

PERSHING IS GIVEN OVATION AT PARIS

Cheering Thousands Greet the American Commander as He Appears in Streets with General Joffre.

Paris, Wednesday, June 14.—Paris opened its arms to General Pershing and his staff yesterday and welcomed them with an outburst of spontaneous enthusiasm such as only Paris is capable of. No conquering hero returning home could have hoped for or received such a tremendous reception as greeted the American commander as his automobile sped through hundreds of thousands of cheering people.

When the special train reached the station General Pershing and Field Marshal Joffre were the first to appear. Behind them came a stream of American officers, each with a French officer as his host. The first shout of welcome became a continuous roar that seemed to shake the station to its foundations. The police hurriedly began to clear a lane down which a half dozen automobiles moved at a snail's pace, between frantic throngs.

From hundreds of windows American flags were waved by men, women and children. French girls, with flags pinned to their breasts and their arms filled with flowers bought from their scanty savings, fairly fought for a chance to get near enough to the machines to hurl their offerings into the laps and on the shoulders of the astonished American officers.

Dinner at American Embassy. A dinner was given last night to General Pershing at the American embassy. Premier Ribot, Marshal Joffre, Ministers Viviani and Painleve and other leading military and naval officers and public men were present. The dinner was informal. Toward the close, Ambassador Sharp proposed the health of the president of the United States and the success of the expedition in which General Pershing is entering. The premier responded by greeting the American commander as representing the American army and people in the undertaking on which they are now embarking. He wished them all success and proposed the health of President Wilson.

Comes to Fight, Not Talk. Francois De Jansen, in an interview printed in the Temps, quotes Major General Pershing as saying: "I came to Europe to organize the participation of our army in this immense conflict of free nations against the enemies of liberty, and not to deliver fine speeches at banquets or have them published in the newspapers. Besides that is not my business and, as you know, we Americans, soldiers and civilians, like not

only to appear but to be, business-like. However since you offer me occasion to speak to France, I am glad to make you a short and simple confession.

"As a man and as a soldier, I am profoundly happy; indeed, proud of the high mission with which I am charged. But all this is purely personal and consequently might appear out of proportion with the solemnity of the hour and gravity of events now occurring. If I have thought it proper to indulge in this confidence, it is because I wish to express my admiration for the heroism of the French soldier and at the same time express my pride in being at the side of the French and allied armies.

"It is much more important, I think, to announce that we are the precursors of an army that is firmly resolved to do its part on the continent for the cause the American nation has named as its own. We come conscious of the historic duty to be accomplished when our flag shows itself upon the battlefields of the old world. It is not my role to promise or prophesy. Let it suffice to tell you we know what we are doing and what we want."

Motorcycle Makes New Coast-to-Coast Time Record

New York, June 14.—A transcontinental motorcycle trip which is declared to have established a record was completed here last night by Alan T. Bedell, a member of the Los Angeles signal corps, it is announced today by the Motorcycle and Allied Trades association.

Carrying an official government dispatch from Major General Hunter Liggett, commanding the Department of the West of the United States army, Bedell left Los Angeles, crossed the continent in seven days sixteen hours and sixteen minutes and delivered the message last night to Major General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East. The time was said to be lower by approximately three and one-half days than a record set in 1914.

Bedell's journey was made for military purposes as a government test of a type of motorcycle the War department is considering using for war purposes.

England Stops Importation Of Books and Papers

Washington, June 14.—Importation into Great Britain of newspapers, magazines, books and catalogues, other than single copies sent through the mail, is prohibited, the Postoffice department announced today.

In special cases matter of this character may be sent by parcels post, but weight must not exceed seven pounds.

Importation of printed forms, writing paper with printed headings, calendars, show cards, labels, posters and color or lithographic printing and other printed and colored paper and paper hangings is also prohibited by the English department.

THREE OMAHA LAWYERS AT FORT SNELLING— Captain Amos Thomas, Sergeant John W. Reel and Guide George Keyser leading troops at training camp.



REBUJE NEWSPAPERS GIVING AID TO ENEMY

Committee on Public Information Says Harm Is Done by One Per Cent of Publications of Country.

Washington, June 14.—Military information which may "put American soldiers and sailors in deadly peril" is being divulged by 1 per cent of the American newspapers, which are not regarding the volunteer censorship being respected by the other 99 per cent, the committee on public information announced today in a new appeal to all to suppress publication of matter of that nature.

The committee's appeal said: "Not only is announcement made of the passage of troops, but the names and equipment are given in detail; also exact information as to the destination and date of arrival, together with speculation as to probable sailing. "Attention is again called to these specific and repeated requests of the government for suppression of news with respect to: "First—Information in regard to the train or boat movements of troops. "Second—Information regarding the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be made of any intention to embark them for service abroad."

SERBS SAY ENEMIES OF U. S. CALL STRIKE

Foreign Miners at Butte Declare Intention of Working Despite Tieup for Sake of Government.

Butte, Mont., June 14.—Companies owning the mines in Butte today refused the demands of the recently organized union, known as the Metal Mine Workers' Union. The demands declare in part for a minimum wage of \$6, abolition of the card system, of employment and a voice in the discharge of the miners.

The spokesman of the Serbians in Butte issued a statement which said that Serbians employed in Butte mines will continue working even if a strike is called. The spokesman said that the Serbians consider that the strike is being urged by enemies of the United States. Butte mines have been furnishing copper to the United States government.

The committee which presented the demands to the employers, will report late today to the union at a mass meeting. What action the union as a whole will take the committee refuses to say.

No additional workers have quit the mines, according to the employers, although men who are members of the new union said that additional workers refused to go under guard.

The number of men who have quit is considerable but definite figures are not obtainable.

A telegram to an Industrial Worker of the World publication at Duluth was published in Butte today and, according to the employers, the telegram says that the new organization here is being fostered by the Industrial Workers of the World.

The telegram asked the publisher to request that William D. Haywood send to Butte Italian, Austrian and English-speaking organizers. The telegram said the situation was ripe and that everything was ready. The telegram sent six days ago is said to be signed by a Finnish boarding house keeper.

The Davis Daly mine, which was shut down because of labor troubles, resumed work today. The Elm Orlu, a mine owned by former United States Senator W. A. Clark, where the men first walked out, began work last night with a part of its regular force.

May Allow President To Fix Price of Coal

Washington, June 14.—A joint resolution to regulate the production, and sale of coal and to empower the president to fix a price for coal either at the mine or elsewhere was introduced today by Senator Pomerene.

Unwritten Law Is Written Law In State of Utah

Salt Lake, Utah, June 14.—Arthur Willard, 24, former University of Utah student and now principal of the Bingham High school, last night shot and killed Cecil Holmes, 21, one of his pupils, whom he had accused of paying undue attentions to Mrs. Willard, daughter of J. Holden Kimball, one of Salt Lake's most prominent church men.

The shooting took place in Bingham, near here. Holmes was a boarder in the Willard home.

Under the laws of Utah, Willard, who was arrested, will be freed at the preliminary examination if the contention that the slain student was intimate with Willard's wife is sustained.

Japan Will Send Special Mission to United States

Washington, June 14.—Japan will send a mission to the United States. The mission will have broad powers, especially in diplomatic consultation, and is expected to leave Japan during the first part of July.

The mission is regarded as offering an unparalleled opportunity for a closer understanding between the United States and Japan through a full discussion of many complex questions which have arisen as a result of the war and the revolution in China.

Viscount Kikujiro Ishii will head the Japanese mission. Vice Admiral T. Keshita, who is well known in the United States, leads the naval section of the mission. The army section is headed by Major General Sugano.

American Commission Arrives at Petrograd

Petrograd, June 14.—(Via London.) A large delegation of Russians and Americans, including several ministers, the chief of the local military staff and the entire personnel of the American embassy and consular establishments, greeted the Root commission on its arrival here yesterday afternoon. The commission was escorted to the winter palace of the former emperor, where the principals were lodged.

Workers in Laundries At Seattle Go on Strike

Seattle, Wash., June 14.—Workers in twenty Seattle laundries struck today for a general increase in wages. The workers decided on the strike when they learned the proprietors were planning a lockout of the union employees next Saturday. Sixteen hundred inside workers are employed in the twenty-four laundries belonging to the Seattle Laundrymen's association. One-third of the employees are unionized.

JAPAN OBJECTS TO U. S. NOTE TO CHINA

Expression of Regret at Existing Conditions Interpreted as Precursor of Interference.

Tokio, June 14.—The American government's note to China expressing regret over the dissensions in that country and a sincere desire that tranquility and political co-ordination be established, caused surprise and unfavorable criticism in Japan, where the action is regarded as ignoring Japan's special position in China.

The feeling as expressed in official circles is that the situation would have been better treated by exchanging views with the entente and especially Japan, which is described as rigidly adhering to a policy of non-interference in Chinese domestic affairs.

The newspapers call the action of the United States glaring interference and warn the government that it is probably an epoch-making precursor of further activities.

Officials here expressed the opinion that the Chinese situation will be settled by a compromise.

Due to Misunderstanding.

Washington, June 14.—Japanese resentment over the American note to China is ascribed wholly to the publication of a garbled version in Japan.

It is admitted here that although both countries have been striving for a better working understanding, they have not succeeded in reaching it. Despite efforts of the government, Japanese effort often has been interpreted here as denial of China's sovereignty and American policy has been interpreted in Tokio as undue interference in Chinese affairs and disregard of the special position Japan claims for itself in China, much the same as the position of the United States with regard to Mexico.

It has been previously explained that the American note was inspired simply by a desire to aid the rival Chinese factions to come together.

Large Cash Prizes for Best Grains and Meats

New York, June 14.—Announcement was made here today that the bureau of awards and prizes of the National Agricultural league has appropriated \$50,000 to be awarded in prizes to stimulate the production of food products throughout the United States. Awards ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 will be made for the best quality and greatest quantity of various grains and vegetables. There will be other prizes amounting to \$25,000 for meat products and poultry raising.

See Want-Ads Produce Results.

STATEMENT of PRINCIPLES

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BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF OMAHA

The Business Men's Association, in a series of statements during the last week, has presented to the public the issues and causes of Omaha's labor strikes.

The Association deems it proper, for the information of the public and to correct any misunderstanding that may exist, to re-state at this time the principles which guide its membership.

These purposes are fully set forth in the following article of the constitution of the Association:

1. The mutual benefit, association and intercourse of the business men of Omaha and vicinity, and the securing of co-operation and concert of action in the development and up-building of the business interests of this community.
2. To protect its members in their constitutional rights.
3. To secure for employers and employees freedom of contract in the matter of employment.
4. To discourage boycotts, sympathetic strikes, restriction of out-put and unreasonable demands that savor of persecution, as a menace to industrial progress and detrimental to the interests of employers and employees alike.
5. To encourage industry and thrift by enlarging the opportunities of young men to learn trades and become skilled mechanics

and more useful and prosperous citizens.

The object of the Association was stated publicly at the time of its organization. This statement still holds good:

"This organization is known as the Business Men's Association, and its purpose is purely defensive, and made necessary by the apparent determination upon the part of the labor organizations of the city to either control or ruin every business enterprise.

"It is the purpose of the organization to maintain the principle that every man has certain rights, one of which is to seek and obtain employment upon such terms as his services warrant, in order that he may support himself and those dependent upon him. The organization seeks no fight with organized labor in any form, so long as its members' rights and the rights of the public are not interfered with.

"The Association's position is that, while organized labor has the undoubted right to become associated together for any lawful purpose, yet when it becomes a breaker of the law by resorting to intimidation, threats of violence, or by picketing and boycotting those unwilling to submit to its dictation—or when it takes upon itself the duty of chastising persons who are seeking to make an honest living—it then becomes an unlawful and unpatriotic combination which must be met by whatever organization is necessary

—in order to preserve and protect the right of individuals to life, liberty and the gaining of a livelihood in such manner as they may elect."

These are the principles to which members of the Business Men's Association have subscribed. These members include practically every employer of labor, business institution, factory and contractor in the city of Omaha—large and small. The small and the large are protected equally—in fact, one of the Association's principal purposes is to guarantee protection to those least able to protect themselves from being driven out of business by union organizations.

The Business Men's Association is not fighting to crush the unions. It asks no man to desert the union. It only asks and insists that a union man be deemed to possess no peculiar rights or privileges beyond those held by other men. It stands for equality for all, and for the freedom of every individual to work, regardless of membership in any organization.

That is the principle upon which the Business Men's Association has stood for fourteen years and stands today. That is the principle upon which it bases its conviction that the continued maintenance of the "open shop" is for the best interests of every man, woman and child in Omaha.

We appeal to every citizen to use his influence and to co-operate with us to maintain the principles for which the Association stands.

Business Men's Association of Omaha