

RUSSIAN ARMIES are being massed on the Baltic frontiers to force passage of shells said to be needed by Turkey.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The rush of the Teutonic advance eastward in Poland is rapidly hurrying the Russians to their second line of defense, centering upon the fortress of Brest-Litovsk. Austro-German concentration of effort seems to be in the direction of this stronghold, from which their forces are at points now barely forty miles distant.

Opinion in allied capitals seems divided as to whether the Grand Duke Nicholas will be able to hold this new line. Petrograd military observers express confidence that the Teutons will be checked at the selected points while London is wondering whether a further retirement of the Russians will not be necessitated.

The latest official reports seem to show the Russian lines rapidly yielding in the center and to the south, where Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces have penetrated to the Radzyn-Vlodava line, while in the north the Russians appear to be making a more determined stand.

In the west, the chief activity is in the Argonne, where the French report the repulse of new German attacks. Berlin claims some ground has been gained.

Reports from the Dardanelles carry the story of the operations little further, it says, than that told in recent British official statements which reported a new landing of troops and advances inland. Turkish reports deny any further gains by the entente allies.

On the Austro-Italian front the fighting of late seems to have been confined chiefly to artillery actions with little change of ground through infantry attacks.

Vienna Official Report. VIENNA (Via London), Aug. 15.—The following statement was issued today: "Russian theater: In the district of the Bug, advancing allied troops again drove before them the rear guards of the retreating enemy. Austro-Hungarian forces advancing on both sides of the railway from Lukov to Brest-Litovsk reached the sector west of Miedzyrzec.

German troops conquered the district of Wismutze and advanced across the Rodolava.

State Normal Board Continues Its Queer Action on Accounts

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Aug. 15.—(Special)—Peculiar methods of the State Normal board have been shown at various times and the latest comes up through a bill allowed at the last session which was recommended for payment by the committee consisting of Treasurer Hall, J. H. Gettys and Dan Morris.

The bill was for water furnished the state normal at Peru by the village of Peru. The contract had been made with the village to supply the water at 3 cents per 1,000 gallons. The bill called for 12 cents per 1,000 gallons. A similar bill had been allowed by the board at a former meeting for the latter rate after the Peru member of the board had made a statement that the village could not afford to furnish water at that rate. But this time the committee cut the bill to the contract rate of 3 cents per 1,000 gallons and it was allowed.

The peculiar part of the matter is that the bill was recommended and passed through the hands of a committee, of which J. R. Gettys was a member, notwithstanding the fact that Gettys was not a member of the board at the meeting had decided that Gettys was not a member of the board and had fired him over the transom and seated another man. It will also be noted that Morris was a member of that committee, who, as president of the board, interposed that Gettys was not a member of the board.

The question naturally arises, "who is a board not a board?"

Poison is Fatal to Mrs. Charles Striby

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15.—(Special Telegram)—Mrs. Charles Striby, who took poison here yesterday, after a disagreement with her husband, a representative of the Maxwell Motor Car company, died tonight.

THE WANT-AD. WAY



When you've tried to sell And you've tried to rent And you stop and think Of the money spent, Then is the time If you'll listen to me To try a WANT AD In The OMAHA Bee. If the man here shown Had this method tried He'd have rented his house 'And been satisfied. The most economical way to rent vacant apartments, flats or houses is to place a "WANT AD" in the classified columns of "THE BEE". Give a good description of your property, together with the location and the rent per month. Telephone Trler 1000 and PUT IT IN THE OMAHA BEE.