

COAL OUTPUT FOR WEEK TO BE LARGE

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE MEN RETURN TO WORK.

WILSON TO NAME COMMISSION

No Intimation of Personnel of Wage Body Given Out at White House—Rail Administration Exercising Control Since Garfield Quit.

Washington, D. C.—While relaxation of restrictions on the use of bituminous coal continued, indicating governmental belief that the strike crisis in the industry has passed, congressional investigation began to bear upon the active participants in the settlement. The appearance of Dr. H. A. Garfield, whose resignation as federal fuel administrator was accepted by President Wilson, before the senate sub-committee investigating the coal situation was followed by indications that Attorney General Palmer and other high officials would be called on this week to explain why plans of Dr. Garfield were set aside and a compromise made with the miners' union on a basis which the former fuel administrator described as "contrary to fundamental principles of government."

Near Normal Output.

Acting President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, who is attending the labor construction conference here, predicted that by Monday night 95 per cent of the miners would be back to work. "Though it has been a difficult task to reach all of the men in the short time since the decision was reached," he said, "it is certain that they will go back."

Restrictions imposed on the use of fuel during the strike gradually are being removed under the discretionary authority to rescind such orders given the regional railroad directors. Thus the working week will open with a nearer approach to a normal industrial situation than any week since the strike was made effective, November 1.

Garfield's Forces Out of It.

Although most of the power to rescind the various restrictions had been placed in the hands of the regional directors, the railroad administration is continuing to exercise a supervisory control over bituminous coal and coke. This has been made necessary not alone by the resignation of Dr. Garfield, but also by the resignation of Cyrus Guernsey, jr., assistant to Dr. Garfield, and John A. Alport, chief engineer, both of whom came back to Washington to serve with their chief when the fuel administration was revived. These resignations have practically put an end to the reinstated activities of the administration.

HOLD YANK FOR RANSOM.

Details Not Available of Capture by Villistas of Fred G. Hugo.

Engle Pass, Tex.—American and Mexican officials on the border here said no additional information has been received regarding the capture by Villistas of Fred G. Hugo, American citizen, who is reported held by the rebels for \$10,000 ransom. Hugo is manager of the J. M. Dobies ranch, near Musquis, Coahuila. Details of his capture and treatment were not available. The Villistas are understood to have demanded the ransom money be left at Pino Solo, 130 miles from Musquis.

R. E. Dawson, a British subject, also captured by Villa, was reported released later, but it is said several prominent Mexicans were being held by Villistas for ransom.

There were no reported developments in the military situation between federal troops and some 400 men said to have been under the command of Francisco Villa, who were ousted from Musquis. Latest reports indicated the Villistas were fleeing toward Chihuahua.

Range Cattle Starving.

Batte, Mont.—Swarms of hungry magpies are attacking half-frozen herds of cattle in sections of Montana, according to reports received from farmers. Hundreds of range cattle are said to be dying from starvation since the severe weather set in.

Estonians Mow Down Reds.

London.—Estonian and bolshevik communications report severe fighting on the Narva front, the Estonians claiming heavy attacks have been beaten off. "Bolsheviks attacking in close formation," the Estonian communication says, "were mowed down in front of our barbed wire."

To Ban Liquor Exports.

Washington, D. C.—Exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes will not be permitted after January 16, when the prohibition amendment becomes effective, according to the bureau of internal revenue. The fact that spirits are in transit in this country on that date or are in warehouses at the port of export or on board ship in port, will not be regarded as compliance with the law. It must be actually outside of the territory of the United States on January 16, the amendment said.

COAL STRIKE ENDED

STRIKERS' LEADERS ACCEPT WILSON'S 14 PER CENT INCREASE AND COMMISSION OFFER.

MEN TOLD TO OPEN MINES

Statement Issued by Acting President Lewis Declares President's Proposal Contained the Only Definite, Concrete and Practical Method of Settlement.

Indianapolis, Dec. 11.—The strike of 400,000 bituminous coal miners of the country was settled here when the general committee of the United Mine Workers of America agreed to accept the plan offered by President Wilson.

Acting President Lewis of the United Mine Workers announced that telegraphic orders would immediately be sent to the 4,000 miners' locals throughout the country, instructing the miners to return to work at once. An official order carrying the signatures of the miners' officials will follow the telegraphic instructions.

A reconvened convention of the officials of the various miners' unions throughout the country will be called in Indianapolis as soon as the work has been fully resumed in the mines. Mr. Lewis announced, during which a full and complete explanation of the action of the officials in settling the strike will be made.

Statement by Lewis.

Following is the announcement of the settlement of the coal strike made public by Mr. Lewis:

"The United Mine Workers' representatives agreed to accept the president's proposal as a basis of settlement of the strike. They did so because it provides a definite, concrete and practical method by which adequate consideration and a proper adjustment of their claims for an increase in wages and improved conditions of employment may be brought about. The United Mine Workers have full confidence in the president of the United States and a profound regard for his will and judgment.

"The president's proposal differs from any proposal heretofore made, in that it leaves nothing in doubt, so far as a plan of adjustment and the details thereof is concerned. The scheme proposed by Doctor Garfield left no hope for the mine workers other than the acceptance of an increase in mining prices of 14 per cent. The president's proposal provides that this amount of advance is preliminary and that the tribunal which he will set up will have full authority to consider further questions of wages and working conditions as well as the profits of operators and proper prices for coal, readjusting both wages and profits if it shall so decide. It further provides that the commission will have authority to settle internal questions peculiar to each district, all of which are of very great importance to the mine workers.

"The commission will make its report within 60 days unless some unsurmountable difficulties arise which prevent it from doing it and the commission will have the authority to fix the date when any award they make will become effective.

"The president's plan further provides that upon a general resumption of operations, the status quo will be maintained, that is, all mine workers will return to work with an increase in wages amounting to 14 per cent upon the same basis which obtained on October 31, 1919. Neither operators nor miners will be allowed to change the basis and no discrimination by the coal operators will be permitted.

"It was these specific features of the president's proposition which made it acceptable to the international officers of the United Mine Workers when submitted to them through the attorney general and Secretary Tumulty in Washington on Saturday, December 6.

"We are accepting the president at his word, feeling confident that he will appoint a tribunal composed of fair minded men who will give full and complete recognition to the justice of the mine workers' claims."

Palmer Issues Statement.

The following statement was issued by Attorney General Palmer on the settlement of the coal strike:

"The coal strike is settled as the government wanted it settled. When Messrs. Lewis and Green came to see me Saturday I restated what the government's position had been from the beginning and insisted on their acquiescence.

"They finally agreed to it. They have now persuaded the officers of their organization that the situation calls for compliance with the court's orders and the government's wishes and I am certain that all the miners in the country will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of their leaders.

"I desire to publicly commend the

work with that until the hole was drilled.

Receding China.

Generally speaking a receding, weak chin is a poor sign in man and woman. It does not denote a warm nature, hows a lack of moral and mental force, and indicates that its possessor does not do to sum up anyone from the chin alone. There may be other characteristics which counterbalance effects.

wise and patriotic action of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Green and their associates. I am, of course, gratified at the outcome, which is one the entire country will approve."

The President's Proposal.

President Wilson's proposal to the miners as a basis for settling the strike is as follows:

"I have watched with deep concern the developments in the bituminous coal strike and am convinced there is much confusion in the minds of the people generally and possibly of both parties to this unfortunate controversy as to the attitude and purposes of the government in its handling of the situation.

"The mine owners offered a wage increase of 20 per cent, conditioned, however, upon the price of coal being raised to an amount sufficient to cover this proposed increase of wages which would have added at least \$100,000,000 to the annual coal bill of the people.

"The fuel administrator, in the light of present information, has taken the position, and I think with entire justification, that the public is now paying as high prices for coal as it ought to be required to pay and that any wage increase made at this time ought to come from the profits of the coal operators.

Would Equalize Wages.

"In reaching his conclusion, the fuel administrator expressed the personal opinion that the 14 per cent increase in all mine wages is reasonable, because it would equalize the miners' wages on the average with the cost of living, but he made it perfectly clear that the operators and miners are at liberty to agree upon a larger increase, provided the operators will pay it out of their profits so that the price of coal would remain the same.

"The secretary of labor, in an effort at conciliation between the parties, expressed his personal opinion in favor of a larger increase. His efforts at conciliation failed, however, because the coal operators were unwilling to pay the scale he proposed unless the government would advance the price of coal to the public and this the government was unwilling to do.

"The fuel administrator had also suggested that a tribunal be created in which the miners and operators would be equally represented to consider further questions of wages and working conditions, as well as profits of operators and proper prices for coal. I shall, of course, be glad to aid in the formation of such a tribunal.

"I understand the operators have generally agreed to absorb an increase of 14 per cent in wages, so that the public would not pay to exceed the present price fixed by the fuel administrator, and thus a way is opened to secure the coal of which the people stand in need, if the miners will resume work on these terms pending a thorough investigation by an impartial commission which may readjust both wages and prices.

"By the acceptance of such a plan the miners are assured immediate steady employment at a substantial increase in wages and are further assured prompt investigation and action upon questions which are not now settled to their satisfaction.

"I must believe that with a clear understanding of these points they will promptly return to work. If, nevertheless, they persist in remaining on strike, they will put themselves in an attitude of striking in order to force the government to increase the price of coal to the public, so as to give a still further increase in wages at this time rather than allow the question of a further increase in wages to be dealt with in an orderly manner by a fairly constituted tribunal representing all parties interested.

Must Resume Work.

"No group of our people can justify such a position, and the miners owe it to themselves, their families, their fellow workmen in other industries and to their country to return to work.

"Immediately upon a general resumption of mining I shall be glad to aid in the prompt formation of such a tribunal as I have indicated to make further inquiries into this whole matter and to review not only the reasonableness of the wages at which the miners start to work, but also the reasonableness of the government prices for coal.

"Such a tribunal should within sixty days make its report, which could be used as a basis for negotiation for a wage agreement. I must make it clear, however, that the government cannot give its aid to any such further investigation until there is a general resumption of work.

"I ask every individual miner to give his personal thought to what I say. I hope he understands fully that he will be hurting his own interest and the interest of his family and will be throwing countless other laboring men out of employment if he shall continue the present strike, and further, that he will create an unnecessary and unfortunate prejudice against organized labor which will be injurious to the best interests of workmen everywhere.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Going Back to the Beginning.

The first hole that early man made in a piece of shell or stone was by a blow of a stone hammer, which happened to strike in such a way as to knock out a small bit of the stone or shell, says Dr. Clifton Harby Levy. When this man saw the hole and noted its convenience, he slipped the sinew of a deer into the shell or stone and hung it around his neck as an ornament. Others began to ask themselves how they could make holes in things and, taking a bit of pointed stone, they

TAKES MEXICO FROM SENATE

President's Rebuke Halts Break With Sister Republic of the South.

FALL RESOLUTION ASSAILED

All Action Abandoned by the Committee When the President Declares Decision Belongs to Him Under Constitution.

Washington, Dec. 10.—President Wilson would be "gravely concerned to see any such resolution pass the congress," he wrote Senator Fall in referring to the Fall resolution requesting the president to sever diplomatic relations with the Carranza government.

When the president's letter was received, Senator Lodge, chairman of the foreign relations committee, called Senator Fall and Senator Brandegee (Rep.) of Connecticut of the committee into conference, and in a few minutes announced that no further action on the Mexican situation would be taken by the committee.

"It would constitute a reversal of our constitutional practice which might lead to very grave confusion in regard to the guidance of our foreign affairs," he wrote.

The president expressed confidence that he had the support of every competent constitutional authority in the statement that the direction of the government's foreign affairs was assigned by the Constitution to the chief executive and to him alone.

The president's letter to Senator Fall follows:

"Thank you very much for your kind promptness in complying with my request that you send me a copy of the memorandum report of the subcommittee on foreign affairs.

"I shall examine it with the greatest interest and care. What you told me of the investigation on Friday last prepared me to find in it a matter of the greatest importance.

"You ask an indication of my desire with regard to the pending resolution to which you and Senator Hitchcock called my attention on Friday, and I am glad to reply with the utmost frankness that I should be gravely concerned to see any such resolution pass the congress. It would constitute a reversal of our constitutional practice which might lead to very grave confusion in regard to the guidance of our foreign affairs.

"I am confident that I am supported by every competent constitutional authority in the statement that the initiative in directing the relations of our government with foreign governments is assigned by the Constitution to the executive, and to the executive only.

"Only one of the two houses of congress is associated with the president by the Constitution in an advisory capacity and the advice of the senate is provided for only when sought by the executive in regard to explicit agreements with foreign governments and the appointment of the diplomatic representatives who are to speak for this government at foreign capitals.

"The only safe course, I am confident, is to adhere to the prescribed method of the Constitution. We might go very far afield if we departed from it.

"I am very much obliged to you for having given me the opportunity to express this opinion.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"Hon. Albert B. Fall, United States Senate."

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Wilson reserved judgment on the Mexican situation until he could examine evidence submitted by Senator Fall of New Mexico, on which the senator based his charge that the Mexican ambassador and consuls in the United States had distributed "red" propaganda in the United States.

On his return to the capitol, Senator Fall conferred with many Republican senators, telling them that mentally President Wilson was capable of handling any question coming before him, and that physically, he was in better condition than the senator had expected to find him.

Mrs. Wilson was present at the conference, which was held in the president's sick room, Mr. Wilson being propped up in bed. Senator Hitchcock said the president seemed in better health than when he last saw him, more than two weeks ago. His face was fuller, the senator said, and his general condition seemed much improved.

The conference had been in progress only a few minutes when Secretary Lansing sent for Doctor Grayson to inform him that Consular Agent Jenkins had been released from the Puebla penitentiary.

Town of Nitro Sold.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Sale of the explosives plant at Nitro, W. Va., to the Charleston (W. Va.) Industrial corporation for \$8,551,000 was announced by the war department. The plant and town cost \$75,000,000.

Seize Stills in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 9.—Federal internal revenue agents raided three homes in St. Paul, seized three stills and a large quantity of whisky, arresting four men and a woman, all Italians.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

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

SCORES OF EVENTS COVERED

Senator Bushee of Kimball county, in a statement explaining his reason for signing the furlough of Beryl Kirk for his release from the state prison at Lincoln, where he was serving a long term for alleged complicity in the Malshook jewelry robbery at Omaha, while acting governor, declared he approved the document upon the recommendation of Warden Fenton. Ray Abbott, former assistant county attorney of Douglas county; Sheriff Clark and W. L. Musgrave of the Omaha Street Railway Co.

Following is a list of conventions booked for Omaha during the coming month: Midwest Implement Dealers, January 6-8; Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, Jan. 13-15; Lumber Dealers' Association, Jan. 14-16; Polled Hereford Breeders' Association, Jan. 28-29; Nebraska State Association of County Treasurers, Jan. 28-29; Central Whist Tournament, Jan. 28 and 29.

State Fuel Administrator Taylor has expressed the belief that although the coal strike has been called off, the people of Nebraska are a long way from being out of the woods and the rules which have been in effect for the past week or so will have to be substantially continued for some time before the coal can be put upon the market again.

Charging that her husband and his companion, who were killed in an automobile accident in November, 1916, were intoxicated, Mrs. Saloma Jehu has filed suit for \$15,000 damages in district court at Columbus against three former Lindsay saloon men and their bondsmen.

Representative Reavis, at the request of the Lincoln Commercial club, secured permission from the War department in Washington for the use of army trucks to transport wood from nearby country districts to the Nebraska capital during the fuel scarcity.

A report made public by the treasury department at Washington shows that the Omaha farm loan bank leads all like institutions in the country. The Omaha bank loans in the last fiscal year exceeded \$20,000,000, and since March 1, 1917, totaled \$35,300,290.

Articles of incorporation for the Wyoming-Northeastern Oil Co., of Alliance, with a capital of \$1,000,000, were filed with the secretary of state at Lincoln by Lloyd C. Thomas, secretary of the new corporation.

Injunction proceedings brought in the Johnson county district court at Tecumseh by four farmers to prevent payment of outstanding county warrants, excessive of the \$5 per cent of the legal levy, have been dismissed.

The Masonic lodge of Beatrice has decided to purchase the Barnett block, adjoining the Masonic building in that city, and will at once begin remodeling the building. The improvement will cost approximately \$30,000.

A state organization intended to bring forward General Pershing as a candidate for the republican nomination for president, was created at Lincoln at a meeting of 200 admirers and former neighbors of the general.

Lieutenant Governor Barrows estimates that the coal strike caused a loss to business and industry in Nebraska of at least 25 per cent during the past two weeks.

Joe Stecher of Dodge, threw Wladek Zyzsko of Poland in a catch as catch can wrestling match at New York after a battle which lasted nearly two and a half hours.

Ice cutting in many parts of the state is under way. Not for a good many years has the harvest started before Christmas in this state.

DeWitt felt the pinch of the fuel shortage severely last week, reports stating that the town was absolutely coalless for four days.

Empty coal bins have resulted in citizens at Healdingford hauling wood overland from Pine Ridge, a distance of thirty miles.

Coal shortage has caused the postponement of the ninth annual irrigation convention, scheduled to be held at Gering.

The employment bureau of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln found places for 106 men during November.

Plans have been perfected for the construction of a new theater at Nehawka.

Protestant churches of David City have united and will hold union services in one church until the coal shortage is over, although they all have their winter's supply of coal stored.

The schools of the Missouri Valley conference will have no athletic relations with the University of Nebraska, so long as Nebraska remains out of the organization, the governing board of the conference decided at Kansas City.

The Commercial hotel at McCook, pioneer hostelry of the city, was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about \$10,000.

The coal shortage has become so serious at Scottsbluff that many families have united and are living in one house.

Reports current in Beatrice are that the Kansas City and Northwestern railroad will ask the people along the line between Virginia, Neb., and Kansas City to buy \$50,000 worth of bonds in order that the road can pay off its debts and resume operations.

Several thousand handbills, denouncing the action of the University of Nebraska regents in not closing school during the coal shortage, distributed to students at Lincoln by members of the Omaha club, charged that J. E. Miller, member of the board of regents, and head of the Miller & Paine store, Lincoln's largest department store, was urging school to be continued so that he would not lose the students' Christmas trade.

The fuel shortage has brought about a movement to reopen the long forgotten coal mine at Honey Creek, between Auburn and Peru. Several years ago twenty or thirty tons of rich lignite, it is said, were taken from a vein two feet thick. Then a shaft was sunk a half mile distant. It missed the vein and the mine was abandoned.

W. E. Wideburg of Lincoln; DeLoss P. Moulton of Wymore; M. V. Knipius of West Point; Ira Hepperly, Norfolk; R. E. Fortna, Octavia; and Earl Yates, Geneva, composed the State Agricultural College stock judging team which won second honors at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Clemmons has ordered the 13,000 public, private and parochial schools of Nebraska to hold patriotic exercises on the second and last Friday of each month. He suggests a study of the federal constitution, of America's historic characters and the singing of patriotic songs.

Judge F. W. Button of Fremont, who was accidentally shot while hunting rabbits in Boone county with Sheriff Frank Willott of that county, is undergoing treatment in an Omaha hospital in hopes to save one of his eyes, which was penetrated by a No. 6 shot.

During Governor McKelvie's absence last week from Lincoln, Acting Governor Barrows appointed A. M. Post of Columbus to the district judgeship in the Sixth judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Thomas of Fremont.

American Legion circles at Fremont are stirred over an alleged statement made by W. H. Kremser, well known local socialist, to the effect that he preferred the soviet form of government to that of this country.

A shortage of brown sugar is said to have hit the "home brewers" in many places of Nebraska a severe blow. Brown sugar, it is claimed, is needed to get the best results out of nops, malt and yeast.

The Lincoln Woman's club has asked Lincoln merchants to display for one week each month "inexpensive and serviceable" clothing and shoes, to encourage a movement to reduce the high cost of living.

Dealers in Fremont have announced the price of eggs to be raised to 80 cents a dozen. Butter is selling now for 75 cents a pound. One dairyman has raised the price of milk to 20 cents a quart.

A report reached the governor's office at Lincoln last week that people at Orleans were helping themselves to a car of coal consigned to a lumber company which the firm was unable to get released.

The Lincoln Women's club, with a membership of 1,700, has inaugurated a boycott against butter, eggs and a few other high price foodstuffs in an effort to reduce living costs.

One northern Nebraska stock raiser hides three auto truck loads of broughs into Long Pine, the other day, taken from cattle that had perished during the blizzard last week.

W. E. Sharp of Lincoln, president of the American Potash company, reports potash plants in western Nebraska have been forced to close because of the fuel shortage.

The First National bank of Wahoo, one of the pioneer banks of the middle west, is now located in its beautiful new building, one of the finest bank homes in Nebraska.

The Commercial club of DeWitt has purchased about 30 acres of timber near town, to be cut for fuel for DeWitt citizens who are out of coal.

West Virginia and Georgetown universities have both asked for places on Nebraska University's 1920 football schedule.

Miss Edith Whitley of Milwaukee has been employed as community and school nurse at Columbus at a salary of \$125 a month.

Inability to secure a supply of print paper and high prices caused the Burchard Times to suspend publication. R. H. Danley of Axtell has assumed the duties of secretary to Congressman Andrews.

Temperatures in Nebraska descended the lowest for December since 1888, last Wednesday, a week. Fremont was the coldest spot in the state, with 30 below.

The Nebraska supreme court, on request of district court judges of Douglas county, ordered the state bar commission and the attorney general to start immediately a thorough investigation of the release of Beryl C. Kirk from the state penitentiary December 2 on furlough order signed last September by State Senator Bushee, as acting governor.

Sugar prices will soar to unheard of levels after January 1st, when the federal equalization board dissolves, say many Nebraska wholesale grocers.

Word has reached Omaha that General Pershing will spend a full day in that city January 8 on an inspection trip of Forts Omaha and Crook.

Salesmen of stocks of various kinds have become so plentiful in Fremont that the Commercial club passed a resolution urging Fremont people to make a careful investigation before investing their money in enterprises promoted by outsiders.