

LABOR MAKES GAINS DURING THE YEAR

Its Views on Protection of Workmen and Immigration Are Generally Accepted.

NEW ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, made public tonight the following statement in review of the labor situation: "It is impossible to record fundamental gains during the past year because of organized labor's agitation or to individualize probable gains during the year to come."

"The best we can do is to observe tendencies. Prominent among these is the workers' seizure of the cry for 'preparedness' to emphasize a danger in industry more deadly than battleships."

Too Many Killed and Injured.

"Government statistics show that 30,000 men are annually killed and 700,000 are annually injured for a period of four weeks or over. "It has been stated that every year there are over 3,000,000 cases of industrial illness, caused mainly by long hours, low wages, dust, bad air, fumes, smoke, poisonous and poor ventilation and that through typhoid fever and malaria alone \$900,000,000 is annually lost to this nation. Enough to equip the largest army and navy in the world and then have a balance sufficient to pay the tuition of every boy now in college."

"A system of national preparedness that does not include recognition of this frightful and preventable wastage is the preparedness urged by big business. A morality that ignores these facts and condemns war is based on meaningless phrases."

Immigration Restriction.

"Another present-day tendency is the acceptance of organized labor's position on immigration restriction. During the past year the acid test of experience has verified the claim of trade unions that American institutions can not assimilate, nor American living standards resist, the flood tides of induced immigration that has been the policy of captains of industry. Information and reports received by the officers of the American Federation of Labor clearly demonstrate the fact that a 'labor famine' exists only where employers still demand long hours at low wages, and where they ignore the living standards set by the workers. Another element among employers who talk of the scarcity of labor do so to entice a sufficient number of idle workers to their factory gates as a menace to those employed and who are liable to demand better conditions. These employers oppose restriction of immigration because restriction will defeat their policy of having two or more men for every job."

Opposition to Injunctions.

"Another tendency is the growing opposition to labor injunctions, which class labor power as property. The congress of the United States has voiced this opposition in amendments to the anti-trust laws. Judicial interpretations of the law 'property' in the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution are losing their force. What was originally intended to end slavery has been used to thwart the enactment of social legislation, but courts have failed to check the swelling tide of democracy."

"The trade union movement is conscious of the part it has played in the tendencies above referred to and this consciousness will be an inspiration to greater effort during the coming year."

ROUMANIAN TROOPS OCCUPY TWO CITIES

(Continued from Page One.)

frontier, south of the Basaradjik, but was repulsed. On the remainder of the front the fighting continues.

The enemy bombarded Isiacz and Kalafat.

Three hostile hydro-aeroplanes dropped bombs on Constantza. Several children and civilians were wounded.

The towns of Boraszek and Sa Lelek are in the extreme eastern portion of Transylvania, and the first named is the most frequented watering place in that province and is situated in a romantic valley of the eastern Carpathians. It exports great quantities of mineral water and has a population of 1,500.

Basaradjik is a fortified town in the extreme southeastern portion of the Dobrudja district of Roumania, while Isiacz and Kalafat are Roumanian frontier towns on the Danube river.

Serbs Repulse Bulgars.

Saloniki, Sept. 4.—(Via Paris.)—Bulgarian troops have made another attack on the Macedonian front west of Lake Ostrovo. It was announced at French army headquarters today that the attack had been repulsed by Serbians.

HYMENEAL

Rutherford-Jones.

Miss Irene Jones, daughter of John Jones of Council Bluffs, Ia., and Mr. Ervin Rutherford were married by Rev. Charles W. Savidge at his residence Saturday evening at 6:30. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wittstruck.

Anderson-Kinney.

Miss Anna M. Kinney, daughter of Alton Kinney, and Mr. Oscar P. Anderson, both of Wolbach, Neb., were married by Rev. Charles W. Savidge Sunday at 1 o'clock. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bartel Christensen of Council Bluffs.

Swanson-Hurst.

Miss Perly Hurst of Superior, Wis., and Mr. Fred Swanson of North Loup, Neb., were married Monday morning at 10 o'clock by Rev. Charles W. Savidge. They were accompanied by the bride's mother, Mrs. W. E. Hurst of Superior.

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LANSING ADDRESSES JOINT COMMISSION

Secretary of State Pleads for Frankness, Sympathy and Trust in Discussions.

LUCEON AT NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 4.—In an address at the luncheon to the American-Mexican joint commission here today Secretary Lansing pointed out that the assembling of the commission "manifests to the world the spirit of good will and mutual regard which animates the republics of America in the settlement of controversies."

"I need not assure you," said Secretary Lansing, "that my government has been inspired throughout the last three years with a desire to arrange in an amicable way the numerous questions which have arisen as a result of the strife which has shaken the Mexican republic to its very foundations and has caused so much loss of life and property, so much suffering and privation. We have watched the progress of the revolution with anxious solicitude; we have tried to be fair in judgment and to see things from the point of view of those who control the destinies of Mexico; we have sought to be patient and to await the time when the approach of peace and order in Mexico would offer favorable opportunity for the adjustment of our difficulties; from first to last we have kept our minds free from rancor and bitterness and prejudice, and have in a spirit of disinterested friendliness confidently expected the day would come when the representatives of the two countries could meet and calmly and frankly discuss our international relations."

Frankness and Sympathy.

"That day has at last arrived. The present conference is a realization of our expectation and I look forward to its future accomplishment with assurance that it will settle the questions which have been causes of irritation. Its success depends in large measure—I think that I may say entirely—upon the spirit which you, the commissioners of both governments, evince when you come to discuss the various phases of our relations. If this spirit is one of frankness, of trust, of sympathy, it requires no prophet's vision to foresee that you will succeed, and if you succeed you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have performed an inestimable service to your countries. But if suspicion, doubt and aloofness mark your deliberations you may expect to accomplish little and leave the two nations in the same tangle of misunderstandings and false judgments which I feel have been the chief reasons for our controversies in the past."

"I am sure that the American commissioners, all of whom I know so well, and the Mexican commissioners, for whom I have high respect, knowing from others of their distinguished attainments, will show that consideration and patience which will bring you into harmony and agreement."

Boundary Problems First.

"The immediate subject and the immediate cause of your meeting here today is the situation along the international boundary. I believe that a temporary solution could be readily found, but the government of the United States seeks a permanent, not a temporary, settlement of the difficulty and I feel assured that the government of Mexico desires nothing less."

"It seems to me that if you would reach a complete adjustment of the matters affecting our relations which will satisfy the future as well as the present you cannot avoid considering the personal rights and economic interests of Americans who have found in Mexico a field for their energies. It is through the consideration of such subjects that the seeds of future controversy can be destroyed and entire confidence restored, so that the Mexican government and people may build on the ruins of war and disorder a new and more lasting prosperity than the republic has ever known, a prosperity founded on liberty and justice under a government supported by the united will of a free people."

Expects Real Results.

"This, gentlemen, I conceive to be your task, and I hope most earnestly that your sphere of discussion will widen as you meet from day to day so that every obstacle which has arisen or which might hereafter arise to the cordial relations of your governments may be removed and your two countries and their peoples may be drawn into a closer union."

"To the commission as a whole I look with confident hope that they will succeed in the great mission with which they have been charged, and I know that this hope is near to the hearts of the millions of Americans and Mexicans who are watching you today as you enter upon the performance of your duties."

Fairbanks Will Speak in the East While Hughes West

(Continued from Page One.)

Chicago, Sept. 4.—When Charles E. Hughes is speaking in the west, Charles W. Fairbanks will be speaking in the east, according to plans of the republican campaign committee. The purpose of this arrangement is to avoid a conflict in dates and give each section of the country an opportunity to hear both candidates on the republican national ticket.

Mr. Hughes will not go farther west than Oklahoma the next two trips he makes.

Manager Hert of the western republican headquarters expects to arrange for Theodore Roosevelt to speak in Indianapolis a few days after he delivers an address at Battle Creek, Mich., September 30.

The plans also provide for a tour of the central and western states by former United States Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana and William H. Taft.

Herman Schools Open.

Herman, Neb., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—The Herman public school opened this morning with the largest opening attendance in its history. The teaching corps is as follows: Mary Clark, Jackson, principal; Anna Sughure, Shickley, assistant principal; Frances McCormick, Jackson, grammar room; Emma Horn, Lydia Lippincott and Esta Hancock, grade teachers.

LINCOLN'S CABIN AND FARM HOME GIVEN TO NATION

(Continued from Page One.)

county, and Mr. Jones again came to Kentucky, arriving in Hodgenville somewhat in a trance of those most interested in securing it for commercial exploitation. It was sold to him for \$3,600.

Cabin Found in Cellar.

After his return to New York, Mr. Jones, again acting as Mr. Collier's agent, set out to obtain possession of the Lincoln cabin, which had been removed from the farm by a traveling showman, who took it about the country exhibiting it. The dismembered timbers of the cabin were found in a cellar, where they had been stored by the showman and were purchased from him.

Soon afterward the Lincoln Farm association was organized and title to the cabin and farm was turned over to that organization by Mr. Collier.

Joseph W. Folk, then governor of Missouri, was president of the organization; Robert Collier, vice president and chairman of the executive committee; Clarence H. Mackay, treasurer; and Richard Lloyd Jones, secretary.

Immediately upon the formation of the association, a campaign for funds with which to build a Lincoln Memorial Hall over the original site of the Lincoln cabin was begun.

The response came quickly from all sections of the country, and from no section more quickly or readily than from men and women of the south, who viewed with the citizens of other parts of the United States in the desire to pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The cornerstone of the memorial hall was laid by Theodore Roosevelt, February 12, 1909, on the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the "Great Emancipator." On November 9, 1911, it was formally dedicated by President William H. Taft. Today it became the property of the whole American people.

To its construction more than 270,000 persons contributed amounts ranging from twenty-five cents to \$25,000, which totaled approximately \$383,000. The balance from this fund after paying for the construction of the memorial hall and for the preliminary work of turning the farm into a great public park is the sum which today was turned over as an endowment fund for the maintenance of the building and grounds.

Beautiful Granite Hall.

The hall is a beautiful granite building standing at the top of a small hill. It faces toward a big spring at the bottom of the slope, which proved the determining factor in the choice of Thomas Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's father, when he was casting about for a site upon which to build his home.

Rising from the bottom to the top of this slope is a long flight of wide granite steps, flanked on either side by a row of poplar trees together with a box hedge. A box hedge also surrounds a small plaza at the foot of the steps, in the middle of which a tall flag pole from which the stars and stripes will always be kept waving.

Inside the big granite building the Lincoln cabin stands upon the spot on which Thomas Lincoln erected it 110 years ago. It is surrounded by a heavy bronze chain, for none is permitted to enter its portals. Upon the interior walls of the memorial hall is carved Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and a record of the Lincoln ancestry.

Over the entrance to the building is the following inscription: "Here over the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, destined to preserve the union and free the slave, a grateful people have dedicated this memorial to unity peace and brotherhood among these states."

The little log cabin remained the home of Abraham Lincoln until he was about nine years old, and then his father decided to remove his family to Indiana. This decision was made partly because the farm was so poor it was a matter of difficulty to bring a living from its soil, and partly because the insecurity of Thomas Lincoln's title made his hold upon his hope precarious.

Yet, as poor as this home was, it was here that Abraham Lincoln enjoyed about the only real boyhood he ever knew, for with the removal of the Lincoln family to Indiana, many of the burdens of manhood were thrust upon the childish shoulders.

Dennett Buys Farm.

The farm remained in the hands of the family until the first purchaser for about seventy-five years, until it was bought by A. W. Dennett, who intended to convert it into a public park. This became impossible because of financial reverses, and it was because of these reverses that the farm was ordered sold, the proceeds to go to Mr. Dennett's creditors.

From the time Thomas Lincoln removed to Indiana, from which state he later removed to Illinois the farm had declined and presented for many years a woeful scene of neglect.

So poor was it that a caretaker who agreed to pay the taxes upon the property for the privilege of occupying it, was thought by his neighbors to have made a bad bargain. Yet, the ground is so situated that at comparatively small expense the work done by the Lincoln Farm association can be readily extended so as to make of it an attractive park. A fine winding road of about a mile leads from the entrance of the farm to the Lincoln Memorial Hall. The boundaries of the property are marked with brick pillars, capped with cement. Along the turnpike leading from Hodgenville, which divides the property, the boundary is marked with an old fashioned worm fence built of rails such as Lincoln himself split.

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Zeno, Cleveland.

HUGHES DOES NOT GO TO LABOR PICNIC

Committee Advises Him He Will Not Be Permitted to Discuss Political Matters.

THEN DECLINES TO ATTEND

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Charles E. Hughes today, when he was advised that no formal invitation had been extended him by labor leaders and that he would not be permitted to speak on political subjects, declined to attend the Labor day celebration here as arranged for by a local committee. Mr. Hughes also declined to review the Tennessee National Guard, saying that he had no right to do so.

No formal invitation had been extended by local labor unions in charge of the Labor day celebration to Mr. Hughes, but the committee in charge of the nominee's program advised him that it "would be all right" for him to attend. Announcement had been made by this committee that Mr. Hughes would be present.

When Charles W. Farnham, manager of the Hughes tour, conferred today with the local Hughes committee, he was told that Governor Rye of Tennessee, democrat, and other speakers would address the meeting. Mr. Farnham was told that some of the speakers probably would endorse the enactment of the Adamson bill. He replied that Mr. Hughes would attend the celebration if he would be permitted to speak. The committee advised him that labor leaders in charge of the program had decided that Mr. Hughes would not be permitted to talk on subjects of a political nature.

Arrangements for the nominee attending the celebration were then cancelled.

Will Not Review Troops.

The local committee also had announced that the nominee would review the Tennessee National guard at the state fair grounds. In conferring with Mr. Farnham today the committee said no authority had been obtained from the War department for Mr. Hughes to review the troops.

Mr. Farnham thereupon vetoed the arrangement. He told the committee Mr. Hughes felt he had no right as a private citizen to review troops in the federal service and that his action in doing so as a presidential candidate would be criticised. The nominee agreed to attend maneuvers of troops as a spectator.

Mr. Farnham also advised the committee that Mr. Hughes desired to avoid a repetition in any way of the criticism by the War department which resulted from Colonel Roosevelt's address at the Plattsburg, N. Y., training camp several months ago.

Governor Rye Calls.

Governor Rye called on Mr. Hughes at his hotel and invited the nominee to attend the maneuvers as his guest. Mr. Hughes accepted the invitation.

On the modified program there remained two addresses, one late today at Hadley park to a meeting of negroes, and at a meeting in the auditorium tonight. Before going to the fair grounds Mr. Hughes received a delegation of suffragists and after luncheon held a public reception at his hotel.

Germans Report Heavy Damage to British Cities

Berlin, Sept. 4.—(Via London.)—An official statement, issued by the German admiralty today concerning the Zeppelin raid on the southeastern counties of England Saturday night, says:

"During the night of September 2 several naval airship detachments bombarded the fortress of London and fortified places of Yarmouth and Harwich, as well as factories and places of strategic importance in the southeastern counties and on the Humber. Everywhere good effects were observed."

"Effects were observed, both on account of violent fires which broke out, and explosions. "Notwithstanding a strong bombardment, all the naval airships returned undamaged. At the same time a number of army airships executed an attack on southern England."

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R. C. KERENS DIES AT PHILADELPHIA

Former Republican Leader and Transportation Pioneer is Dead at Age of 74.

HAD EXTENSIVE INTERESTS

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, former ambassador to Austria, died at the home of his daughter in Philadelphia today, according to a dispatch received here.

Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, who was ambassador to Austria-Hungary during the administration of President Taft, was for more than a quarter of a century one of the republican leaders of Missouri, and in that period was high in the inner councils of the party nationally.

Pioneer in Transportation. Mr. Kerens was a pioneer in the transportation field. In 1872 he moved passengers, mail and express from the western terminals of railroads through hostile Indian country to frontier settlements. In 1874 he became contractor for the Southern Overland mail service, a transportation service by stagecoach covering more than 1,400 miles. At that time he lived in San Diego, Cal.

When the development of railroads eliminated the wagon and stagecoach as a factor in transcontinental traffic Mr. Kerens settled in St. Louis and became active in politics and in the development of railroads. He was interested in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt), the Los Angeles Terminal, the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake and the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh. He also had extensive mining interests in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

Mr. Kerens was born in Ireland in 1842 and was brought to America in infancy and reared in Jackson county, Iowa. His father died when he was a child and he began in early life the work of supporting his mother and sisters. When the civil war broke out he entered the union army and was assigned to the transportation department.

Enters National Politics. Mr. Kerens first entered national politics when he was elected a member of the republican national committee in 1884, and in the campaign of that year and four years later he served on the national executive committee. He was re-elected to the republican national committee in 1888, 1896 and 1900. In January of 1897 he was nominated by the republican legislative caucus of Missouri for the United States senate. As the legislature was democratic he was defeated. Two years later he again was the senatorial nominee of the republican legislative caucus.

When Missouri went republican in 1904, and the republican legislature met in 1905, Mr. Kerens, though not the caucus nominee, received a large vote for senator. A deadlock ensued, and the election went to William Warner of Kansas City.

In December, 1909, President Taft appointed Mr. Kerens ambassador to Austria, a post which he held four years.

Mrs. Despecher Wins the Ladies' Golf at Manawa

Mrs. F. J. Despecher won the ladies' golf championship of the Council Bluffs Rowing association in a hard-fought match at the Manawa Sunday. Her opponent was Miss Beasley. The match went to the thirty-second hole, when Mrs. Despecher was victorious, 5 up and 4 to play.

ATTEND THE STATE FAIR

The State Fair for 1916 promises to surpass all others in point of display and attendance. THE MIDWEST LIFE has rented space in the Dairy Building and the officers and agents will be pleased to meet all policyholders of the company and others interested in keeping life insurance money in this section of the United States.

Nebraska has produced an immense crop of wheat, oats, alfalfa and a fair crop of corn this year and the prices are good—in fact high. It is one of the garden spots, one of the richest, one of the most prosperous parts of the world at this time. Go to the Fair and see for yourself. Visit us in our booth in the Dairy Building and when you want life insurance buy it from

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