

WELSH MINERS ACCEPT TERMS

Strike Settlement Agreed Upon by Leaders and Government is Approved by Men.

OVATION GIVEN LLOYD-GEORGE

LONDON, July 21.—The South Wales coal miners have accepted the terms agreed upon yesterday and the strike, therefore, is definitely at an end. Throughout the coal fields there was an overwhelming majority in favor of the settlement.

Work in the mines was resumed at once. Both sides have promised the government to exert every effort to make up for the week of idleness. David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, to whose efforts the ending of the strike is largely due, appeared in the conference hall in Cardiff after the decision had been reached and received an enthusiastic welcome. President Winston of the Miners' federation declared that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues had performed a great service for the miners of which we were now prepared to do everything possible to bring the war to a speedy termination.

Lloyd-George addresses Miners. Mr. Lloyd George addressed the miners, expressing sincere joy that the men had decided to go back to work with him and his colleagues, "to fight the common enemy." He added: "A week of enormous value has been lost to this country. It is only gradually dawning on us how tremendous is the struggle in which we are engaged. Even now I am not sure that we fully realize what will be its effect on the whole course of human affairs.

The coal fields of France are now in the hands of the enemy. France depends upon you for coal. Five vessels from France lie in Cardiff harbor waiting for their bunkers to be filled and I am going to ask you to make up the lost time and show the democracy of France that you are prepared to assist it in the struggle for the freedom of the world. "I want you to work, moreover, for the sake of the British navy. Fill its bunkers. It means an inviolate Britain, the existence of which make it impossible for the Germans to despoil the Welsh coal fields as they have the coal fields of France.

"Peace at home is essential. I am sick at heart at the necessity of calling attention to the gravity of the position, but the situation is sufficiently serious to call for the united action of every man and woman in the whole land."

Miners Give More Pay. The terms arrived at grant a substantial increase in wages and involve concessions to the strikers which are considered by their executive committee as tantamount to an admission of the miners' claims on nearly all the outstanding points. The chief cause of the miners' unrest was that they considered the excessive profits the mine owners were making in the sale of their coal at prices—profits in which they were not sharing. They also deeply resented enforced arbitration as was authorized by the application of the munitions act to coal miners. Though it is now a law, this measure was not actually invoked against the miners when they laid down their picks and no mention is made of its future scope in the proposed settlement.

TEUTONIC RUSH TOWARD POLISH CAPITAL HALTED

(Continued from Page One.) 10,000 inhabitants of the city fled last week.

French Official Report. PARIS, July 21.—(Via London.)—The following communication was issued today by the French war department: "In Artois the night was marked by a cannonade in the vicinity of Souchez and from Neuville. Seasons was bombarded during the night.

"In the forest of Aumont the enemy attacked our positions at the Owl's Head and at La Vaux Ferry and was completely repulsed. "In the Vosges there were lively infantry actions yesterday afternoon and last night on the heights overlooking the eastern side of the Valley of the Fecht. From the north we obtained possession of part of the German defensive works, progressing particularly within a short distance of the crest of the La Linque. "Thirty-one aviators yesterday bombarded the station of Confians-En-Jarney, an important junction. Three shells of 135 millimeters each and four of ninety millimeters fell directly on the station. The engine shed was struck by a 135-millimeter shell. Three enemy aviators were put to flight by our scouting aeroplanes accompanying the squadron. One enemy machine was compelled to land. "Two of our aeroplanes yesterday bombarded Colmar station (in upper Alsace). Four shells of 135 millimeters and four of ninety millimeters fell on the tracks."

That portion of the French official statement telling of a raid of thirty-one aviators on the station of Confians, although the wording is somewhat ambiguous, seems to refer to the operations of a French squad of aviators on German lines of communication. The Confians referred to apparently is Confians-en-Jarney, which is in the French department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, near the Lorraine border. This territory is held by the Germans.

Sunday Will Speak at Bible Congress

NEW YORK, July 21.—Advance sheets of a program of the World's Bible congress to be held at the San Francisco fair August 1 to 4 under the auspices of the American Bible society, were issued today. The program consists first of a program designed to exhibit the historical character of the book itself. After this there follows a succession of papers and addresses from scholars, missionaries and men of recognized prominence in various churches, dealing with the Bible in so many countries as it was possible to reach. The speakers will include James Wood, president of the American Bible society; Rev. William A. Sunday, Rev. S. B. Rebold, president of the Hebrew Christian Alliance of America; Rev. E. B. Warfield, professor at the Princeton Theological seminary; Rev. Abraham Kuyper, professor in the University of Amsterdam, and several of the Bible society in the Far East, China, Japan, Korea, Siam, India, Brazil and Australasia.

Americans Can Manufacture Dyes if Protected from Unfair Competition

started, however, we have regained part of our trade. "Isn't that practice common whenever an American article gets a start?" asked Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the commission. "It is," Mr. Dow answered. "What effect did the tariff have?" "It saved us from bankruptcy," replied Mr. Dow.

In response to other questions Mr. Dow said indigo is the most important of all dyes and although it is a German monopoly at present, American manufacturers are developing the process. "We would spend more money on these dyes if we were sure the present price would hold," he said. "If there was some kind of a tariff which would take effect when the price was down and not when it is steady going up I think we could compete on almost equal terms with Germany."

Hai H. Smith, attorney for the Michigan Manufacturers' association, advocated an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law which would permit manufacturers to combine in an effort to obtain foreign trade.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—Herbert H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical company of Midland, Mich., told the federal trade commission, meeting here today, that American manufacturers of chemicals could produce indigo and other products fully as cheaply here as abroad.

All that is necessary for the cheap production of the chemicals is a little more experience and knowledge of the "tricks of the trade," he said. Mr. Dow charged that as a result of his company selling a certain bromide abroad, Germany had taken the United States trade in that chemical from the Michigan concern.

"We were warned," he said, "that for every pound we exported, the Germans would put two pounds in the United States. We thought it was a bluff and continued to export the bromide. The result was that we didn't sell a single pound in the United States. The Germans not only paid a duty of 55 per cent, but actually undersold us. Since the war of pacification and police. For such a work volunteer soldiers are not well fitted. It should be done exclusively by the regular army; and for this purpose there should be a mobile army of over 100,000 men, so that the whole regular army should be about 250,000 strong.

"In addition, I firmly believe that there should be universal military service for our young men on the Swiss model. In Switzerland the boys are trained for their last few years in the public schools, and after they graduate from the public schools they serve with the army for four or six months and then for eight or ten days every year for the next ten years. This training and service, so far from hampering the Swiss or Switzerland internationally, has added enormously to the industrial efficiency both of the individuals and of the nation, and to their social efficiency also.

Soul Preparation. "Finally and most important, let us remember that there can be no efficient preparation against war unless we prepare our own souls. If we become soft and flabby physically and morally, we shall fail. No nation ever amounted to anything if its population was composed of pacifists and poisoners, if its sons did not have the fighting edge, if its women did not feel as the mothers of Washington's continentals felt, as the mothers of the men who followed Grant and Lee felt; men who are not ready to fight for the right are not fit to live in a free democracy. The only women fit to be wives and mothers in a free republic are those who feel that their sons are not sons of theirs unless when their country is militant to answer the mighty trumpet note which announces that the hearts of men are being sifted out before the judgment seat."

What It Means. "Let the individuals who advocate disarmament say clearly just what they mean. If this nation is to disarm, that is, if it is to take the old Chinese attitude of helpless submission to any conditions which foreign powers choose to impose. Let it be understood that, under such conditions, if disorder continues in Mexico, we shall not object to some European or Asiatic power taking possession of Mexico or any part of it and then doing what it chooses there. Let it be understood that if in such case, some power wishes to take possession of the Panama canal, we shall not, because we are not able to, raise any effective protest. These are the things that disarmament means, for disarmament would represent merely the Chinafication of this country."

Drawing to the conclusion of his address, Colonel Roosevelt urged increasingly high standards of efficiency in the army and navy. "The navy," he said, "should never be used, as it was so long used in Mexican waters, for a police work of a kind that smoothes its deterioration as a fighting machine. It should be kept up to the highest pitch of fighting efficiency. It should be kept superior to any possible foe which might attack us within the limits above set forth.

Army Must Be Increased. "Our regular army should be greatly increased in size and rendered more efficient by yearly maneuvering in mass, as well as practice in other directions. Conditions in Mexico are such that unless the Mexicans themselves come to their senses, and unless we are content to see foreign powers undertake the regulation of Mexico, we may ultimately have to intervene. Such intervention would represent not real war, but a work

ROOSEVELT WAITS UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE IN AMERICA

(Continued from Page One.) Doubles the potential efficiency of the United States navy, as long as it is fortified and is in our hands; but if left unfortified, it would at once become a menace to us.

"What is true as to our proper attitude in regard to the canal is no less true as regards our proper attitude concerning the interests of the United States taken as a whole. The canal is to be a great agency for peace; it can be such only, and exactly in proportion as it increases our potential efficiency in war.

"Those men who like myself believe that the highest duty of this nation is to prepare itself against war, so that it may safely trust its honor and interest to its own strength, are advocating merely that we do as a nation regarding our general interests what we have already done in Panama. If, instead of acting as this nation did in the fall of 1904, we had confined ourselves to debates in congress and diplomatic notes, if in other words, we had treated eloquence as a substitute for action, we would have done nobody any good, and for ourselves we would have earned the hearty derision of all other nations—the canal would not even have been begun at the present day; and there would have been a general consensus of international opinion to the effect that we were totally unfit to perform any of the duties of international life, especially in connection with the western hemisphere.

Marked improvement in the condition of Leo M. Frank, whose throat was cut Saturday night by a fellow convict at the state prison farm here, was announced today by physicians attending him. His temperature was 100, the lowest since Sunday. Physicians said that while he is not yet out of danger, his recovery now is practically certain.

MOTORCYCLISTS MAKE UP LOST TIME IN ILLINOIS

MOLINE, Ill., July 21.—Three Moline motorcycles began the fourteenth relay of President Wilson's message at 11:35 this morning, taking the document from the hands of Sterling motorcyclists. In crossing Illinois, the messengers made up several hours of lost time, now being only eight and one-half hours behind schedule. The 150-mile trip from Chicago to the Mississippi river was made in four hours and twenty minutes.

STRANGER AT ABERDEEN IS DEAD OF STARVATION

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—John Lucas, aged 46, a stranger, entered a local hospital and died in a few hours. Physicians say death was due to starvation as he had had nothing to eat for several days. Papers on his person gave Tonopah, Nev., as his home and relatives were notified.

ISSUE SQUARELY UP TO GERMANY

Further Killing of Americans Contrary to Laws of Sea Will Be Regarded as Unfriendly Act.

MAY MEAN DIPLOMATIC BREAK

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The United States has decided to inform Germany that further loss of American lives as the result of German submarine warfare in contravention of the principles of international law will be regarded as an "unfriendly act." The discussion of principles is virtually ended. The American government will now warn Germany of the interpretation it will place on future transgressions of American rights.

In the new note the United States assumes that Germany already has admitted the principle that passenger ships must be removed to a place of safety before destroying an unresisting merchantman as a prize. "Taking the position, therefore, that the United States views it as incumbent upon Germany to make its submarine practices conform with the accepted principles of international law. And deviating in actual practice resulting in the loss of American lives, it is then pointed out will be viewed as an unfriendly act.

The action which the United States might subsequently take is not indicated, but in diplomatic usage the phrase "unfriendly act" has always carried with it an implication of finally leading to a severance of friendly relations. Officials generally were descriptive concerning the treatment of the Lusitania in the new note, but it was believed the request for reparations would be renewed and this issue kept before the governments as a subject of first importance in the future relations.

The note will reject Germany's proposals that American vessels be given complete immunity when not carrying contraband, and for the transfer to

American registry of four belligerent vessels for transatlantic traffic, provided they did not carry contraband. Again the American government will reiterate its willingness to act as an intermediary in adjusting the interests of belligerents on the high seas, but will make it clear that so far as American rights are concerned, they are not to be confounded with the practices of reprisals of one belligerent against another. The note probably will be finished tomorrow or Friday. Cabinet officers today believed it would be unnecessary to discuss it at another cabinet meeting and predicted that the communication would be on its way to Berlin Friday, at the latest.

Minister Morris Home from Sweden

WASHINGTON, July 21.—C. A. Nelson Morris, American minister to Sweden, home on leave of absence, conferred today with Secretary Lansing. Mr. Morris denied that he brought papers from the Scandinavian government bearing on the war. Secretary Lansing said he knew of no occasion for Mr. Morris' return, except a leave of absence to undergo an operation. He plans to return as soon as possible to his post at Stockholm.

CONVICTED BANKER IS RELEASED ON BOND

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 21.—(Special.)—E. A. Sverson, former president of the Bank of Bancroft, which failed, who recently was convicted in the state circuit court of Kingsbury county on the charge of receiving deposits after he knew his bank was insolvent and sentenced to a term of two years and nine months in the Sioux Falls penitentiary, and fined \$1,000, has been released from custody following his furnishing of a bond of \$500 pending an appeal which his attorneys have perfected to the state supreme court. Pending action on his case by the supreme court Sverson will remain at his home in Watertown. Prior to engaging in the banking business at Bancroft he was a banker of Watertown and returned to that city when the Bancroft bank failed.

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Thursday's Clearing Sale of Remnants of High Class Wash Goods

This sale consists of broken lines taken from our regular stock, at prices averaging less than wholesale cost, thus affording you a remarkable purchasing opportunity. A few of the items to be had Thursday are mentioned:

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| Remnant of 5 1/6 yards of French Voile, white ground with embroidered rose figure; regular \$1.25 yard value. Remnant \$2.49 | Remnant of 5 3/4 yards French Organdie, white ground with Nile green embroidered figure — \$1.00 yard value. Remnant \$2.29 |
| Remnant of 5 3/4 yards black and white striped Crepe de Chine, 36 ins. wide, 75c a yard value. Remnant \$1.69 | Remnant of 7 1/2 yards Bordered Voile, light maize ground, 75c per yard value. Remnant for \$1.79 |

Remnants of 44-inch Crepe de Chine, 65c quality, in many different shades, ranging from 4 to 6 1/2-yard patterns. Thursday from 60c to 98c per pattern. Hundreds of other lengths not mentioned to choose from. You will find values that will please you. Thursday 8:30 A. M. Main Floor

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