

## RECOVERY OF TRADE STABLE

Monthly Review Says Business Conditions Carry Assurance for Future.

## ROADS CLAIM BIG SHORTAGE

Claim of Annual Loss of Nearly One and a Half Millions By Railroads of Nebraska.

Washington.—Recovery from war and post-war conditions is "proceeding apace in the United States" and the "natural forces in evidence which make for stabilization, carry assurance for the future," the federal reserve board declares in its monthly review of business conditions.

Although the readjustment has been marked by uncertainty and some suspension of activity, the board described the economic and business situation as a whole, as one showing "much inherent strength and an ability to attain a position of relative stability through an orderly transition."

"Price revisions in textile lines and in other branches of wearing apparel, as well as numerous staple commodities," said the board, "have been the outstanding elements in the situation, just as during the preceding month."

### MacSwiney's Body Laid to Rest.

Cork.—In the presence of surprised church dignitaries, scores of his former comrades volunteers, and thousands of his countrymen, the body of Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, was lowered to its resting place in the "republican plot" in the St. Finbarrs cemetery, just outside Cork, Sunday afternoon.

Despite the splendor lent by the attendance of the high churchmen, there was a simplicity marking the ceremonies that was impressive.

### FILE SCHEDULE OF LOSSES.

Railroads of State Claim Big Shortage in Revenue.

Lincoln.—The seven railroads operating in Nebraska have filed with the state railway commission a schedule purporting to show that refusal to grant the 35 per cent freight rate increase recommended by the interstate commerce commission would mean an annual loss of \$1,420,000, figured on a basis of their 1919 business.

More than thirty attorneys and accountants represented the railroads at the hearing. Chambers of Commerce of Kansas City, St. Joseph, Sioux City and other cities sent representatives.

### Strikers Leaving for Other Fields.

Denver, Colo.—Striking coal miners are leaving points in northern Colorado for other fields, according to reports reaching here. There seems to be no indication that the deadlock between miners and operators is near the breaking point. While declining to comment specifically, miners' union representatives and operators say no agreement had been reached in conferences held.

### Lassen Again in Eruption.

Redding, Calif.—Against a cloudless sky at dawn Saturday, Lassen peak poured out a great volume of black smoke to an estimated height of 10,000 feet. It was the most spectacular eruption this year. There was another less than a week ago.

### Asks Aid On Cuban Situation.

Washington, D. C.—The Cuban government has asked the State Department to designate a financial expert to go to Cuba to assist in working out a solution of the Cuban situation.

### Big Fight to Be Held in Havana.

New York.—The fight between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier for the heavyweight championship of the world will be held in Havana, Cuba, it was announced here.

### Students Stone British Consulate.

Barcelona.—Barcelona university students stoned the British consulate as a protest against the death of Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork. Every window was broken.

### Fear Serious Freight Congestion.

Galveston, Tex.—Failure of Mexican railroads to supply sufficient rolling stock at Tampico threatens to cause a serious freight congestion at the Mexican port. Ocean freight was reported to be arriving at the rate of three tons to one ton moved by rail.

### Gold Shipment Arrives.

New York.—The steamship Celtic has arrived here from Liverpool and Queenstown with 844 boxes of gold valued at approximately \$11,000,000 consigned to the federal reserve bank.

### Early Recognition of Mexico.

Washington, D. C.—Early recognition of the new government of Mexico is forecast by Secretary Colby. Whether it will precede inauguration of President-elect Obregon next December, was not stated.

### Coal Operators Pledge Co-Operation.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Anthracite coal operators have pledged themselves to co-operate with the Department of Justice in attempting to reduce the "excessive prices of coal to the consumers."

## PLANS FOR WORLD'S COURT

Grain Shipments Have Fallen Off Fifty Per Cent in Last Few Days.

Parties to Suit Must Give Consent to Bring Case Before Court—Labor Unions to Help Farmers.

Lincoln, Neb.—Shipments of grain in Nebraska have fallen off 50 per cent in the last few days, according to Thorne A. Browne, state railway commissioner. About 200 cars a day to the Omaha market is a normal shipment, according to Mr. Browne and this has been well kept up the last few weeks since the crop started to move. It has often been exceeded.

Last week the shipments had fallen to little better than 100 cars a day, according to information in the hands of the railway commission.

"The situation is acute," Mr. Browne said. "In the western part of the state the farmers have not been able to hold all their grain. They have had bills to meet that have forced them to sell at least part of their crop. This has been done and it has kept the shipments up. But now, the bills paid, the farmer is going to sit and wait for higher prices."

### Labor Unions to Help Farmers.

Washington, D. C.—Labor leaders participated with representatives of farmers, in a further conference to devise ways and means of obtaining credits for "the orderly marketing" of farm products. Failure to secure such credits, speakers declared, might result in the inauguration of a general crop holding movement until market prices would provide cost of production and a reasonable profit. Further conferences might be sought with the Treasury department and the federal reserve board, it was said.

### PLANS FOR WORLD COURT.

Both Parties to Suit Must Give Consent to Bring Case into Court.

Brussels.—The council of the league of nations has approved the plan for a permanent court in international justice, as adopted by The Hague committee of jurists, with exception of provision for obligatory jurisdiction and some minor matters.

The council decided that it could not recommend to the assembly of the league a plan going farther than the covenant of the league of nations, which provides that both parties to a dispute must give their consent in order to bring their case into court. The question of the compulsory adherence of a defending nation will, however, be submitted for study to all the legal associations, including the American Institute for International Law, along with other points that may come up.

The decisions of the court will not bind nations nor parties to a case, and hence they will not constitute precedents. The language used by the court will depend upon the choice of the parties at issue, but French and English have been recommended as the official languages.

### Refuse to Permit Body to Be Landed.

London.—The government has refused to permit the body of the late mayor of Cork to be landed in Dublin and has provided a special steamer to convey the remains to Cork. The reason assigned by the government for not permitting the body to be landed anywhere except in the lord mayor's native city was "the risk of political demonstrations which might result in the loss of innocent lives."

### Starts Crusade Against Tobacco.

Boston, Mass.—A crusade against tobacco is announced by Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, president of the Massachusetts women's Christian Temperance Union in her address before the union's annual convention. The union has accepted the "divine commission," she said, to conduct a crusade against tobacco as strenuous as that waged against liquor.

### Ottawa.—Importation of Liquor will

be possible for sixty days in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, which voted dry. The Canadian temperance act provides that prohibition proclamations by the government cannot be issued until sixty days after the adoption of the bone-dry principle by the provinces.

### Prohibition Fight Not Begun.

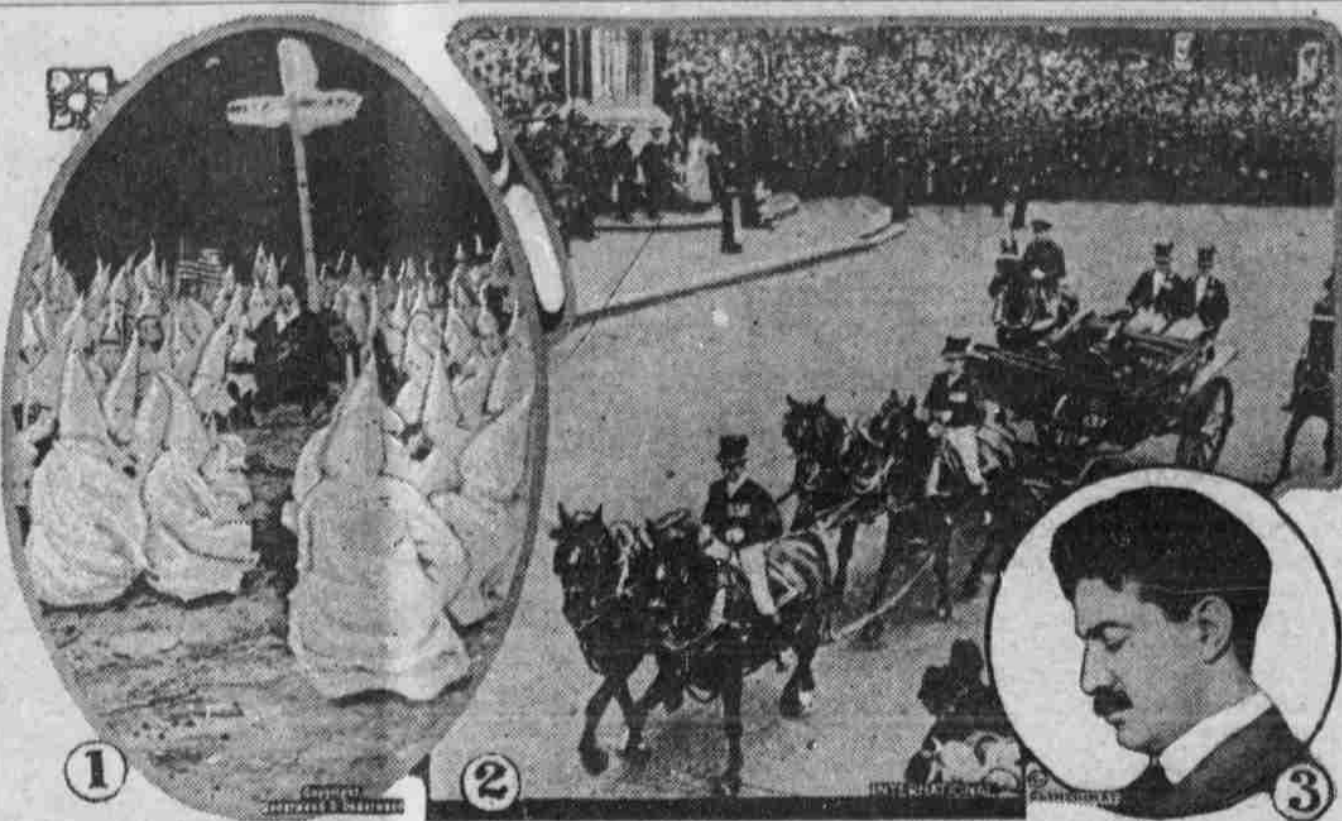
Scottsbluff, Neb.—Not for ten or fifteen years will prohibition become a certainty in the United States, in the opinion of Dr. Howard Russell, founder of the American Anti-Saloon league, in an interview here. The fight against lax liquor laws, and to keep the rigid letter of the Volstead act, has but begun, he said.

### St. Louis, Mo.—Reductions in dry

goods prices, in some instances as high as 50 per cent, are announced by several local wholesale companies.

### Waives Claim to German Property.

Paris.—The French foreign office has received notification that Great Britain renounces the right of confiscation of German property in the United Kingdom. This has caused great surprise, which is freely expressed in French official circles. French officials emphasize the gravity of this move, as they fear Germany will make a similar request of France, which, it is declared, could not be granted. However, they point out that the renunciation by Great Britain is not as sweeping as reported at first.



1—The revived Ku-Klux Klan in a public ceremony of their installation, at Savannah, Ga. 2—Prince of Wales greeted in London after his world tour. 3—Dr. Carl L. Asberg, chief of the bureau of chemistry, Department of Agriculture, the arch enemy of food crooks.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

British Cabinet Succeeds in Its Efforts to Settle the Coal Miners' Strike.

## EMERGENCY ACT IS PASSED

Government Ready for Any Contingency—Irish Everywhere Deeply Affected by MacSwiney's Death—Prince Paul Offered Greek Throne—American Farmers' "Strike" by Holding Wheat.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Excepting for our presidential campaign, of whose closing days there is little or nothing to say, the affairs of Great Britain supplied the most interesting and important news of the week. The strike of the coal miners, with its threats of further and greater economic troubles, added to the Irish problem, gave the British enough to worry over and these two matters continued to draw the attention, sympathetic or otherwise, of the English-speaking world.

Prime Minister Lloyd George and his cabinet were unremitting in their efforts to settle the miners' strike, and on Thursday it was announced that they had succeeded. If the miners would accept the plan. After repeated conferences with the labor leaders a tentative agreement was reached.

The settlement upon which the miners' delegates, coal mine owners, and the government are agreed is a very complicated one. Briefly the men get a sliding advance of two shillings to one shilling six pence, according to age as was originally demanded.

The miners and owners solemnly pledge to co-operate to secure an increased output of coal. National and district committees are to be established immediately to control the output and a joint national wage board will be established at the earliest possible time before March 31 for regulation of wages for the whole industry, with regard to profits of the industry and the principles on which profits should be dealt with.

The miners' executive committee was to submit the settlement to the miners' federation for approval, so the return of the men to the pits will not be delayed.

The railway men and transport workers, in view of the hopeful character of the negotiations, postponed any action looking to a sympathetic strike.

Though very optimistic, the government made ready for all contingencies by rushing through to final passage its emergency bill. This arms the government with added powers to enforce the law in case the strike continues and the rail and transport men become involved. Though it was passed by a large majority, some concessions were demanded and received by the labor party. The law as enacted provides that nothing in the act shall be construed as authorizing the proclamation of any form of compulsory military service or industrial conscription or make it an offense for any person to participate in a strike or peacefully persuade any other person to participate in a strike.

Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, finally succeeded in starving himself to death in Brixton jail, a "martyr" in the cause of Irish freedom. The second death among the hunger strikers in prison in Cork also was recorded. These events deeply stirred all the Irish, in Ireland and America as well, and there were numerous masses and other ceremonies in connection with the deaths. The British authorities took every precaution to guard against outbreaks, and presumably they were seconded in this by the wiser among the Sinn Fein leaders. For the latter know that these would but bring on more reprisals and further repression.

The coroner's inquest on MacSwiney was held Wednesday. The British jury refused to accept the position that MacSwiney was a suicide, bringing in a verdict that "the deceased died from heart failure due to a dilated heart and acute delirium, following scurvy due to exhaustion from prolonged refusal to take food."

The body was then taken to St. George's cathedral in Southwark, where it lay in state. Thursday requiem high mass was said and then a tremendous throng of Irish and their sympathizers accompanied the casket to Euston station, whence it was taken to Cork. In that city arrangements were made for the final ceremonies on Sunday, and there was a great deal of uneasiness over what might occur. The authorities placed no limit on the size of the procession, forbidding only military formations. The people of Cork were said to be in sullen and threatening mood.

The Irish sympathizers in the United States are not letting up any in their activities. The other day a delegation of them, headed by Frank P. Walsh, presented to Secretary of State Colby arguments favoring the recognition of the "new republic of Ireland." Mr. Colby listened without comment, but cautioned Mr. Walsh, when reference was made to Eamonn de Valera as "president" of Ireland, that as secretary of state he could hear them only on the understanding that they were there as American citizens and not as representatives of officials of the Irish people.

"We demand recognition, not as a favor," said Mr. Walsh, "but as a right. The Irish republic is now established as de jure and de facto government. Its stability and representative character are attested by the indorsement of the ballots of 90 per cent of the Irish people. The courts of the Irish republic are functioning daily and their decisions are respected by the entire population."

Though not so important an event as it would have been before the World war, the death of the king of Greece may lead to developments of some moment in that country. Alexander died on Monday as the result of a monkey bite. The state council at once decided that the throne should be offered to his younger brother, Prince Paul, but stipulated that if he accepted former King Constantine must formally renounce his claim to the crown. Paul let it be known that his decision must be made by his father. There is a chance that if he declines the throne will be offered to Prince Christopher, Constantine's brother, who early in the year married Mrs. William B. Leeds, an American. Still more likely, however, is the establishment of a republic, probably with Premier Venizelos as its first president.

The expected concerted movement of the Reds against Baron Wrangel in southern Russia has not developed very rapidly, possibly because the Bolsheviks are too much occupied in combating revolts within the territory which they control. The latest of these outbreaks are reported to be in the regions of Odessa, Kherson and Podolia. That the situation in the Moscow district is serious for the soviet government is indicated by the fact that Dzerzhinski, president of the extraordinary executive committee, has been appointed commander in chief of all the troops there. He is the most brutal of all the Bolshevik leaders and is considered responsible for much of the Red terrorism and for many murders.

Meanwhile Wrangel continues to inflict defeats on his adversaries and to capture prisoners and material; and he does not seem to have lost any ground to the Reds.

The all-Russian soviet has ratified the peace treaty with Poland, and has given the Poles more territory than they asked at first, in return for a pledge not to help Wrangel.

Some of the farmers of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and the North-western states began last week their "strike" against the low price of wheat on the Chicago board of trade. Following the instructions of their organization leaders, they are withholding their wheat from the market, and the effect of decreased receipts began to be felt at once. In the vicinity of Wichita, Kan., farmers picketed the roads, urging those on their way to the elevators to turn back.

The wheat raisers of Iowa were urged to take part in the "strike" by E. A. Cunningham, secretary of the state farm bureau, who said the Iowa wheat crop cost \$1.88 a bushel to harvest and the oats crop cost 75 cents a bushel. He blamed manipulation for the recent sharp declines in prices of grain. "There is no justification for the tremendous break in the market," he said. "We believe a reaction must come. We urge every farmer to withhold his commodities."

"The situation cannot become more serious and a further decline can do nothing more than to add to the seriousness of the situation. On the other hand, a reasonable reaction would probably avoid financial ruin."

The farmers are asked by Mr. Cunningham to buy nothing but essentials. Farmers complain that they have to pay high rates to borrow money to handle the bumper crops.

Meanwhile Canadian wheat, which is coming into the United States duty free for milling purposes, is being bought in large quantities by mills and exporters in this country. The duty on Canadian wheat was taken off by President Wilson at the suggestion of Wheat Director J. H. Barnes in the effort to reduce the cost of living. It was expected that in this way our millers would be enabled to lower the price of flour; the effect was limited, however.

For the first time since he was taken ill more than a year ago President Wilson delivered a speech on Wednesday. A group of pro-league Republicans, headed by Hamilton Holt, called on him in the White House, and in response to their address he spoke, from his wheelchair, in defense of the league covenant as he brought it from Paris. In upholding article 10 he said: "It is the specific pledge of the members of the league that they will unite to resist exactly the things which Germany attempted, no matter who attempts them in the future. It is as exact a definition as could be given in general terms of the outrage which Germany would have committed if it could."

Instead of being a threat of war, he said later, article 10 is "an assurance of the concept of all the free peoples of the world in the future, as in the recent past, to see justice done and humanity protected and vindicated. This is the true, the real Americanism. This is the role of leadership and championship of the right which the leaders of the republic intended that it should play. The so-called Americanism which we hear so much prating about now is spurious and invented for party purposes only."

One sporting event closed last week and another began. In the international balloon race, in this country, the Belgian entry Belgium was declared the winner. On Saturday there was sailed, off Halifax, the first race of a contest between the fishing schooners Esperanto and Delawanna, the representatives respectively of the New England and Canadian fleets. The contest is officially recognized by the governments of this country and the Dominion.

## FARMERS UNION FAVORS HOLDING

Nation Wide Movement to Wait for Better Grain Prices.

## WOMEN REFUSE TO REGISTER

Opponents of Suffrage in Georgia Oppose the Amendment—Body of Mayor MacSwiney Reaches Cork.

Washington, D. C.—E. M. Pollard of Nebraska, Neb., representing the Farmers' union, strongly indorsed recommendations adopted by the joint agricultural conference at the close of its session here, looking toward a nation-wide movement of withholding farm products from the market until at least the cost of production can be realized from its sale.

"Thousands of Nebraska farmers, particularly live stock producers, are in severe financial straits," said Mr. Pollard, "and face ruin because they are unable to obtain credit."

"The same situation obtains in practically every farming section of the country. And something must be done if the nation's food supply is to be conserved and its production in the future insured."

All farmers were urged by the conference to join existing co-operative marketing organizations or organize new ones and congress was asked to give the federal farm loan board authority to issue and sell in the open market short term securities based on warehouse receipts issued under the federal warehouse act.

### MacSwiney's Body at Cork.

Cork.—The body of Terence MacSwiney, late lord mayor of this city, arrived here on board an admiralty tug. The tug, whose flag was flown at half-mast, docked at the customs house quay. Enormous crowds lined the opposite quays and the nearby bridges. The government authorities immediately notified Deputy Lord Mayor O'Callahan and the bishop of Cork that no military display would be permitted.

No one was at the dock to receive the body when the tug arrived. A large military force had been sent from the barracks in lorries and armored cars, but the troops withdrew, leaving only the usual customs house guards on duty at the dock.

Relatives were warned that unless the body was removed at once it once it would be taken to Cork barracks and buried there.

## WOMEN REFUSE TO REGISTER.

Opponents of Suffrage in Georgia Take That Stand.

Macon, Ga.—Women members of the Georgia association opposed to equal suffrage have voted not to register as a step in their battle against the national suffrage amendment. They adopted a resolution calling on teachers and preachers to explain to the public "why we so bitterly oppose woman suffrage," and adding: "We quote the official manifesto of the communist party, knowing that Georgia men and women, black and white, can see the dangers ahead of the United States. Suffrage or anti-suffrage, they will help us defeat these iniquitous schemes of Alice Paul (women's national party) and her crowd who intend to destroy the home life and moral uplift for which Christianity has been struggling for two thousand years."

### Faked U. S. Revenue Stamps.

Washington, D. C.—Widespread counterfeiting of internal revenue stamps in connection with violation of the prohibition laws, was disclosed when the bureau of internal revenue issued a warning against "bootleg in bond" whisky. The country was being flooded, Commissioner Williams said, with beverages, labeled "bootleg in bond" which bore spurious stamps.

### Call Paul to Throne.

London.—Prince Paul has been called to the Greek throne to succeed his brother Alexander. Because of Paul's absence from the country a regency will be established, a council of cabinet ministers ruling the country until this is accomplished, it was said.

### Flags at Half-Mast Nov. 14.

Washington, D. C.—An order has been issued requesting that on Sunday, November 14, all flags on government buildings and ships, and at all government posts whatsoever, shall be at half-mast in honor of Americans who gave their lives in the great war.

### Big Oil Stock Dividend.

Chicago, Ill.—The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana recently voted a stock dividend of 150 per cent, payable December 17.

### Want Japanese to Return.

Seoul, Korea.—Japanese settlers in California should all leave the United States, where they are apparently not wanted, to come to Korea and Manchuria, where they are very much needed, says the Seoul press, semi-official organ of the Japanese administration here.

### Silk Exchange Closed.

Tokio.—The Yokohama silk exchange has been closed because prices have dropped below the minimum fixed by the buying syndicate.