

# ANOTHER NOTE TO MEXICO FROM U. S.

MISSIVE RELATING TO JENKINS MATTER IS HANDED TO CARRANZA.

## ITS CONTENTS NOT REVEALED

Officials in Touch with Situation Believe Document is More Emphatic Than Any Previous Statement—Congress to Talk It Over.

Washington, D. C.—Another note to the Mexican government relating to the arrest and imprisonment of William O. Jenkins, consular agent at Puebla, was sent by the state department to the embassy at Mexico City for presentation to Carranza.

The note, which some officials indicated might be the last on the subject, was in reply to Mexico's answer to a sharp demand by this government for immediate release of Jenkins. No intimation of its character was disclosed, but officials in touch with the situation believed it was more emphatic than any sent heretofore.

It was thought here that the note would be delivered by the American representative to the foreign office at Mexico City immediately. But there was no statement as to when the text would be made public. State department officials declined to be questioned concerning the nature of the communication.

### No Word from Mexico City.

There were no advices to the department from the Mexican capital concerning the Jenkins case or the latest murder of another oil man, Wallace, although the embassy had been instructed to investigate and report.

Sensors and representatives, back for the regular session of congress, took a live interest in latest dispatches from the southern republic, and there were indications that debate would break loose in both houses on the general Mexican situation. Several senators who had expected to discuss the situation said they would await publication of the last note from this government before expressing their views. In some quarters it was believed that the president's message to congress, to be presented Tuesday, would have a good deal to say about Mexico.

### Protests Action of U. S.

Madrid.—The Mexican legation here issued a letter protesting against the action of the United States toward Mexico with regard to the arrest to American Consul Agent Jenkins at Puebla. The letter says the case is an internal one which should be dealt with by the Mexican government without foreign intervention.

### EMPTY COAL BINS.

Drastic Steps Are Taken to Conserve Supplies on Hand.

Chicago.—Rapid developments characterized the chaotic conditions in the bituminous coal fields of the country where approximately 400,000 miners have been on strike since November 1, but there was no indication of an immediate return to production. Posting of notices by the operators at the mines announcing Fuel Administrator Garfield's 14 per cent wage advance was general, but it was agreed no effect of the offer would be noticed before next week.

While awaiting results of the government's decision that coal must be mined with a 14 per cent wage increase, Gov. Frederick Gardner, of Missouri, called a conference of governors of nine coal producing states to be held in Chicago. There was no forecast of action by the conference.

### No Clemency for Mooney.

Sacramento, Cal.—No further clemency in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the San Francisco preparedness day bomb explosion, is warranted by anything within the knowledge of Gov. Wm. D. Stephens, the governor stated in a letter made public at the governor's office here. "Of Mooney's guilt there is, in my mind, no question," the letter stated. The letter was sent to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

### German Socialists Discover Plot.

Dusseldorf.—The German socialists have discovered a monarchist plot which has as its purpose the return to Germany at the beginning of December of former Emperor William and Crown Prince Frederick William.

### Hitchcock to Renew Treaty Fight.

Washington, D. C.—Preliminary plans to renew the struggle for ratification of the German peace treaty were made by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, administration leader in the senate fight. He did not see President Wilson, however, and as few senators had returned for the opening of congress, the treaty situation seemed to stand just as it did when the senate adjourned ten days ago. The democratic leader predicted that the treaty would be resubmitted by the president next week.

# STRIKE CONFERENCE BREAKS UP IN ROW

Government's Offer of 14 Per Cent Increase Is Rejected.

## U. S. FAILS TO END TIEUP

Coal Men's Parley Adjourns Sine Die—Operators Agree to Accept Garfield's Proposal, While Lewis Claims Injustice to Miners.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The government's offer of a 14 per cent increase of wages was flatly rejected by the coal miners.

As a result the conference between the miners and operators adjourned sine die with the settlement of the wage controversy still "in the air." No provision was made for the resumption of the conference, the miners declaring "that they were going home and sit tight."

The miners' rejection came after the operators had accepted the government's proposal as a basis for a settlement although they declared that the increase without raising the price of coal to the public would mean the loss of profits to a large number of mines and would seriously interfere with production.

After the rejection the operators tendered a compromise offering to submit the entire dispute to a board of arbitration. This also was refused by the miners and the conference took an adjournment.

### Statement by Lewis.

The following statement was dictated by Acting President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers:

"The miners and operators' joint conference adjourned sine die. The mine workers' representatives declined to recommend to the miners any acceptance of the 14 per cent increase offered.

"The operators pretended to be willing to grant this 14 per cent increase, but in the same breath stated that they would be unable to operate a large number of their mines unless they had an increase in the selling price of coal. It would be foolish for us to attempt to make any agreement with the operators unless their mines were to be operated.

"The position of the mine workers is unchanged. We hold that the United States government cannot break its word. The pledge given by Secretary of Labor Wilson to grant a 31.6 per cent increase in wages must be redeemed.

"In my judgment Doctor Garfield and the cabinet have committed the most colossal blunder in the industrial history of our nation. They are blindly following an academic mine without regard to justice to the mine workers or the effects of such theory upon the people of the country.

### Says Justice Is Denied.

"The responsibility for the crisis now confronting the nation must lie upon those statesmen who are using the powers of the government to oppress and deny justice to the great element of citizenship directly concerned in the mining industry.

"I cannot believe that the people of our country will indorse a policy of oppression and repression which means continued industrial chaos, and intense suffering on the part of the mine workers and our entire citizenship."

The letter sent to Doctor Garfield by the operators of the central competitive coal field, accepting the government's offer, reads:

"Recognizing the seriousness of the present crisis and the urgent need of the country for coal, we wish to advise you that, subject to your approval and conditioned upon the mines resuming operations immediately, the operators' scale committee of the central competitive coal field accept, as a basis for the settlement of the present wage controversy and termination of the strike, the figures submitted by you to the joint meeting of operators and miners held yesterday evening, namely, an average increase of 14 per cent to be granted to all classes of mine labor, such increase to be apportioned in accordance with the wage bases that are acceptable to the employees and employers, thus preserving present differentials. Otherwise than as above, modified in complete accordance with your proposal, the present contract in all its terms and conditions to be continued in full force and effect until March 31, 1922.

"We have already notified the miners to this effect.

### Says Profits Eliminated.

"At the same time we wish to call your attention to the fact that the acceptance of this increase in wages without any increase in selling prices entirely eliminates the profits of a large number of mines. Such a large number, in fact, we fear that the production of coal will be seriously affected. We understand that operating statistics for 1919 are not now in your possession, and we shall rely upon the government, when such statistics are properly assembled and presented, to make such adjustments in selling prices as will permit these mines to make such fair and reasonable profits as they are entitled to under the Lever law."

William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers, said:

"Secretary of Labor Wilson states that the mine workers are entitled to

an increase in wages amounting to 31.6 per cent. Mr. Garfield says 14 per cent. Obviously these two conclusions conflict with each other and, to say the least, are confusing. The mine workers know the figures of Secretary of Labor Wilson are approximately correct and the figures of Doctor Garfield are erroneous. The mine workers challenge the figures of Doctor Garfield and cannot and will not accept them. We will accept the figures of a responsible cabinet officer, Secretary Wilson.

"Doctor Garfield, because of the responsible position which he occupies, has done a great injustice to a million miners in America. His statement and decision has served to inject into the settlement of the miners' wage controversy an almost insurmountable obstacle. In that respect his action approaches the commission of a moral crime against the public.

"Mine workers cannot mine coal at the figures fixed by Doctor Garfield. The acceptance of his conclusion would mean untold sacrifice, suffering and deprivation on the part of the miners and their families. The problem of decent wages and a decent American standard of living, together with an adequate production of coal cannot be solved as a college professor would work out a problem in geometry, algebra or theoretical philosophy.

"The practical way to solve the present problem of coal production is to grant the miners an increase in wages sufficient to meet the increase in the cost of living and to guarantee them an American standard of living. They will then risk their lives in the mines, accept all the hazards of the industry and mine a steady stream of coal sufficient to meet every requirement."

### Garfield's Ruling.

Acting under instructions from the cabinet, United States Fuel Administrator Garfield told the coal miners and the operators that the wage increase for the miners should be 14 per cent and that the price of coal to the public should not be raised.

This declaration, coming from the government as a basis for settling the wage controversy, was received with great dissatisfaction by both the miners and the operators.

Some of the miners' representatives declared that the offer of a 14 per cent increase, in the face of the fact that Secretary of Labor Wilson had offered them 31.6 per cent, was an insult. They declared that the miners would starve idle rather than go back to the mines at this wage increase.

The operators, who have been expecting that the government would see them through on any wage increase, declared that their margins would not permit them to give the miners the 14 per cent out of their own pockets. They said that it would break many of the weaker mines and that it meant ruin and sacrifice of years of earnings and savings.

The operators for the most part bore their disappointment in silence, but from the miners came denunciation after denunciation of the government's solution. Without reservation, and without mincing words, the miners questioned Doctor Garfield and, through him, grilled the government for more than two hours.

Doctor Garfield stood adamant in the face of the questions and the criticism hurled at him from the miners' side of the hall. He answered all questions without betraying personal excitement and firmly but kindly told the miners that what he had laid before them was purely a series of facts.

Doctor Garfield said his statement was made on the facts and the figures in the case as he had investigated it. He said that it was as if one looked up at the clock and there read the time.

"The clock tells you the hour, and that is what I have done. I tell you that that per cent of increase which should be applied to the miners' wages, on the average to equalize wages with the rise in the cost of living is 14 per cent," said Doctor Garfield.

### Shot From Other Barrel.

Dr. Garfield was equally insistent on his finding that the price of coal should not be raised at this time. This was a shot fired from the other barrel of his double-barreled statement to the conference. He made it clear that the facts, as he found them, meant that if the miners' wages were increased 14 per cent, as he said should be done, that the burden should be borne entirely by the operators and not by the public.

Dr. Garfield also made a third statement, which almost ranks in importance with his two main propositions. This was that government control of price will be maintained at present. This means that the government does not intend to relax its grip on the coal situation through holding prices within a maximum limit.

"It seems to me that the reasonable way to deal with this situation," Garfield said, "is to give the industry as a whole an average increase commensurate with the increase in the cost of living and then let that amount of increase be apportioned in accordance with the wage bases that is acceptable to the employers and the employees.

"The present negotiation stands by itself, but it is far from disposing of the fundamental controversy between operators and mine workers. That controversy is bound to be a continuing one as matters now stand. Therefore, to aid in applying the principles which have governed us and which should govern in reaching conclusions in the future, it is urged that congress make provisions for collecting definite and trustworthy information concerning the coal and coke industry and for the tabulation of the same in quarterly reports."

# RADICALS GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

Reds Held at Ellis Island Awaiting Deportation Refuse to Eat.

## ACTION HALTS INVESTIGATION

Refuse to Answer Questions of House Committee, or Reveal Their Names—Only a Few Desert "Soviet" and Submit to Examination.

New York, Nov. 27.—More than three score radicals awaiting deportation hearings at Ellis island, now being investigated by the house immigration committee, have instituted two strikes within 24 hours. After having issued an ultimatum to the effect that they would not attend their hearings unless the wire screen which separated them from visitors was removed, they declined an invitation to march into the dining hall for breakfast. The menu which the hunger strikers turned down consisted of prunes, oatmeal bread with a substitute for butter and coffee.

The first showdown in the anti-trial strike came when one striker was summoned for a hearing. He offered no resistance and marched into the room, but when he arrived there he refused to answer questions.

Hearings, however, were held in the cases of six other strikers, who went back on their "soviet" and announced they were ready to appear.

The hunger strike continued at noon when soup, beef stew, bread and butter, cake and coffee were left untouched. The strikers won five more recruits during the morning, bringing their number to 73, among them two girls, Dora Lipkin and Ethel Bernstein, arrested in a raid on the Russian "people's house."

The strikers presented their demands in a formal manner to the house committee in a letter delivered to Isaac Shorr, their counsel, for transmission. This letter, taking the form of a resolution not to appear at hearings or to eat government food while the wire net remained in place, complained of "cruel beatings and insults" suffered at the hands "of agents of the government of the United States" at the time of their arrest.

Shorr declared all his clients desire either to be deported to soviet Russia or allowed to pay their own passage there.

While a congressional committee investigating the department of labor was attending the hearings sudden adjournment was taken when one of the keepers, sent to bring a prisoner from the enclosure, returned with the statement that the man would not answer his name and no one could identify him. The attorney representing the defendants was appealed to, but said he could be of no aid, as he did not know his clients "by their faces."

The authorities decided to wait until the friends of the prisoners called with food and tobacco and thus establish identifications, but as there can be no individual property in a "communist republic" such as the prisoners are said to have established, keepers do not hope for relief from one is brought for all, and any one can receive it.

## LENINE BOASTS OF VICTORY

Declares Versailles Treaty Allies' Undoing—Peoples All Indebted to "Unmasked America."

London, Nov. 27.—"Impudent attacks by enemies of the revolution have brought about a miracle. We have gained a full victory over Koltchak, which will be of historic importance for the peoples of the East."

This was what Nikolai Lenin told the second all-Russian congress of the Mussulman communists at Moscow. He continued: "The Versailles peace is the greatest blow the entente could inflict upon itself. The peoples see clearly that President Wilson is not bringing liberty to democracy, even for the victorious nations, and are indebted to unmasked America."

## FOIL PLOT TO KILL VENIZELOS

Greek Authorities Arrest Officers Who Planned to Re-establish King Constantine.

Athens, Greece, Nov. 27.—Plotters arrested, following discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate Premier Venizelos, overthrow the present regime and re-establish King Constantine on the throne, have made full confessions, according to the authorities. They were said to be former officers under King Constantine. They will be tried before court-martial.

## Green Bay Is Headquarters

Milwaukee, Nov. 27.—The prevalence of "moonshining" in the vicinity of Green Bay is the principal reason for the establishment in that city of the headquarters in Wisconsin for the enforcement of prohibition.

## Milwaukee Meat Men Strike.

Milwaukee, Nov. 27.—Meat cutters, packers, butcher workmen, drivers and laborers numbering approximately 3,000, according to an estimate, went on strike in the plants of Plankington Packing company.

# NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

Timely News Culled From All Parts of the State, Reduced for the Busy.

## SCORES OF EVENTS COVERED

The assembling of the constitutional convention at Lincoln Tuesday has brought forth some speculation as to how long a time it will take to draw up a new constitution for Nebraska. Based on past conventions of like nature the work should be finished in from thirty to sixty days. The convention which drew up the present constitution was held in 1875 and lasted thirty days.

Governor McKeivie may yet issue a stay of execution for Grammer and Cole, the two men sentenced to electrocution at the penitentiary at Lincoln, on January 9, because John Hulbert of New York penitentiary has notified Warden Fenton that he may be delayed in getting to Lincoln because of five electrocutions he must perform in New York beginning January 5.

E. C. McDermott, D. P. Ward, R. M. Kidd and N. W. Ware of Omaha, and John A. Hanna, Auburn; C. B. Scott, Rushville; R. C. Brower, Fullerton; D. D. Mapes, Norfolk; Frank M. Goller, McCook; and J. M. Turbyfill, Hastings, have been granted certificates to practice law in Nebraska by the state bar association.

Mrs. George Walton, wife of George Walton, Northwestern brakeman, who had his leg taken off when he fell between two cars at Pilger, permitted the transfusion of two quarts of her blood into the body of her husband in an effort to save his life. Doctors say Walton will recover.

The Ashland high school building, a brick affair, constructed in 1871, and one of the landmarks of the town, was completely destroyed by fire the other day. The loss is placed at about \$80,000, with \$18,000 insurance. Most of the books, desks and other equipment were saved.

The Safety Auto Mud Lug company, a new Deshler concern with a capital of \$15,000, expect to begin operations about the first of the year. It will manufacture lugs for automobile wheels and other articles patented under their control.

Nebraska university football team won the greatest victory in the annals of the athletic records of the State college, when the squad defeated the Syracuse, N. Y., eleven at Lincoln Thanksgiving Day by a score of 3 to 0.

Two hundred "buck private," who served under General Pershing overseas, will meet him at the Nebraska state line and escort him to Lincoln when he arrives in December to spend Christmas in the Capital City.

Nebraska women may vote for president and vice president of the United States at the next election, but not for any officer named in the state constitution, according to an opinion of Attorney General Davis.

Citing thirty-eight alleged errors in the trial court, wherein The Omaha Bee and Victor Rosewater were fined \$1,000 each for contempt, the defendants appealed to the Nebraska supreme court.

The United Brethren church in Crab Orchard, which has been trying to maintain itself as a station the last two years, has given up the struggle and the pastor, J. M. Eads, has returned to Omaha.

Silks and furs to the value of \$1,500 were stolen from the L. Killian and Co. department store at Cedar Bluffs, when burglars entered the establishment the other night.

H. Christensen, state employee of the good roads department, was killed when an army truck which he was driving was struck by a U. P. train at Wood River.

The first wedding in the big new Lutheran church at Gothenburg took place Thanksgiving Day when Miss Erma Huffman and Arthur May were married.

Pawnee county war veterans have applied to the state headquarters of the American Legion for a charter for "Thomas Little" post.

Petitions signed for two additional paving districts at Geneva will give the city five and a half miles of paved streets.

A Fremont firm plans to construct ten new cottages at once in an effort to relieve the house shortage in the city.

The Douglas county post of the American Legion has over 4,000 members, and more are being added daily.

People of Douglas and Washington counties were shocked over the discovery of the body of a beautiful woman in a ravine near Fort Calhoun. A bullet wound in the head left no doubt in the minds of officials that the woman had been murdered. Thousands of people viewed the body at Omaha but no one could positively identify the dead girl. It is chronicled as the most mysterious murder in the annals of Omaha's police records.

A bond proposition to build a new junior high school building at McCook will soon be submitted to voters of the city.

The state railway commission has issued an order permitting the Farmers' Telephone Co. of Ord to purchase the Ord Independent Telephone company.

While hunting in the vicinity of Poplar Bluff, two boys discovered a cave more than two miles in length and believed to be the "Lost Cave," for which it is declared. Indians searched in vain, for 63 years.

Elaborate preparations are being made at Lincoln for the visit of General Pershing to the Nebraska capital during Christmas time. The published itinerary of the general's inspection of army camps, which began at Camp Lee, Va., Dec. 3, provides for a stay in Lincoln from Dec. 24 to January 5. Most of the time will be spent with his son and his sisters, who reside there.

Hearing on the Burleson interstate telephone toll rates is to be held in Lincoln, Dec. 19, the state railway commission announced. The rates were to expire the first of this month, but it was impossible for the commission to establish a permanent rate at that time, so the schedule was extended to Jan. 31, 1920.

Governor McKeivie has notified all county attorneys to enforce the law passed by the 1917 legislature which requires persons renting garage space to owners of automobiles to keep a record of the license and motor numbers for cars for inspection at any time.

That farm land in Nebraska is becoming more valuable by leaps and bounds is attested by reports that Mrs. Anna Brown of Nickerson refused an offer of \$500 per acre for her 80-acre farm, and Paul Bize of Nemaha county turned down \$500 an acre for a 120-acre tract.

The state compensation department has granted Mrs. Albert Scrogia of Omaha \$12 a week for 350 weeks for the death of her husband, who was the victim of an alleged joke perpetrated upon him by two of his associates in a packing house at South Omaha.

Mrs. Roy Wiles, wife of a young farmer living southeast of Louisville, died from burns received when a can of kerosene exploded. She was starting the kitchen fire and was pouring oil from the can into the stove when the accident occurred.

City officials and civic and patriotic organizations of Omaha have combined in arranging a great welcoming celebration for General Pershing, scheduled to visit the metropolis soon after Christmas for inspection of Fort Crook and Fort Omaha.

Mrs. Roy Clayton Graham of Beatrice, has been awarded a verdict of \$13,000 damages by a jury of the Lancaster district court for the death of her husband, who was killed while employed by the Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph company.

According to announcement by the War department at Washington, 86.5 per cent of all men registered in Nebraska for war service were physically fit. Wyoming alone tops Nebraska, with a percentage of 87.2. Kansas is third, with 85.3.

The tie game between the football teams of the Lincoln and Beatrice High schools played at Beatrice, has resulted in a deadlock over the high school championship of the state. Neither team has lost a game this season.

Lloyd Thiele, 16 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Thiele of West Point, lived for three hours after the top of his head was blown off, when he accidentally shot himself with a shotgun.

Noval Clark, Walter Briggs and Peter Pratt, Seward county boys, are representing Nebraska in noncollegiate judging at the international live stock exposition at Chicago.

Mrs. Sherman Whitcomb of Beatrice was instantly killed at her home when a shotgun in the hands of her son, Ted, 16 years old, was accidentally discharged.

Miss Charlotte Templeton, head of the traveling library commission since its birth fourteen years ago, has accepted a similar position at Atlanta, Ga.

The presence of General Pershing in Lincoln December 24, has led some of his admirers to start a boom for "Pershing for President."

On account of the coal shortage in North Platte, business firms have been ordered to open an hour later and close a half hour earlier.

Thanksgiving was a gala day at Stella when more than 1,000 persons attended a barbecue on the school campus.

Sentences ranging from one to three months in jail were imposed on eighteen I. W. W. members in police court at Omaha.

Members of the farmers' union of Pawnee county plan to organize an elevator and produce association in Pawnee City.

Farmers of Gage county report that they expect to reap a yield of 30 bushels of corn to the acre.

A movement is under way at Beatrice to reorganize Company C of the Nebraska National guard.

Word has reached the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, that Chancellor Avery has been made president of the Land Grant College association.

Joseph Havlick of Fairbury, has been chosen president of the athletic association of the school of engineering of Milwaukee.

Representatives to the state constitutional convention consist of 44 lawyers, 32 farmers, four bankers, four teachers, four merchants, three laborers, two editors, two insurance men, two preachers, one doctor and one city clerk.

One thousand dollars was the consideration received for four head of mules recently by Joseph and Richard Jun of the DuBois vicinity.

The state has offered a \$200 reward for the apprehension of Glen Benson, charged with the murder of Nellie Benson in Howard county last September.

Sunday picture-shows are being held regularly now at Lodge Pole. Heretofore the little city has only had one program each week and that was on Saturday evening and with an additional attraction during the week.