

TRAIN SERVICE CUT

CURTAINMENT IN MIDDLE WEST UNEQUALLED IN HISTORY.

70 TRAINS OFF BURLINGTON

New Schedule of Union Pacific Expected to Save 500 Tons of Coal Daily.—May Cut Dinners.

Omaha, Neb.—One of the most extensive curtailments of passenger service in the annals of American railroading was inaugurated Monday morning and affects every road operating in the middle west.

The wholesale cutting of train service affecting Omaha and surrounding territory will make travel almost impossible except on most important missions.

To further eliminate tourist patronage during the present critical coal shortage, it was announced that every observation and parlor car on every line, except observation cars which contain berths, were ordered off all trains. It is also probable that dining cars will be eliminated from train service, although no definite announcement was made. No reservation for Pullman space will be made more than 48 hours in advance, according to Union Pacific officials.

Through trains on the Union Pacific, which have been running in two sections to accommodate heavy tourist travel to the west coast, will be cut to one section.

The drastic orders means the reduction of one-third of the passenger train service on main and branch lines. The new schedule of the Burlington takes off 70 trains. Union Pacific officials believe that curtailments on their lines will save 500 tons of coal a day. Several Rock Island, Mo. Pacific and Milwaukee passenger trains have been eliminated. It is explained by railroad officials that travelers may experience the difficulty of being required to wait for following trains when one train is filled to capacity.

More than 50 passenger trains have been ordered discontinued by seven of the railroads leading into Kansas City.

Alleges Unions Tools of Reds.

Winnipeg.—Admission that labor unions had been the tools of "Reds" in Winnipeg's general strike last spring, was made by William Percy, chairman of the committee which financed the walkout, who testified at the trial on charges of seditious conspiracy of B. R. Russell, an alleged leader of the strike.

Percy denied, however, that any "bolshhevik funds" had been used in financing the walkout.

He said that although he did not attribute the strike to Russell, as the strike committee alone was responsible, he did blame Russell and his supporters for "misleading" labor unions as a whole.

Habeas Corpus Petition for Reds.

New York.—Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, America's two most notorious anarchists, are at Ellis Island. They were surrendered to the immigration authorities upon demand of the Department of Labor to await deportation to Russia after preaching their doctrines in the United States for 30 years.

While they were on the way to the island, accompanied on the government ferry boat by a few of their most devoted followers, their counsel, Harry Weinberger, was appearing before Federal Judge Mayer with a petition for writs of habeas corpus in a last effort to nullify the deportation decree.

Probe Jenkins Release.

Washington, D. C.—So far the mystery which has developed from the sudden release of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent, from the Puebla jail, after the determined denial of this government apparently had failed to influence his Mexican captors, has not been solved.

Both the state department and Jenkins himself already have started investigations with the object of determining what influences were instrumental in putting up the \$500 bail bond which the Mexican government so readily accepted.

Big Shipment of Booze Ready.

Louisville, Ky.—Approximately 1,000 freight cars are assembling in Louisville in preparation for immediate shipment of whisky from Kentucky warehouses, should the federal supreme court, which is expected to convene soon, declare the wartime prohibition act unconstitutional.

Calls Off Mine Conference.

Columbus, O.—Governor Cox called off the conference of coal operators and miners' leaders which was to have been resumed Monday at his office in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the strike of the Ohio miners, as the result of President Wilson's proposal to the miners.

Italians in Riot.

Rome.—Eight persons are dead and forty-two others are known to have been wounded as a result of the wild rioting at Mantua, where mobs terrorized the city.

Butte Faces Crisis.

Butte, Mont.—In the midst of the coldest weather in 30 years, Butte is virtually without coal. In addition, thousands are out of work as a result of industrial shutdowns, due to the coal shortage, and many families are in want.

WON'T SIGN PACT, SAYS NOSKE

German Minister of Defense Determined Protocol Will Not Be Ratified—Let Come What Will.

London.—Gustave Noske, German minister of defense, is absolutely determined not to sign the peace protocol handed Germany by the entente and is resolved to recommend that the German government adopt his attitude, come what may, according to an interview he gave the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, Saturday.

"The time has come," he said, "for Germany to resist to the uttermost. I cannot speak for the whole government because it has not yet come to a decision, but I shall recommend a refusal to sign the peace treaty protocol."

"The limit has long been reached. Let the allies occupy the country if they like. The peace now presented to us is not peace, but a prolongation of the war."

If we would receive such a treaty the German nation would rise up and avenge itself upon the men who signed it, and it would be right. Great Britain and France are deliberately planning the destruction of Germany. All the confidence I ever had in the pledges of the allies is gone forever.

"By deceit and trickery the British and French governments are working up opinion in their countries to cripple Germany still further beyond the crushing effects of the first treaty. We have yielded too often, and now must resist. Let the allies do what they please."

Asked whether he would resign if the remainder of the government decided to accept the allied terms, Noske replied that he could not say what he would do a week hence, but that his present position has been deliberately adopted and was unalterable.

Allies Ready to Enforce Demands.
Paris.—Germany must sign the protocol to the peace treaty or submit to further occupation of her territory by allied armies, it is believed here.

The supreme council of the peace conference agreed unanimously Saturday on the text of a note which was understood to be virtually an ultimatum to Germany. While the text of the note was not made public, it was understood to state plainly Marshal Foch's armies are ready to advance the minute Germany finally refuses to obey the allied demands. The note was in reply to the latest communication from Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German mission now in Paris to negotiate with the allies upon terms for making effective the peace treaty.

The peace conference has decided, in the opinion of some observers here, that the time for argument has passed. Germany must accede to the allied demands or see the remainder of her territory under allied military control, they believed.

SUGAR PRICES TO RISE.

Government to Give Up Control of Commodity December 31.

Washington, D. C.—The government will not attempt to control the disposition and sale of sugar after the sugar equalization board is dissolved December 31.

Attorney General Palmer, in making this announcement, said that as no funds had been provided by congress for carrying on the work of handling sugar, the Department of Justice would confine its efforts to the punishment of profiteers.

Mr. Palmer's action was generally accepted as opening up the sources of more sugar supplies by permitting refiners to pay more for the Cuban raw stock. It also was believed to mean that sugar prices would soar.

LEAVING MEXICO.

Americans Fear Break Between United States and Carranza.

El Paso, Texas.—Certain American concerns operating in Mexico have ordered their board representatives to prepare for getting their American employees out of Mexico. In some cases the definite instructions were given for immediate withdrawal of American employees from Mexico.

Names of these companies are withheld because of possible danger to their employes in quitting Mexico.

Protest Sugar Seizure.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Protest to Attorney General Palmer against the reported seizure of 5,300,000 pounds of beet sugar at its two Washington state refineries was wired by Stephen H. Love, general sales agent of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.

To Press Resolution.

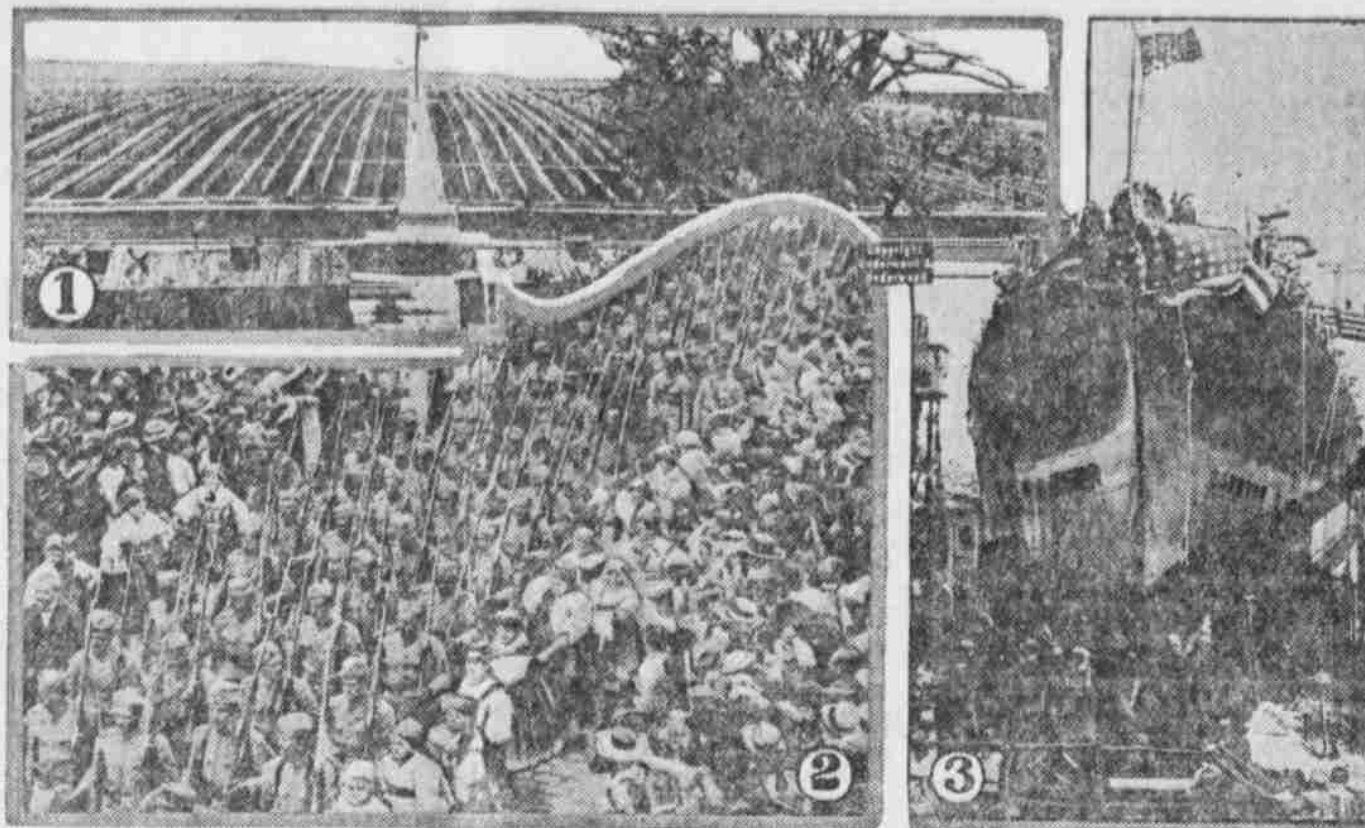
Washington, D. C.—Senator Fall's resolution directing the president to sever diplomatic relations with Mexico will be pushed, it is said, despite the release of W. O. Jenkins, American consular agent.

Montana Stock Perishes.

Havre, Mont.—Weather and a lack of feed, due to the protracted drought this summer, have caused the death by freezing and starvation of thousands of horses and cattle.

Ratify Woman Suffrage.

Pierre, S. D.—A resolution providing for ratification of the federal suffrage amendment was put through its second reading in both houses of the South Dakota legislature.



1.—American cemetery at Romagne, near Verdun, where lie 22,000 of our soldiers who fell in the Argonne Forest drive. 2.—Czech-Slovak legionaries, who served in Siberia, welcomed home by the people of Prague. 3.—Launching of the great superdreadnaught California at Mare Island navy yard.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Coal Shortage Becoming Acute and People Demand That the Strike Be Ended.

MIDDLE WEST IN DISTRESS

Miners' Officials Cited for Contempt of Court—Diplomatic Relations With Mexico Likely to Be Severed Soon—Supreme Council Calls German Bluff.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"Give us coal, and quickly," was the imperative demand of a great part of the American public last week. So serious had the fuel situation become that it seemed a settlement of the dispute between the operators and miners must be forced by dire necessity. In the northwestern and middle West states the condition was aggravated by a severe cold wave, and the people of that part of the country especially, actually became alarmed by the prospect of freezing to death. Plans for ending the strike at least temporarily were as numerous as the plagues, but almost the only steps really taken were for the conservation of the existing supplies of fuel. It is true that in some of the western states the operation of the mines was taken over by the state government and volunteer miners were put at work under protection of the state troops. This was most commendable in principle, but naturally the concrete results in the way of coal to burn were not extensive. Chicago, and Illinois generally, felt the pinch more acutely than most regions, and prominent men gathered and devised regulations to curtail the use of coal. The state public utilities issued these regulations formally, and Governor Lowden proclaimed them, and also planned to ask the federal government to adopt the same rules for the entire country. They cut the working day of stores and factories to six and a half hours, and materially reduced the heating and lighting service everywhere. Already the regional coal committee had cut off all new supplies from non-essential industries. These rules promised, within a very short time, to throw out of employment many thousands of men and women.

New York city was not suffering from the soft coal strike, because the law permits it to burn only anthracite, but it was worried by rumors that the hard coal miners also might strike soon. In general the Atlantic coast states had enough fuel, and Director General Hines was shipping hundreds of carloads from there to the distressed middle West.

The federal government got into action again by filing in the district court at Indianapolis, information charging criminal contempt of court against 84 international and district officers of the miners' union. These leaders, who include Acting President Lewis and Secretary Green, were summoned to appear in court Tuesday and answer the charges. Of course such proceedings may result in the punishment of the accused men, but will they get coal for the would-be consumer? That is what the latter is interested in just now, and that only. He is thoroughly disgusted with the whole wrangle and is no more in sympathy with greedy operators than with greedy miners. In his view, both sides are criminally inconsiderate of the public needs, and he demands that they be forced into a compromise. The suffering and financial loss to the people already have been immense and cannot now be checked entirely even if coal mining is resumed at once. But the people do insist that they be kept warm from now on.

Toward the end of the week hope arose that the warring operators and miners might reach an agreement. A number of the largest operators formulated a new wage scale offering slightly more than the 14 per cent

raise suggested by Dr. Garfield and making certain other concessions. This scale was submitted to the fuel administration before being made public. Though in most of the mine fields the men were reported to be firmly standing for the 31 per cent increase which Secretary Wilson proposed, in some parts of the country they were said to be drifting back to work on the Garfield basis; and it was hoped that even if their union did not accept the new scale offered, it would help to break down the holdout of the more stubborn.

At this writing Consular Agent Jenkins is still in jail at Puebla, the state department at Washington is awaiting a reply to its second request that he be released immediately, and President Carranza is in conference with Generals Marguia and Dieguez, two of his strongest military commanders. Secretary Lansing's second note went to considerable length to refute the contentions put forward by Mexico in the Jenkins case and closed with a repetition of the urgent request for the freeing of the consular agent, but it was no more of an ultimatum than the first note. The Mexican congress formally put the whole matter in the hands of Carranza.

Many members of congress as well as many other Americans are not satisfied with the administration's Mexican policy, and in response to this feeling Senator Fall of New Mexico drafted a resolution requesting President Wilson to sever diplomatic relations with Mexico, and to withdraw his recognition of the Carranza government. The resolution was taken under consideration by the foreign relations committee, and that body had before it copies of official documents said to disclose the activities of Carranza, his embassy in Washington and his consulates in various American cities, to stir the radical elements to revolutionary outbreaks. There was a report that these documents were supplied by Secretary Lansing, who wished congress to relieve him of the responsibility for aggressive action against Mexico. It was said that President Wilson had not been consulted concerning the Mexican crisis and that the state department wanted congressional action before breaking off diplomatic relations. If this were the state of affairs, it seemed likely that Mexico could not avert the rupture now by releasing Mr. Jenkins. The demand that the whole unsavory mess be cleaned up is growing insistent, notwithstanding the fact that the motives of some of the loudest shouters for such action are open to grave suspicion.

When he introduced his resolution Senator Fall said the evidence by which it is supported "will astound the people of the United States when it is produced." Senator Ashurst scored the war department for ignoring repeated requests for sufficient troops to protect the border. Senator Shields of Tennessee, a Democrat, said: "There is no question that our relations with Mexico constitute the most humiliating chapter of our foreign relations and that there ought to be some action to protect the citizens of the United States. We have had occasion for war with Mexico for five years, and now this resolution ought to declare war against Mexico."

Germany persisted in its refusal to sign the protocol and thus delayed the interchange of ratifications and the proclamation of peace. The Germans objected especially to the requirement that they make reparation for the sinking of the surrendered war ships in Scapa Flow; to the evacuation of Lithuania; to the necessity of turning over to the allies for trial the German officers accused of crimes, and to the paragraph which, as Baron von Lersner says, "would permit the invasion of our country by armed force in times of peace on any trivial pretext." The supreme council showed no disposition to recede from its position, and as the American delegation delayed its departure and supported its colleagues entirely, it seemed certain the Germans would yield soon. Their assertion that if the terms are too drastic their government will fall and the country lapse into bolshevism is discounted, for recent investigators have learned that that kind of talk, so prevalent since the signing of the

armistice, is largely "bunk." Mr. Poll has let the Germans know definitely that any differences in America concerning the treaty cannot be construed to their benefit.

The American delegates planned to return home because they felt that such matters as were being handled by the supreme council should be handled by the state departments of the various nations. The British and French urged that their departure be delayed for they considered the situation as threatening in view of the ugly temper shown by the Germans, and felt that the armed assistance of America might still be needed. A Paris dispatch says secret advice from Germany state that more than half a million German soldiers still are under arms—a force exceeding the combined British and French forces not yet demobilized.

The American, French and British peace commissioners last week formulated a compromise agreement on the Adriatic question which was presented to Italy for consideration and which it was confidently expected would satisfy the Italians and all other parties to the dispute. A dispatch from Rome said Italian regulars would occupy Fiume and all the territory given Italy by the treaty of London, and that Captain D'Annunzio's volunteer troops would withdraw.

Unless some solution for Italy's troubles is found, there is a good prospect of a revolution there. When parliament assembled the Socialist deputies refused to rise on the entrance of the king or to take the oath in his presence. Next a general strike was started in several large cities, and though this did not last long it was accompanied by disorders that assumed revolutionary aspects. In Rome, Turin and Milan there were serious riots.

The tangled situation in Russia, Poland and the Baltic countries is still more complicated by dispatches that show Denikine is being fought to a standstill by the Ukrainians, Poles and Jews; that the bolsheviks are either winning or losing ground, according to the source of the news; that Colonel Bermond and his German army in the Baltic region were fighting for Denikine and Kolchak and against the bolsheviks. It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to figure out the truth concerning that part of the world.

Estonia and Lithuania began a conference with the Russian soviet government on Thursday at Dorpat and it was believed a truce would result. Finnish and Lettish delegates attended, but they were without instructions as their governments were awaiting word from the allies.

From Tiflis comes word that an American officer, Colonel Rhea, has been named personal arbiter in all disputes between Armenia and Azerbaijan that cannot be settled by agreement. The Armenian premier said this was the first time in history that the Armenians and the Tartars had signed an agreement, and he gave full credit to Colonel Rhea for having ended a warfare that had been going on for nearly two thousand years.

Although it was not wholly unexpected, the indictment of Senator Newberry of Michigan and scores of his supporters in the senatorial election came as something of a shock. The defendants are accused of corruption, fraud and conspiracy. At first there was a widespread rumor that pleas of guilty would be entered, but Mr. Newberry not only declared he would fight the case to a finish, but also demanded a senatorial inquiry into his right to his seat.

Politicians looked toward South Dakota last week with great interest for the state conventions of the various parties declared their preferences for presidential nominees. The Republicans endorsed General Wood after a lively struggle in which Governor Lowden came out second best. The Democrats were unanimous for Wilson for a third term, and the Non-partisans were a unit for Governor Frazier of North Dakota. Both Republicans and Democrats endorsed the League of Nations covenant, the former with reservations, the latter without.

SUGGESTS A REMEDY

WILSON OUTLINES PLAN TO ALLEVIATE UNREST.

TELLS CONGRESS TO GET BUSY

Barely Mentions Peace Pact in Message to Lawmakers—Labor Freely Discussed.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson sent to the Sixty-sixth congress a message urging an extensive program of reconstruction legislation.

His message, a lengthy one, was devoted entirely to the great problems confronting the nation.

Legislation was recommended to curb bolshevism in America, reduce living costs, remove the grievances of labor, which are causing industrial troubles, aid farmers to produce bigger crops, simplify the system of taxation, built up during the war, control government expenditures by a budget system and care for the nation's soldiers and sailors who have left the service.

Though the president several times referred to the peace treaty and the league of nations he did not discuss the treaty situation. He will do so in a later message, and at the same time take up the railroad question, according to reliable information.

Much of the message was devoted to discussion of the labor problem. To solve it, the president said, congress "must now help in the difficult task of finding a method that will bring about a genuine democratization of industry based upon the full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare."

No better means of doing this can be found, the president declared, than by applying in legislation the principles set up in the labor section of the league of nations covenant. To go back to old standards of labor and wages is impossible, he said. Age-long antagonism between capital and labor must be ended, he declared, before real world stability can be accomplished. The president warned against anti-strike legislation and suggested establishment of a tribunal before which disputes by capital and labor can be taken for settlement.

Analysis of labor's complaint, the president told congress, shows it is based upon justice. Capital, too, he declared, has a right to an adequate return, and the government he warned, must never "play" capital and labor against each other.

Blame for the unrest in the country was placed partly upon the senate, for its failure to ratify the peace treaty.

He urged that the causes of unrest be sought and removed, and outlined them thus:

"The causes of this unrest, while various and complicated, are superficial, rather than deep-seated. Broadly, they arise from, or are connected with, the failure on the part of our government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace . . . from the transfusion of radical theories from seething European centers . . . from heartless profiteering . . . and lastly, from the machinations of mal-evolent agitators."

Stronger laws against anarchists should be enacted at once, he urged.

The president appealed again for enactment of the comprehensive program he proposed at the special session to lower living costs.

Wilson opened his recommendations with the hope that a budget system will be established, which will put the preparation of appropriation estimates under direction of the president, and provide for an audit system to determine whether the money has been economically spent.

Immediate necessity dictates simplification of the income and profits taxes, the president said. He warned that if income and profits tax rates are left too high they may prove destructive to business and not productive of revenues.

He also warned against a tariff too high for Europe's manufacturers.

Tariff legislation protecting the chemical and dye industries of this country against German efforts to regain the market is, however, necessary, the president said.

Wilson repeated his request for legislation to provide farms for soldiers. He recommended against legislation making available for them the cut over lands and unused lands in the west.

Encourage the farmers, the president urged, and make rural life more attractive as a means of stimulating food production. He included recommendations for developing the forest resources and continuation of the building of good roads.

American Team Wins.

New York.—Goulet and Madden, the American team, won the six-day bicycle race here.

THREE DIE IN WRECK.

Motor Bus on Burlington Jumps Track at Muscatine, Iowa.

Muscatine, Ia.—Three persons were burned to death, and 11 were injured in the wreck of a motor bus, which jumped the rails of the Muscatine, Burlington & Southern Railway at Hahn Crossing, near here. The bus was fitted for use on railway tracks. Every occupant of the bus was either killed or injured.