

# TROOPS RESTORE ORDER AT OMAHA

## General Wood Places City Under Military Rule Following Negro Lynching

### FALL FESTIVAL CALLED OFF

Tells People of Nebraska Metropolis Time At Hand to Suppress Lawlessness—Perpetrators of Outrage to Be Punished.

Omaha, Neb.—With Major General Leonard Wood in command of 1,500 federal troops, sent here by the government to suppress any further disturbances growing out of the lynching of a negro, the attack on Mayor Ed P. Smith and the burning of the Douglas county court house, the city has again become normal.

One of the first acts of the general upon his arrival was the issuance of a proclamation to the people of Omaha urging their co-operation in maintaining order throughout the city. The edict forbade the assemblage of large groups of people in any portion of the city, which resulted in the cancellation of the electrical and floral parades and other events connected with the Ak-Sar-Ben annual fall festival.

This was a severe blow to the city, as months of labor and thousands of dollars had been expended in preparation for these spectacles.

#### Unrest Behind Riot.

General Wood in a statement at the Chamber of Commerce declared that there is an explosive condition in many large cities today. The forces of anarchy are small in number, but well organized, and seem to be well-financed, he asserted.

"Firmness and decision now are the elements of safety," said the general after he had gone over the local situation with military and civil authorities.

Then he showed a telegram received from General March, chief-of-staff, Washington, D. C.:

"You are authorized to take whatever measures may be needed to handle the emergency, the governor of the state having requested the United States government to furnish assistance."

"Now is the time for the American Legion, white and black, to show that they stand for law and order," said General Wood.

"Military orders have been issued asking that no large public meetings be held. Only the police and military forces will be allowed to carry arms, either concealed or unconcealed."

"We want the co-operation of all good citizens. And order will be maintained, we trust, without resort to force. But at all events, disorder will be put down promptly."

"Those guilty of the outrages at the court house will be dealt with by the forces of law and brought to answer for their crimes."

"I understand that 450 American Legion men have been deputized to police the city. Nearly all of these men have seen service overseas. They will act as officers of the law and will be equipped by the government."

"A larger police force is also needed, I believe. For the present, however, Omaha is under military autocracy."

"It is our intention to interfere with the business of the city as little as possible. In organizing the American Legion men I have asked that one platoon be composed of colored men who have seen service overseas. I believe that it is no more than right to allow them to show their right to citizenship."

The general referred to the unrest in all parts of the country and said that it was time that everyone get together and prohibit open talk of treason.

**Business Men Express Themselves.**  
Omaha business men in statements condemned the riot and the burning of the court house as a disgrace to the city of Omaha, and stated the belief that all leaders and members of the mob should be punished to the full extent of the law.

**Proprietors and managers of sporting goods stores, pawn shops and other establishments which were looted of firearms and ammunition by members of the mob, declared they intended to file damages against the city for their losses.**

**Make Wholesale Arrests.**  
Under orders of military authorities, police have made wholesale arrests of those implicated in the lynching. A special grand jury has been summoned to investigate and indict persons implicated in the riot.

The charges to be placed against those indicted will be of the most serious nature. Arson will be the crime charged against the men who set fires in the court house. Assault

with intent to do great bodily injury will be the felony charged against those who beat up Mayor Smith and attempted to lynch him. Manslaughter will be charged against the men who strung up the negro.

Officials say they expect to arrest at least 250 persons who are in one or more ways responsible for the disorders. It is said that more than 100 members of the mob have left Omaha. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

This city for the past week has had something of the appearance of the war front.

**Death Toll Totals Three.**  
Besides the negro who was lynched, one white man was killed outright, and another died in a hospital; scores of men were shot or beaten, including twenty-one police officers.

Mayor Smith, who was dragged from the police emergency automobile, severely beaten and nearly lynched for not handing the negro over to the mob, is said to be nearly recovered from his injuries.

The spectacular features attending the burning of the court house, with damage estimated from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, were entirely subordinated to various aspects of the crowd's action, which were without precedent in any affair of the kind that has taken place in the country in the last quarter of a century.

For three hours the fire burned, room after room being set afire by members of the mob, without hindrance from police or firemen, the latter being utterly unable during that time to get a stream played on any of the rooms.

**Outrage Deplored by Governor.**  
Governor McKelvie, while here, issued the following statement, in part:

"The events incident to the riot in Omaha are the most shocking and deplorable I have ever known in a community like this. I could have hardly believed that anywhere in Nebraska mob violence would have been exerted to the extent of perpetrating a public lynching, but even worse than this is the common disregard for the law and the assault that was committed upon Mayor Smith."

"It is not necessary now to moralize upon what might have been. It is far more important that the people of this community should view the situation without prejudice and determine upon processes of action that will prevent such a thing ever occurring again."

**People Must Respect Law.**  
"In this connection, the thing of first importance is respect for the law. No amount of police protection will prevent such occurrences unless the people themselves are determined that those who are placed in positions of authority shall be respected and given the support that comes from an intelligent and unprejudiced public sentiment."

"One who is acquainted with conditions in Omaha during the last few months could not be very much surprised at what has happened."

"It has been a matter of every day occurrence that those who have most to do with the moulding of public opinion have constantly engaged in petty bickerings and a criticism of the local officials which could not result in anything but an utter disrespect for those who are charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law."

"I deem it of utmost importance that the good people of Omaha should at once organize their minds to discourage the activities of those who are constantly attempting to bring reproach upon public officials and join in a common support of those who have been duly elected to responsible public positions."

**State Ready to Help.**  
The governor said, the state will stand ready to assist the city in every way possible. He declared he regretted that Nebraska has no national guard, because the national guard act did not pass congress until recently. Since then, he said, Adjutant-General H. J. Paul has been endeavoring to get militia companies organized.

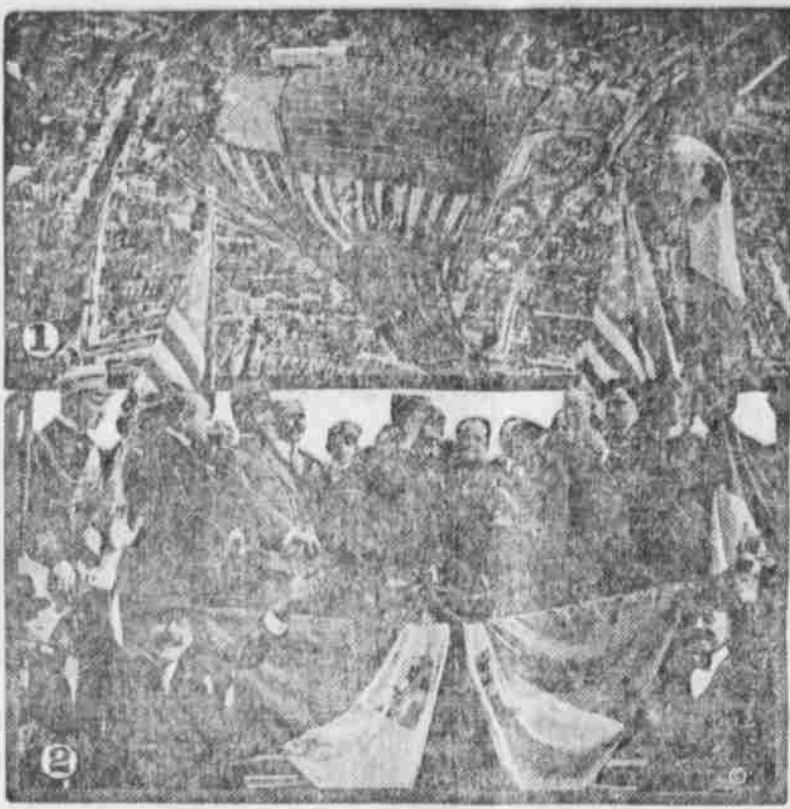
**Extra Session Unnecessary.**  
According to a ruling of the state attorney general, a special session of the legislature cannot be called to pass a law permitting the county to vote money to repair the court house. He says no such action is necessary because an act of the session of the legislature of 1913 amended by the 1919 legislature gives the county board authority to call a special election for the purpose of voting bonds.

**Germany Must Withdraw Troops.**  
Paris.—The recall of General Von Der Goltz from the Baltic region will not satisfy the supreme council, it is asserted, the council being determined to place economic pressure on Germany until all the German soldiers are withdrawn. The German soldiers in this region are estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000. They apparently are determined to restore the old Russian regime there. Food now on the way to Germany will not be stopped but future supplies will be held up unless the German government makes good its promises to evacuate the troops now in the Baltic region.

the mob five stories below, Luther Harris, another of the negroes, is reported to have said.

Harris said that Brown was pointed out to the whites by Joe Green and Eugene Allen, both negroes, who, he says, escaped from jail after the fire.

"One of the jailers, a big, husky fellow—I'd know him if I saw him—confirmed the identity of Brown," Harris says. "Not more than a half a dozen mob leaders then took the victim away after we had returned to the third floor a few moments later."



1—Airplane view of Waterloo station, one of the great rail centers of London that was tied up by the strike of rail workers. 2—Representative Fiorello La Guardia of New York presenting Admiral Ugo Conz of the Italian navy with the gold medal awarded him by the king of Italy. 3—Mrs. Edward McVicker, chairman of the American League for Woman's Service, and Brock Trowbridge, chairman of the Roumanian relief committee, receiving from Senator Gogu Negulescu of Roumania decorations conferred by his government.



# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## Steel Mills Resuming Production and Strikers Losing Ground Every Day.

## GARY SAYS NO COMPROMISE

Tells Senate Committee Corporation Will Never Deal With Unions—Lockout and Strike of Printers in New York—War Over Fiume Is Imminent.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson is a "very sick man," according to his physician, Rear Admiral Grayson. After a consultation with Drs. Doremus of Philadelphia and Ruffin and Stitt of Washington, it was announced that absolute rest was essential for some time. It was reported that an operation of some sort would be performed.

Despite the confident assertions of Fitzpatrick, Foster and other union leaders, the developments of the week in the steel strike went to strengthen the belief that the battle will be won by the employers. The mills at Gary kept increasing their production until it was said to have reached 50 per cent of the normal, and many other plants in that district, including South Chicago, reported that their workers were returning. The Indiana Steel company at Gary, for instance, was operating on Thursday with about 5,000 men, or half the usual force, and the Mark Manufacturing company, employing between 5,000 and 6,000 men, was preparing to reopen its plant with a large force. The strikers still out in that area were growing restless as they saw their fellow workers returning by the thousands, and feared they would lose their places permanently.

In the Pittsburgh region there was not much change in the situation. At the opening of the week the strike against the Bethlehem company, the largest independent steel concern in the country, began, but it was far from successful. A few of the company's departments in its various plants were closed, but most of them were operating as usual, though with somewhat reduced forces. The Pennsylvania state police had the situation well in hand and violence was quickly suppressed.

Judge Gary, appearing before the senate committee on labor, made it clear that there is no hope of arbitration or other amicable settlement of the strike, for the United States Steel corporation intends to fight the unions to a finish. He said the issue is the open shop against the closed shop, involving the right of employers to hire whom they please; that the closed shop is immoral, meaning decreased production, higher prices and national decay; that the Steel corporation will never recognize the unions or contract with them, and that it will never deal with union leaders as such. He declared the corporation does not object to its employees organizing, and is willing at all times to grant them hearings concerning grievances. He told of the wages paid the employees and what the corporation has done in the way of housing them. The average wages, excluding administration and selling forces, have advanced from \$2.88 on July 1, 1914, to \$6.27 on July 1, 1919.

Judge Gary was followed on the stand by William Z. Foster, who is considered by many as the real leader of the strike.

Another labor dispute that will be felt by the entire country is centered in New York. A simultaneous lockout and strike took place in some 250 printing and publishing plants which put out virtually all the trade publications and magazines issued in that city and a large percentage of the books. Ten thousand members of local printing trades unions were thrown out of work. The action followed the refusal of the

employers to grant a 44-hour week effective at once and a weekly wage increase of \$14. A large number of weekly and monthly magazines suspended publication to join the lockout. The international unions have denounced the strike and outlawed the strikers, and the employers announced their plants would remain closed until they could be operated with forces composed entirely of members of the international unions.

Great Britain, almost tied up by the great railway strike, saw a chance for peaceful settlement toward the end of the week when representatives of the transport workers and other trades went into conference with Premier Lloyd George. None of the railroad men were in the deputation. The allied unions were seeking a compromise as an alternative to going on a sympathetic strike. So far the government had been firm in its refusal to yield anything to the strikers, and many trains were being operated under armed guard. The use of soldiers in this way aroused the bitter protests of organized labor generally. As a consequence of the strike the United States shipping board stopped the clearance of vessels for England.

Labor in England has thought up something that it seems to have overlooked in this country. Union composers on some papers asserted the right to censor the news they set up so it would not be unfavorable to the strikers, and in at least one instance they compelled the withdrawal of an advertisement for men to take the places of those who had quit.

Before this appears in type D'Annunzio's Italians and the Jugo-Slavs may be openly at war. The rebel leader has said he considers such a state exists, and he and his followers apparently will welcome the outbreak of hostilities. At Spalato there already has been fighting, in which it was reported some 200 men were killed. Two American cruisers hurried there to restore order. D'Annunzio's army increases daily with the arrival of deserters from the regulars and he displayed his defiant spirit by refusing to treat with the government as long as Nitti remains at its head. He was planning a juncture of Italian troops at Zara and Sebenico and there were persistent rumors that unless the government yielded and supported him he would proclaim a new republic. The situation of the Italian government would be ridiculous if it were not so tangle. Except for the Socialists, the people certainly are in sympathy with D'Annunzio's assertion that Fiume must belong to Italy, and the demand is general that the supreme council of the allies ignore President Wilson and carry out that clause of the treaty of London. France and Great Britain have been only lukewarm in their support of Mr. Wilson, and probably would comply with the demand of the Italians if they could do so gracefully. However, the supreme council holds the position that, all else aside, it cannot afford to have its authority flouted by Italy, as that would open the way for Greece, Roumania, and even Germany and Bulgaria to take similar action in regions to which they lay claim.

It was stated unofficially in Washington that unless the Adriatic question was settled very soon the United States government might consider the advisability of withdrawing for the present any further material assistance to the other powers. Presumably this hint was designed to keep them in line with the president's policy.

The landing of Americans at Trau and the expulsion of the Italians from that town was seized upon by the opponents of the administration with avidity. After a heated debate the senate adopted a resolution calling upon the president for an explanation. It appears the action was taken by Admiral Andrews at the request of an Italian admiral, and Admiral Knapp, commanding our naval forces in European waters, has reported that this intervention prevented bloodshed "which perhaps would have resulted in a state of actual war between Italy and Jugo-Slavia." That part of the Dalmatian coast was intrusted to the care of the Americans by the supreme council.

General von der Goltz still refuses to withdraw the German army from the Baltic region, and the government at Berlin, persisting in its contention that those troops are not under its control, has shut off their supplies—so it says. The supreme council's patience was exhausted and it authorized Marshal Foch to send an ultimatum to Berlin with the threat of a renewal of the blockade. Near the close of the week it was reported in Paris that the blockade had been put into effect. Von der Goltz has been grossly insulting to General Burt, representative of the allies in Riga, and has announced he would allow no Englishmen to remain in the Baltic territory occupied by German troops.

A Riga correspondent cables that the Latvian government has called to the colors all men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-seven. The intention presumably is to move against the Germans, and possibly an advance against Petrograd is contemplated, in conjunction with the Estonian army.

Omaha is hanging its head in shame because of the wild outbreak in which a negro prisoner was lynched, Mayor Ed Smith nearly murdered by the mob, and the handsome new county building set on fire. The local authorities being helpless, federal troops were hurried to the scene and quickly restored order. Smith is in a way a "reform" mayor, and decent Omaha people lay the blame for the rioting to a bitter newspaper campaign that has been carried on against him and his police force.

Still another race war broke out in Elaine, Ark., in which five whites and eleven negroes were killed. Troops were sent there, too. In Helena, near by, the situation was tense.

Because of Mr. Wilson's illness the plans for the tour of the king and queen of the Belgians was changed. They landed at New York Thursday, were officially received Friday, went sightseeing that day and Saturday, and then were to start on their trip through the country, stopping at Washington on the return to the East. For reasons not stated but not difficult to surmise, Chicago and Milwaukee were left out of the list of places where Albert and Elizabeth are to stop. Milwaukee's mayor says "to hell with all kings." Chicago's city council sent a rather belated invitation. Its mayor needs no comment.

The president was comforted by the assurance of his supporters in the senate that that body would not accept any amendments or reservations to the peace treaty and covenant. Also he must have smiled when he heard of the doings at Ardmore, Okla., though of course he could not approve of them. The people of that untamed town warned Senator Reed to cancel his engagement to speak there against the treaty. He ignored the warning and when he appeared on the platform the lights were put out and he was showered with eggs and hissed and hooted into silence.

The Fall amendments to the treaty, designed to eliminate the United States from participation in all the various international commissions created by it except that on reparations, came to a vote in the senate Friday and were beaten, as was expected. The opposition refused to regard the vote as an accurate test of the strength of the opposing factions, as a number of mild reservationists voted against the amendments. The senate is now to take up in order the Moses amendment providing that whenever questions involving any part of the British empire come before the league, none of the British dominions or colonies shall vote; the Shantung amendment, and last the Johnson amendment. It is hoped a final vote on the treaty may be reached about November 1. However, there is danger of a long deadlock, as some administration senators have threatened that if the Lodge reservations are adopted 40 Democrats will stand together to defeat the ratifying resolution. The Democrats would then try to get a vote on the question of unreserved ratification, and it is claimed that from 38 to 40 Republicans can be counted on to vote against ratification without reservations.

# RAIL STRIKE AT END

GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN AND WORKERS AGREE.

## MINIMUM WAGE IS GRANTED

Great Industrial War Which Nearly Brought On Revolution Suddenly Terminated.

London.—The strike of railroad men, which has been in progress upon the British railroads since midnight September 26, has been settled. The settlement followed a meeting between Premier Lloyd George and members of the executive board of the National Union of Railwaymen.

The official terms of settlement are as follows:

"First: Work shall be resumed immediately.

"Second: Negotiations will be resumed on the understanding that they shall be completed before the end of the year.

"Third: Wages will be stabilized at the present level until September 30, 1920, and at any time after August 1, they may be reviewed in the light of circumstances then existing.

"Fourth: No adult railwaymen in Great Britain shall receive less than 51 shillings per week, while the cost of living is 110 per cent above the pre-war level.

"Fifth: The Railway union agree that their men will work harmoniously with the men who returned to work or who remained at work during the strike; nor shall there be any victimization of strikers.

"Sixth: Arrears of wages will be paid on resumption of work."

With dramatic suddenness the great railway strike, which appeared to have brought the country almost to the brink of revolution, was brought to a close.

The terms of the settlement are in the nature of a compromise. The National Union of Railwaymen agrees to call off the strike, and the government consents to a renewal of the negotiations, the continuance of the existing wage scale for another year, instead of six months, as previously offered, and the establishment of a minimum wage of 51 shillings while the cost of living is 110 per cent above the pre-war level.

#### Steel Strikers in Riot.

Gary, Ind.—Serious rioting broke out here when 5,000 steel strikers and sympathizers attacked negroes enroute to work in the Gary plants of the Illinois Steel Company. During the disturbance the mob hurled bricks and stones, fought the police, deputy sheriffs and city firemen, injuring probably scores. The local company of militia was notified by city officials to be in readiness for duty.

No shots were fired. The fighting spread virtually all over the south part of the city. The local hospitals were soon filled with the injured and the city jail, too, was filled with men arrested. The fighting was of a fierce nature, between squads as well as between individuals, and spread rapidly. Eleven companies of militia were rushed to the scene to quell the disturbance.

#### Warn I. W. W.'s to Leave.

Mitchell, Neb.—Industrial workers of the world organizers and agitators, who have been arriving in the Scottsbluffs valley since the potato and sugar beet harvest began, are charged with attempting to create strife and dissatisfaction among the workers. They come in small bands and usually camp in the fields until ordered to move on.

Just the other day a crowd of thirty was rounded up near the town of Scottsbluff and sent to jail. They have been warned by authorities that they are not wanted in the valley.

#### Find Graves of Aviators.

Nogales, Ariz.—A report has reached here from a reliable source in Mexico city saying a party of foreign surveyors found the graves of Lieutenants Waterhouse and Connelly, lost since August 29, at Barlo de Los Angeles on September 12.

They didn't know the aviators had been lost and did not investigate. The story confirms in every detail that of Joseph Allen Richards of Chicago, who reported the finding of the bodies.

#### Fiume Is Starving.

Rome.—The National council of Fiume has sent a message to Foreign Minister Tittoni protesting against the blockade of Fiume, declaring it is bringing about starvation in the city.

#### France Ratifies Treaty.

Paris.—The Chamber of Deputies ratified the German peace treaty by a vote of 372 to 53. This action was followed by the ratification of the treaties between France and the United States and France and Great Britain by unanimous vote.

#### Bandits Loot Bank of \$15,000.

Wichita, Kan.—Robbers looted the vault of the State bank of Cambridge, Kan., 75 miles southeast of Wichita, and escaped with Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps valued at \$15,000.

#### Nebraska Furnishes Sugar.

Chicago, Ill.—District Attorney Clype announced that enough beet sugar should arrive in a few days to provide Chicago and Illinois with 12-cent sugar during the present critical period. The supplies will come from Colorado, Utah and Nebraska.