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## LABOR CONVENTION REFUSES SEATS TO JAPAN'S DELEGATES

Representatives of Unions in Nippon Not Allowed Places by American Federation Meet in Frisco.

### WAR'S EFFECT ON MOVEMENT

Executive Council of Federation Discusses Attempts of Belligerents to Use Unions.

### ATTEMPTS GENERALLY FUTILE

**BULLETIN.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—B. Suzuki and S. Yoshimatsu, representatives of organized labor in Japan, were refused seats as fraternal delegates by the American Federation of Labor, which began today its thirty-fifth annual convention. This action was based upon a report of the committee on credentials. The committee recommended that the Japanese be extended the courtesies of the convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—Presentation of the annual report of the executive council featured the opening day of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opened here today for a two weeks' session.

President Samuel Gompers presented the report, which pronounced the year past the most momentous in the history of organized labor and one of extraordinary stress for the labor movement, testing as it had its very existence.

"There is not a country, and there is scarcely a relation in the common life," says the council's report, "that does not show some effect of the terrible war that is being waged in Europe. From our present viewpoint these effects are primarily destructive. Whatever of constructive value shall come out of it will depend upon the wisdom, the ability and the statesmanship of the real statesmen of the nations. But at present we see customs, institutions, and the relationships that are the result of years of struggle and persistent effort to realize ideals, swept away by the great tide of destruction and loss in the clash of arms, the smoke of the battlefield, and in the terrors of naval warfare."

Attempts to use unions futile. Describing the effects of the war upon organized labor and American customs and institutions, the report deals at length with attempts by interested belligerent European nations to interfere with the peaceful pursuit of American industries. "Some of these movements," it says, "have been genuine, others have been studied by individuals and interests that were really unscrupulous. These movements have taken various forms; some have tried to influence the policies of the state and governmental authorities of our country; others have tried to work upon public opinion and still others have sought to use the good name of our labor movement to further interests of some foreign country."

High tribute was paid the workingmen of the nation through whose patriotism, the report says, these plans have perished and the movement so far have been futile.

"The efforts to use the workingmen of our country have been of two kinds," the report continues, "one to get through them the endorsement of the foreign policy to place an embargo upon so-called munitions of war, the other has been to stir up industrial contentions and disputes and thus interfere with the actual process of production so that products to be sent abroad may be stopped. Foreign agencies have been trying to corruptly reach some of the organizations of the workers, but they have not succeeded. There is nothing touching the industrial and commercial life of America that is not of interest to the warring nations."

World's Labor Congress Necessary. The holding of a World's Labor congress at the same time and place that peace delegates meet when the war is ended, is recommended in the report as "necessary in order to infuse the spirit of humanity and democracy into this political conference." In order that the position of the United States workingmen in this regard may be fully representative of the country's unanimous voice of its (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

## FRENCH SHELLS RIDDLE GERMAN GUN—The picture shows the wreck of a German gun in the Champagne after a vigorous artillery assault by the French. It is a silent testimonial to the remarkable marksmanship of the French gunners.



DESTROYED GERMAN GUN.

## GERMANY DENIES ISSUING OF FALSE AMERICAN PAPERS

Berlin Government Asserts No Fraudulent Passports Given to Agents as Reported Testified by Spies.

### DOUBTS STATEMENT EVER MADE

Note to Washington Says Confessions, if Uttered, Forced by British.

### BELGIANS HELD RESPONSIBLE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Germany in a note, which reached the State department today, denies flatly testimony alleged to have been given in English courts that German officers prepared false passports and "handed them to agents" and expresses doubts that such testimony ever actually was ever actually given.

The note is in reply to a letter presented by Ambassador Gerard on July 31, directing the attention of the Imperial government to statements said to have been made by Robert Rosenthal and George T. Breckow when they were on trial in England as spies. It is suggested that a false passport found on Breckow probably was issued by one of "certain individuals in occupied territory and also in neutral countries," who have endeavored to make a trade of selling such papers at a good price.

Forced to Make Statements. "If Rosenthal and Breckow really made the statements accusing German officials," the note says, "it must be assumed that they were induced to do so by threats, promises or other pressures."

The text of the note signed by Herr Zimmern, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, and transmitted through Ambassador Gerard follows:

"The undersigned has the honor to state the following to his excellency, the honorable James W. Gerard, in reply to the letter of July 31, last, concerning the alleged issuing of false American passports by German authorities:

"The assertions made by Robert Rosenthal, who was shot in England as a spy, that a false passport had been offered to him in the office of the German admiralty staff, that Corvettenkapitän Frieger held a stock of falsified American passport blanks in the admiralty staff office, and that the latter had shown him the water marks in them as well as rubber stamps for the legalization of false passports, one and all are not true.

Beligians Blamed. "With reference to the fact that one George T. Breckow, who was arrested in England as a spy, had been supplied with a false passport, the investigations started have borne no result. It is an established fact, however, that during the present situation of the war, certain individuals in the occupied enemy territory and also in neutral countries endeavored to make a trade of issuing false papers of legitimation and of selling them for a good price. In this way there a passport falsifier's den was raided in Antwerp, which was already in existence before the war was occupied by German troops. It may be well assumed that the passport found on Breckow originated from such a plant."

"As for the alleged testimony given by Rosenthal and Breckow before the English law courts, is concerned, according to what German officers prepared false passports and handed them to agents—this testimony, actually given, is assumed that the accused were induced by threats, promises or other means of pressure during the examination to invent these statements in the belief that they might be of interest for the enemy state."

Doubted Testimony Given. "They may have hoped to obtain mitigation of the impending severe punishment by placing the responsibility for the issue of false passports on the authorities and not on themselves. Strong doubts exist here, however, as to whether the alleged testimony was actually given. In any case, the assumption that German government officials with the knowledge and consent of German government authorities had prepared false American passports, and handed them to agents was not actually testified to."

"The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the ambassador the assurance of his highest esteem."

## Mongolia Officers Placed Under Bond

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—Captain Emory Rice of the steamship Mongolia, his chief engineer, Walter S. Paul, and the assistant engineer, W. S. Scott, were placed under bonds today by government authorities to return here any time they are called and answer in connection with a recent attempt to land eighty-six contraband Chinese coolies from the Mongolia.

"I expect to believe these men here as defendants before the case is finished," said United States Attorney John W. Preston to the court when he asked that the captain and engineers of the Mongolia be placed under bonds.

## German Officer Analyzes Premier Asquith's Surprise

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—(By Wireless to Bayville.)—The statement of Premier Asquith in his recent speech in the House of Commons that the war had brought surprises to all, elicited today the following comment from Major Morant, the military critic:

"The 'surprises' were the German advance in Russia, the failure of the Franco-British attack against the German west front, the great and swift successes of the Austrians, Hungarians, Germans and Bulgarians in the Balkans, and the insufficiency and lack of system of the allies' action in Serbia, which carried out as though it were a reconnoitering movement in the colonies instead of a serious military operation."

## British Ship Tara Sunk by Subseas

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The British armer merchantman Tara, was attacked and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by two German submarines on Friday last, according to an official announcement made this afternoon by the official press bureau.

The text of the statement follows: "On the fifth instant his majesty's armed boarding steamer Tara, Captain Rupert Gwatkin Williams, was attacked by two enemy submarines in the eastern Mediterranean and sunk. Thirty-four of the crew are reported missing."

## President Quotes Bible to Support His Policy of National Defense

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—President Wilson finds support in the Scriptures for his policy of national defense and in a letter to Seth Low, who wrote the president commending his Manhattan club speech, quotes verses from the thirty-third chapter of Ezekiel. In the letter made public today at the White House the president said:

"I am particularly gratified that you should so fully concur in the position I took in my speech to the Manhattan club. There is a quotation from Ezekiel which I have had very much in mind recently in connection with these important matters. It is the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth verses of chapter 33: "Son of man, speak to the children of thy people, and say unto them, when I bring the sword upon a land, if the people of the land take a man of their coasts and set him for their watchman, and if he see the sword come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head. "If he heard the sound of the trumpet and took not warning; his blood shall be upon him; but he that took warning shall deliver his soul. "But if the watchman seeth the sword come and blow out the trumpet and the people come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head; but he that took warning shall deliver his soul."

## ADVISES BRITONS TO KEEP TEMPER

Manchester Guardian Says People Should Try to Get United States' Viewpoint of Sea Law.

### BLOCKADE RULES OBSOLETE

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 8.—The American note, that Great Britain is polite, but hard in substance, in the opinion of the Guardian, which says:

"We must not let preoccupation prevent us from trying to understand the United States' viewpoint. Although we shall be able to concede its contentions, much will depend upon the spirit in which it is dealt with officially, privately and publicly. Let none forget that the cordial friendship of the United States will not be a luxury, but a necessity of British policy when the war is over."

Pointing out that the rules for blockades were made before railroads were built and that lawyers and diplomats always have forgotten the railroads when reviving the rules, the Guardian contends railroads have made Holland, Denmark and Norway a part of Germany, and that if there were no interference with the transit of goods through these neutral countries, then Germany could not be blockaded.

"In effect," the Guardian continues, "the American arguments, if they were accepted as they stand, would abolish the commercial blockade of any continental power. Only islands, which have no neutral side doors could be blockaded commercially.

"Does the United States question the right of interference with German trade imports through neutral ports? If the answer is yes, then our answer must be one of reluctance to a view of law which would work out very actually to us as an island country and which America did not recognize when it was at war. The only concession we could make on principle would be to agree to discuss the whole question with the United States at the end of the war when the time came to rewrite the entire law of naval capture."

"If, on the other hand, the United States does not assert this principle, then the matter between us is one rather of detail than of principle. It seems as vital now as in March that we would right our blockade of Germany and announcing our intention to interpret that blockade on the principle of the ultimate destination of a cargo for which there is good authority in international practice."

Surprise Is Dominant Note. LONDON, Nov. 8.—Notwithstanding the forecasts of the American note to Great Britain, which had been sent from Washington by correspondents of the British press, surprise is the predominant tone of the majority of the British newspapers in their comment on the document. The country has been too deeply wrapped up in the consideration of pressing European problems during the last few weeks to give much attention to American opinion, and apparently it was not aware that a treatise of American shipping might furnish ground for a serious controversy between the two governments.

"The American note upon our interference with neutral trade," says the Mail Gazette, "will be read with some surprise in this country. While the duty of every power to keep vigilant guard over the interests of its own commerce will be freely recognized, it must be felt that the United States scarcely grapples with the realities of the situation created in the first place by the fact of war, and in the second by the criminality of German practices. In some passages, the note seems to invoke the authority of international law, as if its problems could be finally settled for one belligerent without reference to the doings of the other. That is a view utterly inapplicable (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

## Attempts to Poison War Horses in U. S.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—Ten thousand war horses assembled here during the last week from points in the middle west were last night and today forwarded to Elizabeth, N. J., where it was said they would be allowed to recuperate before being shipped to Europe. Hostlers who accompanied the trains declared that reported attempts to poison horses at stock yards in certain western cities had prompted contractors to assemble the horses in Pittsburgh.

## Demos' Majority in Kentucky 338

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—Announcement was made today that a recount of ballots in the first eleven wards of the city of Louisville cast in Tuesday's election, setting the record for the official majority of former Congressman A. O. Stanley, democratic candidate for governor, from 55 to 338.

## BULGARIAN AND TEUTON FORCES SOLIDLY UNITED

Fall of Nish Gives Central Empires and Their Allies Control of More Than Half of the Serbian Kingdom.

### SHARP CHECK IN THE SOUTH

Bulgarians Reported Defeated by Combined Serb, French and British Armies.

### FRANKS CONTROL PLETVAH PASS

**BULLETIN.**  
BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The Serbian town of Krusevac, on the railroad about fifty miles northwest of Nish, has been occupied by German troops, according to today's official statement given out by the army headquarters staff.

### LONDON, Nov. 8.—The fall of Nish has united solidly the main Bulgarian forces and the Austro-German armies advancing from the north.

Hitherto their communications consisted merely of tentative reaching out of advance guards. The Bulgarians and their allies now hold considerably more than half of Serbia, and command the Nish railway, which has been one of the chief objectives of their campaign.

From Nish the Bulgarian line now runs north in a slight curve, encircling the Morava river to Kijevir, where it joins the main Austro-German forces. From that point the invaders' line turns at a right angle and runs due west across the broadest part of Serbia.

The rough semi-circle made by this line is still contracting and as it does so, according to German reports, is taking a heavy toll of Serbian prisoners.

In southern Serbia the fortunes of war are less auspicious for the invaders. There the Bulgarians apparently have received a severe check from the Serbians, assisted by French and British troops.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—French troops have occupied Kojak and Babuna heights, which command Pletvah pass, through which runs the Berespa-Kavadar road, and are expected to effect a junction soon with the Serbians occupying the northwestern slope of the Babuna range, says a Monastir dispatch to the Matin.

No official confirmation has been received, however, of a decisive defeat of the Bulgarians, who are attempting to advance into Macedonia through Babuna pass. South of Strimitza the French are fighting on Bulgarian soil.

Greek Crisis Met Temporarily. The crisis occasioned by the meeting of the Greek cabinet in Athens met temporarily, and if the Chamber of deputies accepts the new Skoufopoulos ministry the present status may be continued indefinitely, with no change in the announced policy of Greece, now reiterated, of benevolent neutrality.

On the eastern front severe but indecisive fighting continues before Riga and (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

## Steamship Lines Put Ban On Britons of Military Age

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Following the example of the Cunard Steamship company, the White Star line announced today that no further bookings on its steamships of emigrants of military age would be permitted.

At Liverpool today a mass meeting was held to protest against continuance of "scandalous attempts to escape enlistment."

The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the government to issue orders, under the defense of the realm act, that no British subjects of military age would be permitted to leave the United Kingdom during the present crisis without the special permission of the home office.

## The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair, slightly cooler. Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hours	Deg.
5 a. m.	42
6 a. m.	42
7 a. m.	42
8 a. m.	42
9 a. m.	42
10 a. m.	42
11 a. m.	42
12 m.	42
1 p. m.	42
2 p. m.	42
3 p. m.	42
4 p. m.	42
5 p. m.	42
6 p. m.	42
7 p. m.	42
8 p. m.	42
9 p. m.	42
10 p. m.	42
11 p. m.	42
12 m.	42

Comparative Local Record. Highest yesterday, 42; lowest yesterday, 42; mean temperature, 42; precipitation, 0.00.

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal: Normal temperature, 41; Excess for week, 1; Total deficiency since March 1, 234; Normal precipitation, 40.30 inches; Deficiency for period, 39.81 inches; Total rainfall since March 1, 27.77 inches; Deficiency for period, 12.53 inches; Deficiency for year, 234.00 inches; Deficiency for year, 1915, 12.29 inches.

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M. Station and State Temp. High-Low. Omaha, clear, 42-42; Cheyenne, clear, 42-42; Denver, clear, 42-42; Des Moines, clear, 42-42; North Platte, clear, 42-42; Rapid City, clear, 42-42; Sheridan, pt. cloudy, 42-42; Sioux City, clear, 42-42; Valentine, clear, 42-42.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

## THE WANT-AD-WAY



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