

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

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

SCORES OF EVENTS COVERED

Streets of Republic, Kas., just across the line from Deshler, this state, are reported unsafe after dark in account of the nightly battles between large flocks of owls. The town is located near the Republican river and the owls remain in the timber during the day but at night seem to be attracted by the electric lights and swarm about like locusts. They are so numerous and vicious that they attack human beings. Stings are being taken by the town authorities to rid the locality of the strange pests.

Many towns and districts in Nebraska are in need of fuel, according to complaints reaching the offices of Governor McKelvie and the State Railway Commission at Lincoln. Crete, Stuart, York, Superior and scores of other places report schools and public utilities either closed or on the verge of closing because of no coal.

Mayor Ed P. Smith of Omaha, who members of a mob attacked September 28, during the rioting which culminated in the burning of the Douglas county courthouse and lynching a negro, is back on the job in the metropolis after several weeks spent in the south recovering from injuries received in the affair.

All attendance records of the Nebraska State Teachers' association meetings throughout its fifty-three years of history were broken when registration of teachers went over the 5,000 mark at the Omaha convention last week. The highest previous record was 4,800 at the 1914 meeting at Omaha.

Following is a reply sent by the State Railway commission to a message from citizens of Long Pine in which it was stated the city was out of fuel: "No Nebraska power to interfere with government. In every great emergency we may be able to help. Much red tape, however."

Wahoo business men who have been taking their places in the paving gang promptly at 7 and worked until midnight in order that there might not be a possibility of Wahoo's business section being caught unprepared by an early winter, expect to soon see the work completed and their hopes realized.

Broken Bow citizens sent a dispatch to state officials at Lincoln in which they urged that the governor send a message to the president of the United States asking him to call for volunteers to work in the coal mines so that the situation could be relieved.

A larger corn yield than was expected is being harvested in Dodge and surrounding counties. It is reported that there is a shortage of cornshakers, notwithstanding farmers are paying 8 and 10 cents a bushel.

The Wahoo city council donated the use of a house that stands on one of the lots acquired this summer for a city park, to the Boy Scouts and that organization will remodel the house and fit it up as a modern scout home.

Of the 100 candidates elected to the Nebraska constitutional convention more than half are lawyers. Farmers are second in strength, with a sprinkling of bankers, merchants and those engaged in industrial pursuits.

Omaha citizens voted 2 to 1 in favor of a \$5,000,000 bond issue for the improvement of the public schools of the city and for a \$100,000 issue for the erection of a new police station and city jail.

The commission planning the new \$5,000,000 Nebraska state capital has returned to Lincoln after visiting capitol buildings at St. Paul, Minn., Madison, Wis., and Jefferson, Mo.

O. G. Smith, chairman of the Nebraska state board of agriculture, was elected president of the Farmer's National congress at its annual convention at Hagerstown, Md.

C. E. Trevey has been chosen secretary of the children code commission. Mr. Trevey for several years has been secretary of the charity organization in Lincoln.

A proposed special funding bond issue to care for registered warrants in the sum of \$240,000 was beaten in the recent election in Nemaha county.

Two bridge and road bond issues, of \$75,000 and \$50,000, respectively, were carried at the election November 4 at Pawnee City.

Schools at Marsland were forced to close last week because of the lack of fuel.

Examination for applicants to practice law in Nebraska, which was to be held at Lincoln Nov. 18, has been postponed to Nov. 25.

The Nebraska Telephone company has asked the state railway commission to continue its present exchange rates, expiring January 1, and the Burlington telephone toll rates, which expire December 1, during the year 1920.

The Douglas county commissioners have signed a fifty-year contract with the Union Pacific railroad to permit the state highway to occupy part of the Union Pacific right of way in Douglas county.

Frank W. Bartos and Stanley Bartos, attorneys of Wilber, are made defendants in an action filed in supreme court at Lincoln which has for its object their permanent disbarment from the practice of their profession. The law firm was the target of very sharp criticism during the draft days of the war because of their activities in behalf of wealthy Saline county farmers who desired to get their boys relieved from army service.

It has been announced that John Hulbert, chief engineer of the New York penitentiary, will be paid \$300 for manipulating the electric chair when A. V. Grammer and A. B. Cole, convicted of murdering Mrs. Lulu Vogt in Howard county July 5, 1917, are executed at the state prison at Lincoln, January 9, next.

Among a total of thirteen propositions voted on by Lincoln citizens at the recent election a \$300,000 bond issue to extend the municipal lighting system lost by 37 votes and a proposition to take over the street car lines was snatched under by a big majority. Eleven propositions which mean much to the city were easy winners.

From Brown county, South Dakota, comes the report that farmers in the district are organizing for the purpose of establishing the five-day week and six hours a day plan. It is proposed to put in just enough on their farms next year to keep themselves busy six hours a day for five days in the week.

Returns from the constitutional convention election in Nebraska show that Non-partisan league candidates went down to defeat in many districts. Of the 100 delegates elected it is figured but ten are in sympathy with the league, while 75 are known to be opposed to its methods.

Ralph T. Wilson, 21, student at the Creighton Medical college, Omaha, and Alfred L. Reese, University of Nebraska student, were among sixty-four men in the United States to receive appointments to 1918 Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University in England.

A. L. Hungerford of Crawford, while boring for water for commercial purposes, near the city, struck an artesian well at a depth of 320 feet. The well, he says, flows at the rate of 100,000 gallons a day, and has a touch of sulphur and oil.

The village of Gandy, in Logan county, sent word to state officials at Lincoln that the town was in dire straits because of the coal strike. There have been only two cars of coal unloaded there since last summer, the message stated.

No more coal can be sold by the basket, but must be sold by weight and in every case the purchaser shall be given a receipt showing the amount of coal received. This is the order of the Nebraska board of agriculture, just issued.

One of the best entertainments of the kind ever held in Nebraska took place at David City the other night when the Commercial club invited the men folks for miles around for a smoker at the club rooms.

D. C. Lonergan and Sons, living near Bennington, Douglas county, paid a world's record price for the Poland China boar, "Designer," which they purchased from William Ferguson of Scribner, for \$30,000.

Joe Stecher, of Dodge, claimant of the world heavyweight wrestling championship, defeated Ed "Strangler" Lewis of Kentucky in a one-fall match at Madison Square Garden, New York, in 1,31.03.

The proposition to bond Johnson county in the sum of \$230,000 as a funding issue to take care of outstanding indebtedness was defeated by a decisive vote in the recent election.

The Gothenburg high school football team in all probability will be the champion team of central and western Nebraska this season. They have not been defeated this year.

The new Matthew Lutheran church, erected on the site of the structure demolished during the cyclone last March near Cedar Bluffs, was dedicated with appropriate services.

The drive to raise \$1,000,000 for the building of a permanent exhibition grounds for the Ak-Sar-Ben at Omaha has closed with more than the required sum subscribed.

Acting Governor F. A. Barows has issued a statement to the people of the state asking them to conserve as much fuel as possible during the present emergency.

Five of the twelve delegates elected to the constitutional convention in Douglas county were candidates supported by organized labor.

A Blue Springs committee of three is raising funds for a memorial monument to be erected to the soldier dead of all wars.

The Nebraska Farmers' congress will hold a two days' convention in Omaha, beginning December 16.

Germania hall at Stanton, scene of gay social functions of German societies before the war, was completely destroyed by fire of undetermined origin.

Geo. W. Holdrege, manager of the Burlington road west of the Missouri river, has purchased the 5,520-acre Schwabe ranch, near Chadron, the consideration being \$138,000. Mr. Holdrege intends to make the ranch one of the show places in western Nebraska.

Grant county has exceeded its quota for the Roosevelt memorial fund by 10 per cent. It is the first county in the state to go over the top, according to those in charge of the Roosevelt memorial campaign in Omaha.



1—Opening of the world's labor conference in the Pan-American building, Washington. 2—Pomiet and Benoit, French aviators, photographed just before their start on a flight from France to Australia via Italy, Greece, Arabia, Persia, India, Siam and Borneo. 3—Jewish Poles offering to President Pilsudski of the republic of Poland the traditional bread and salt of friendship.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Government Refuses to Vacate Legal Proceedings Against Coal Strikers.

GOMPERS APPEAL IS IN VAIN

Operators Declare He Has Misrepresented the Facts—People's Attitude Toward Radical Labor Leadership Shown in Massachusetts Election.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. Firmly refusing to be put in the position of compounding a felony, the federal government has rejected the proposition of the union labor leaders that it abandon the legal proceedings against the coal strike as a preliminary to negotiations for peace.

On Saturday Assistant Attorney General Ames asked Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis to make permanent the restraining order, thus establishing the illegality of the strike. If this is done, according to the leaders of the miners, the strike will be of long duration because the men "will resist to the last any attempt at wrongful compulsion."

In most of the bituminous fields there was little change in the status, though operators in Colorado and West Virginia reported gains in production.

In several states the shortage of coal began to make itself felt and there were appeals for the release of coal confiscated by the railroads; a number of trains were cancelled to save fuel; in some places the schools were closed for short periods.

President Wilson gave to Fuel Administrator Garfield full authority over prices, distribution and shipment of all fuel. Doctor Garfield delegated to the railroad administration his authority over distribution.

Such broadly was the coal strike situation at the time of writing. There was little sign of yielding on either side. The operators of Illinois were of the opinion that the strike would last two weeks longer and that then public opinion and the government would compel the miners to call it off and accept arbitration, in which case the operators would agree to the five-day week, if assured of adequate supply of cars, and would grant an increase of wages.

Samuel Gompers, who with W. S. Stone, head of the locomotive engineers, has been working to bring about a compromise, made the appeal for vacation of the injunction against the strike, and issued a statement designed to justify the demands made by the strikers and accusing the operators of much wrongdoing and unfairness. The latter retorted with a statement saying that Mr. Gompers' pronouncement was full of misrepresentations, continuing:

"It is not true that the operators' representatives walked out of Secretary Wilson's conference, leaving Mr. Lewis with no alternative but to call a strike. The operators' representatives accepted President Wilson's proposal in its entirety and withdrew from the conference in order that their presence might not embarrass Secretary Wilson in his effort to persuade the miners to take the honorable course thus opened to them.

"At the time of their withdrawal, the operators advised Secretary Wilson that they would remain in Washington, awaiting his call to further conference.

"It is not true, as Mr. Gompers implies, that the miners are not permitted by the operators to work full time. The operators have no control over the demand for coal. They can merely stand ready to produce and furnish it when the public requires and is willing to accept it.

"It is not true that the miners received an advance of 20 cents a ton in 1914.

"It is not true that the operators raised the price of coal \$5 a ton in 1914.

1914. On the contrary, the price was reduced.

"It is not true, as Mr. Gompers states, that for the past several years the miners have averaged only 160 to 180 working days a year.

"It is a fact, however—and Mr. Gompers could easily have ascertained—that virtually every bituminous mine in the country has on its payroll a substantial number of men who deliberately lay off from one to three days a week when they have an opportunity to work."

Samuel Gompers and his conservative associates among the leaders of the American Federation of Labor deserve commendation for their efforts to keep the radicals and anarchists from gaining control over organized labor in this country, but they are not doing their cause or themselves any good by giving their full support to such movements as the coal strike, the steel strike and the strike of Boston policemen. Public sympathy is being rapidly alienated by some of the methods adopted by union labor, and in America public sympathy is absolutely necessary to success in such matters.

That the people really are waking up to the perils of the situation was fully demonstrated in the Massachusetts election. Governor Coolidge, who had taken a firm stand against the striking policemen and had insisted on the maintenance of law and order, was up for re-election and was opposed by Richard H. Long. The latter, running on the Democratic ticket, had promised to reinstate the policemen if elected, and the contest really centered in the strike. The result, of course, everyone knows—Coolidge was returned by an overwhelming majority and the radicals, who had gathered their forces to the support of Long were crushed.

Of the other elections of the week the most interesting was in Kentucky, where E. P. Morrow, Republican, defeated Governor Black by a large plurality and the state-wide prohibition amendment won. In New Jersey E. L. Edwards, Democrat, who ran on a wet platform, was elected governor; and Ohio voted wet on all four of the liquor propositions presented, according to incomplete returns. Maryland and Mississippi were carried by the Democrats. In New York City Tammany sustained a terrific defeat, losing ten aldermen and eighteen assemblymen besides various other offices. The Oyster Bay district sent Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt to the assembly with a whopping big vote.

President Wilson warmly congratulated Governor Coolidge on his victory over the forces of misrule, as do all good citizens regardless of party. The Republican leaders also rejoiced because they looked on the results in the Bay state and in Kentucky as a forecast of the results in the next presidential election. Democrats were elated over New Jersey, and the vets derived much comfort over the vote in that state and in Ohio.

Despite the apparent deadlock over the peace treaty in the senate, the indications are that an agreement for early final action is at hand. Secretary Tammly arranged with the president's physicians for a visit by Senator Hitchcock to Mr. Wilson in order to lay before him the entire situation, explain the evident intentions of the majority concerning reservations and obtain the president's word as to what he would accept in that line. Over and over again Mr. Wilson has said he would accept no change in the treaty or reservation which would compel the resubmission of the pact to the other nations, and the majority senators are taking cognizance of his determination. Already they have changed the Lodge reservations by a sentence pointing out that the acceptance of the reservations by the other powers, as required by the proposed ratification resolution, may be obtained through an exchange of diplomatic notes. They also planned to strike out the fourteenth reservation, declaring the United States is not bound to submit to the League of Nations questions of vital interest or national honor.

According to Paris advices the treaty of Versailles will become effective on November 28, when the exchange of ratifications between Ger-

many and such nations as have ratified the pact will take place. Germany has not yet fulfilled a number of the provisions of the armistice and was instructed by the supreme council to send a delegation to Paris on November 10 to sign a protocol guaranteeing to carry them out, and also to surrender certain vessels and floating docks as a penalty for the sinking of the warships in Scapa Flow.

Germany is excited over the revelations in a leading Berlin paper of a big communist plot for an uprising this winter which, beginning with strikes to cripple industry, shall end in the establishment of a soviet form of government in close association with the present bolshevik government of Russia. The conspiracy, it is said, is led and financed by Russians. The outbreak is to have its beginning in the Ruhr coal-mining district, already full of Spartacists, and Munich and Brunswick will be among the main centers of uprising. The communists believe a large part of the national defense army will desert and join their red army.

The pendulum of civil war swings back and forth with considerable regularity in Russia. At this writing it is the bolshevik that are winning. General Yudenitch and his white army of the northwest not only failed to reach Petrograd but are now said to be in a most precarious situation. The reds assert they are surrounding him, that they are receiving heavy reinforcements and that bolshevik troops are attacking him in the rear from Luga. This, however, came direct from Trotzky, and he is a notorious liar. Consideration must be given a report from Helsingfors that 20,000 Finns have secretly volunteered to join Yudenitch and are well equipped. Denkin's artillery has destroyed Derbent on the Caspian sea, and he claims the Don Cossacks in the latter part of October, captured 55,000 bolsheviks. But he does not seem to be getting much nearer to Moscow. Admiral Kolchak's Siberian armies, which were defeated on the Tobol river, have retired far to the east and likely are still on the move.

The bolshevik government leaders have reiterated their willingness to make peace and to pay the old Russian debt if they are let alone.

Congress had been dawdling along in the matter of railroad legislation, but was aroused to action last week when Director General Hines informed Senator Cummins that President Wilson had determined to return the roads to their owners on January 1 whether or not congress had passed any bill for their regulation. It was recognized as impossible to pass the Cummins bill or anything like it at this session, so work was begun at once on a temporary measure to meet the emergency and to avert a threatened financial catastrophe. It will provide for the restoration of the roads to their former owners and for continuation of the government guaranty, but all controversial matters, like the anti-strike provisions of the Cummins bill, will be omitted.

General Pershing, appearing before the senate and house military committees, opposed the creation of an independent department of aviation as proposed in the New bill, but urged the concentration of authority for the procurement of airplanes for the army, navy and post office departments.

A special army board has just made a report recommending that congress enact an aviation policy based either on a ten-year program with large annual appropriations guaranteed to stimulate commercial aeronautics, or make appropriations for air development by the post office, war and navy departments. If the former policy is adopted the board recommended that a separate department of aeronautics be created; if the latter, that a commission under the director of aeronautics reporting directly to the president be formed to co-ordinate the work.

Secretary Baker transmitted the report to the senate committee, stating that he disagreed with both the proposals. He said if a single agency were to be created, it should be appointed and controlled by the cabinet members whose departments would be directly affected.

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ROUND UP RADICALS

NEARLY 1,000 REDS ARRESTED IN EASTERN CITIES.

REVOLUTION SCHEME BARED

Seized Documents Reveal Plot to Overthrow Government. Many to Be Deported.

Washington, D. C.—Insurgating a general warfare on radical aliens advocating forcible overthrow of the government, agents of the Department of Justice, assisted by the immigration bureau, rounded up nearly 1,000 men and women in raids in more than a score of cities, including the national capital itself.

More than 200 of those arrested will be held for deportation and it was announced at the Department of Justice that it was the intention to request the Department of Labor to deport all aliens found to be engaged in radical activities.

In their raids in Newark and Trenton, N. J., the federal agents seized materials for making bombs and a complete counterfeiting outfit, together with considerable counterfeit money. In practically every raid the officers found great quantities of literature of the "red" nature.

The Union of Russian Workers first came into prominence during the senate investigation of the steel strike, Jacob Margolis, counsel for the strikers' committee, testifying that he sought the aid of the Russians in the strike.

Attorney General Palmer disclosed that Adolph Schabell, whom he described as "the brains of the union of Russian workers," was taken into custody 10 days ago. He is now at Ellis Island, awaiting deportation. Peter Bianki, who succeeded Schabell as general secretary of the Russian union, also is being held for deportation.

With the announcement of the nation-wide raids, Chairman Johnson of the house immigration committee said his committee soon would begin an investigation of the alleged delays in the deportation of aliens now in custody. The committee also will seek to determine whether any additional legislation to deal with radical aliens is necessary.

Plans of the union to bring about an overthrow of the government through a general strike is revealed in documents seized. With the government overthrown and everything "wiped from the earth that is a reminder of the right to private ownership of property" the Russian workers, according to their manifesto, looked forward "to the magnificent, beautiful form of a man without a god, without a master and free of authority."

The documents and publications obtained in the raids, officials said, are of the most inflammatory nature, and make no effort to conceal the union's program of destruction and death to achieve its end.

IRISH GIRLS MUST BEHAVE.

New "Republic" Forbids Colleens to Spoon With British Troopers.

Dublin.—Love-making by the girls of Ireland with members of the British government forces has been proscribed by the Irish republican army. Any girl keeping company with a government soldier or policeman will be penalized by having her hair cut off. One girl has already suffered the penalty, losing her tresses for walking out with a soldier.

The proclamation has been posted, signed by "the competent military authority," saying: "Whereas, certain girls wanting in self-respect, have lamed themselves by keeping company with the army of occupation, it is deemed proper by competent authority, both to safeguard morality and to stop bad examples, to publish the names of these culprits and also to warn them that after the publication of this proclamation those who persist in the above-mentioned scandalous, unpatriotic company-keeping render themselves liable to the punishment of being branded by having their hair cut off."

All loyal subjects of the Irish republic also are requested to shun public houses which entertain members of the enemy army until such time as they make reparation by a complete change of conduct.

Kansas Teachers Organize.

Kansas City, Mo.—Forty high school teachers of Kansas City, Kas., have applied for a charter from the American federation of teachers which is affiliated with the American federation of labor.

Fuel Shortage Closes Plant.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Hawkeye Portland cement plant here closed for lack of coal and 200 employees are thrown out of work. It is reported that one mine near Ripley and another near Corning are operating.

Die From Eating Corn.

Watertown, N. Y.—Mrs. Elmer Towner and two children Elizabeth, aged 12, and Lillian, aged 10, are dead, and a son and daughter are dying as the result of eating preserved corn.

Professors Join Union.

Missoula, Mont.—More than a hundred members of the faculty of the University of Montana have become members of the new Faculty union No. 120, affiliated with the American Federation of labor.