

REED WILL REMAIN TO WATCH STRIKE

Willis Reed Says It Will Amount to Treason for Defendants to Violate Restraining Order.

Attorney General Reed, who on behalf of the state of Nebraska intervened to put a stop to the Omaha strike, will remain here to see that the court order is carried out. He will personally represent the state at the hearing, set for June 27, before Judge Leslie of district court.

The state's action in the strike situation is the first of its kind in the history of the United States according to the attorney general. He said he could recall no similar action where a state has intervened to halt both parties of a strike.

"If the condition of affairs prior to the issuance of the restraining order could exist under the law, then it must be admitted that civil government is a failure," said the attorney general.

Man Has Right to Work.

"No laboring man should be denied the right to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Any government that tolerates it, or public officials who wink at or hesitate to enforce the law, are entitled to no place in our human society.

"The law is adequate and I intend to use every means within the law to restore, and, if possible, better conditions between labor and capital and the public than those which existed prior to the present strike or lock-out.

Violation May Be Treason.

"Should either side attempt to violate the restraining order issued by Judge Leslie they may find to their sorrow that the federal and state governments will at once proceed against such individuals for treason against the state and the federal government, because, in effect, it would be lending aid and comfort to our enemies and will not be tolerated.

"Since the order was issued and many of the defendants served, laboring men and members of unions have expressed their approval and satisfaction and a desire to co-operate with the state. I expect the assistance of all honest laboring men, as well as other good citizens of Omaha, in carrying out the intent and purpose of the restraining order. Should any citizen know of any violations of the order they will be doing a patriotic duty if they will jot down the name and description of the individual, when, where and who, if anyone is present, what, if anything was said, done or attempted, and inform me of the same, that the state may bring the guilty culprit to court to be dealt with according to law."

Gets Service Early.

Extra deputies were put on by Sheriff Clark to get service on the defendants before 9 o'clock this morning. Each of the orders effected has been served.

The attorney general said service upon any order or organization and those who belong to them is, as a matter of law, just as complete as though served upon each member of the order personally. Having served an individual of the class of such order, no one will be permitted to plead ignorance.

Entry of United States Into War is Cause of Confusion

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Bristol, England, June 5.—Nothing since the beginning of war so stirred Bristol and surrounding country as the decision of the government, that owing to the entry of the United States into the war it was no longer necessary to proceed with the erection of the large explosives factory under construction at Henbury, near here. Nearly \$500,000 had been spent and thousands of workmen had been engaged for weeks in constructing the factory which was to have been one of the largest in England.

The order to abandon work came like a bolt out of the blue. Owing to the great extent of the factory, the order resulted in much confusion. Some of the contractors who had official intimation of the government's decision ceased work, while others, not having received instructions, proceeded blindly with their work. The result was that while others were busy with the work of construction, another group was as industriously demolishing those partly built. This chaotic condition proceeded for a week.

Man Who Has Charge of Roads Responsible for British Success

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Behind the British Lines in France, June 5.—A considerable share in the success and rapidity with which the British armies were able this spring to follow up the Germans as they fell back from the Somme and Arras battlefields is officially attributed to the building by the British of innumerable military roads which have been completed on the heels of the German retreat.

The officer principally responsible for maintaining this branch of communications, under the direction of Sir Eric Geddes, deputy director general of munitions supply, is Brigadier General H. P. Maybury, whose official title is manager and chief engineer of the army roads board. He is in command of an army of road makers recruited from towns and villages in Great Britain where they were engaged in similar work. Their number now runs well into five figures. These men, although almost without regular army training, are all organized in regiments with officers on the regular army model, and are equipped with modern plants and the best material.

In Berlin Old Clothing is Bought by City and Resold

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Stockholm, Sweden, June 5.—Owing to the scarcity of clothing material in Germany, the principal commodities of Greater Berlin have inaugurated an intercommunal clothing center, where old and worn clothing and footwear is bought by official appraisers. These are renovated and resold at the lowest possible figure, and it is possible to purchase a suit of men's clothes for from \$3 to \$5. More than 50,000 articles have been collected and renovated.

Red Cross Subscriptions in U. S. Now Total Twenty-Three Millions

Washington, June 19.—Announcement was made at Red Cross headquarters at 3 o'clock this afternoon that approximately \$23,000,000—more than one-fifth of the \$100,000,000 war relief fund sought in the seven-day campaign—had already been subscribed.

In actual figures \$22,628,366 had been reported before the second day was half over. Of the total \$17,000,000 was subscribed in New York City, the remaining \$5,628,366 coming from various sections of the country. J. P. Morgan & Co. subscribed \$1,000,000

FOOD GAMBLERS TAKING TOLL OF MANY MILLIONS

(Continued From Page One.)

of their food imports. We should be able to supply 60 per cent of what they require. The other 40 per cent must be made up by further denial on their part and saving on ours. We can increase our surplus. The situation for them next year means increased privation. Without an adequate food supply, no European population will continue to fight and we shall find ourselves alone against Germany.

"The Russian revolution was a food riot and even yet that ally is temporarily paralyzed. Responsibility rests on our government for failure of democracy through a shortage of food."

Speculation is Rampant.

Turning to domestic conditions Mr. Hoover said this country had been experiencing "unprecedented prices and rampant speculation," citing how middlemen and all other persons in the distribution processes have been purchasing increasing supplies to avert individual shortages.

Mr. Hoover cited the canning trade as an example where the entire output of vegetables and fish for 1917 has been disposed of already, before it has even reached the canners. He predicted further high prices.

"Thousands of men, he said, who heretofore have never owned a dollar's worth of foodstuff, are now speculating in necessities.

Bread Costs Less in England.

"The average prices to the consumer in countries where food administration is now in effect are lower than those now prevailing in the United States," he said. "In England the price of bread is even 25 per cent below the price we pay."

"I believe that unless some administration of our food is taken we will look back at these prices as being moderate."

Mr. Hoover denied that the bill establishes a food dictatorship. He characterized the purpose of food administration as to mobilize the people in order to carry out the advice given them by the government officials and to decentralize the functions of the administration in order to centralize the functions of the food administration into the various states.

A commission to take charge of production and distribution of flour, sugar and possibly a few other principal commodities, Mr. Hoover said, is being contemplated.

Stable Prices Important.

"Provisions for the government to buy and sell commodities will be necessary for use only as to a few prime commodities," he said. "The aim is to stabilize prices and thus eliminate speculation. The balance wheel for stabilizing prices is gone. We need an artificial balance wheel. By setting up a wheat commission we can buy wheat, regulate its storage and transportation and handle it until exported or sold in this country. If we do not do this wheat prices may relapse on account of our not being able to store and carry it, with speculators securing the sole benefit and farmers bearing the loss."

Sugar and Flour.

"We can contract tomorrow with the allies for a certain return for every bushel of wheat we can sell. By controlling prices at interior terminals we can assure millers their supplies and simplify transportation."

As to sugar, Mr. Hoover said American refiners are competing with the allies in Cuba, and that the proposed sugar commission could co-operate with the allied purchasers, the American refiners and Cuban producers, stabilizing and reducing prices, as well as removing speculative incentives.

The proposed appropriation of \$130,000,000 for government purchase of commodities, Mr. Hoover said,

might prove too small, but is needed for banking facilities.

"We feel confident consumers' prices of sugar and flour will be regulated, as well as others, through our co-operation with leaders of other trades," he said. "We must have power to license grain elevators so that they may play their part in the team work of the government."

Questions by Gore.

Chairman Gore of the agricultural committee and Senator Reed of Missouri, leading the opposition to the bill, took a leading part in questioning Mr. Hoover.

"The resort to these extraordinary powers is only because of the war?" asked Senator Gore.

"To provide not only more food for the allies, but for ourselves," Mr. Hoover replied. "Even if we had not gotten into the war we would have been up against this tremendous demand from Europe and probably driven to some legislation to protect our own people."

Mr. Hoover expressly disclaimed authorship, personal interest or responsibility for the bill's provisions extending to fuels, declaring he was only interested in food.

The provisions for commandeering factories, mines and other plants, he said, would not be necessary in administering food questions.

Senator Reed referred to a section, which he contended would permit the government to take from cribs and bins grain stored there in excess of the amount actually needed by the farmer and asked Mr. Hoover's opinion regarding the enforcement.

"As far as I am concerned, I would not attempt to execute it as far as the present situation appears," replied Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Hoover also said the food administration had no desire of regulating consumption of food as is being done abroad, saying that would be left to the voluntary will of the people.

Senator Gore asked Mr. Hoover if he would deny to the farmer the right to judge the amount of crops he should grow.

"If the government guarantees a minimum price," Mr. Hoover replied, "we might not get the beneficial result for the farmer unless we also have the power to limit imports."

Mr. Hoover said "possibly" the bill should be amended to give farmers the right to determine their own production.

"I don't propose to go to the extent of fixing consumers' rations," Mr. Hoover added, "except as to hotels, restaurants, etc., regarding the amount of bread portions to be served and the like. England did a foolish thing in trying to fix maximum prices, a failure wherever tried."

"Do you contend that under the bill you can say to Senator Reed, for instance, that he shall eat a soup bone or a steak on certain days?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"I don't think we have any such right nor should we have it," Mr. Hoover replied emphatically. "But we should have the right to suggest the use of a soup bone a day and see if we can reach any agreement voluntarily."

Senator Reed insisted that legislation is not needed to effect such voluntary arrangements, but Mr. Hoover said a law should authorize the food administration to that end.

Two of the Airmen of Japan Fall to Their Death

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Tokyo, June 5.—Progress of aviation in Japan has again been attended with tragedy. Recently two men lost their lives by the fall of a machine—one Prof. Seitaro Tamai, of the Nippon Flying school, and the other, Reizo Yukawa, a photographer on the staff of the Nichi-Nichi, who had been taken up as passenger.

Prof. Tamai was a capable aviator and had made several previous flights near Tokyo, with passengers, on one occasion having successfully looped the loop. But when he ascended with the photographer, connecting wires broke and the aeroplane crashed to the ground. The petroleum tank exploded, and the two men, already badly injured, were suffocated and charred in the flames.

REVENUE RECEIPTS PASS BILLION MARK

Ordinary Payments Into Federal Treasury Reach This Sum for First Time in Nation's History.

Washington, June 19.—For the first time in American history ordinary receipts of the treasury have passed the billion dollar mark in a fiscal year.

The great sum has been anticipated, however, in the plan for raising war revenues, and it does not alter the administrative plans for taxation, as all the available money from all sources will be needed.

Up to today the total was \$1,015,381,817 as compared with \$660,400,953 a year ago today, an increase of approximately \$355,000,000.

The bulk of the huge increase is due to increased income taxes and earlier payments. A total of \$294,965,278 has been collected thus far this fiscal year.

The next largest item is from other internal revenue totalling approximately \$425,000,000, an increase of about \$60,000,000 over last year.

Customs receipts show a total thus far of \$217,378,408, an increase of approximately \$14,200,000.

During the last twenty-four hours approximately \$41,500,000 was received in ordinary receipts, the largest day of the year thus far.

MEDIATORS HAVE LIVELY SESSION AND RECONVENE

(Continued From Page One.)

latter had advised him that it was the wish of the governor that the hearing be postponed until after the disposal of the court order.

A vote taken stood two for adjournment and one against.

After the session had adjourned, Attorney Bigelow halted Chairman Cowell at the door and told him that he had no authority to adjourn the hearing as he or the other members had not heard directly from Governor Neville.

Chairman Cowell called the board together again and the hearing continued.

Did Not Vote.

Attorney Bigelow then raised the question that George Norman, deputy labor commissioner and secretary of the board, had not been permitted to vote and that the adjournment on that ground was also out of order.

Following a heated discussion by Attorney Bigelow in which the sections of the law dealing with the powers and duties of the board thoroughly had been threshed over.

Upon a tie vote, Mr. Cowell adjourned the hearing until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, at which time Governor Neville probably will address the board.

Attorney Brogan, representing the employers, contended that the injunction hearing set by Judge Leslie June 27 would be a much broader and wider investigation than that of the board, and as a result the board should adjourn until court action.

The opposite viewpoint was taken by Attorney Bigelow, representing the employees. He said: "A court action would not stop the controversy as to wages and the like. We want a thorough investigation into the whole matter so that we can get down to the bottom of the trouble and let the people know who is to blame. The light shed at the hearing will help the court to make a fuller investigation."

Cowell for Further Probe.

Robert Cowell, chairman of the mediation board, held that in his opinion the board should not adjourn its court action, but should begin at once with the investigation.

A. J. Sawyer, former United States district attorney and one of the members of the mediation board, held that

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Court Injunction Stops Building Strike in Omaha

(Continued From Page One.) the form of a trust and a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce within this state, are illegal and in violation not only of the laws of the state, but of the federal constitution and lend aid and comfort to our enemies against whom we are at war."

To Be Heard June 27.

Judge Leslie signed an order setting the case for hearing June 27. Supporting the petition are numerous affidavits telling of acts of intimidation by which workers have been urged to join unions and prevented from going about their usual employment under threats of violence.

The petition of the attorney general sets out the history of formation of business organizations "not only of business concerns to protect themselves, but labor unions and organizations, that they might contend more successfully for what they believed to be right."

The rule on which a strike is based is given with the penalty of loss of membership upon the union man who fails to obey the strike order. It is alleged that toleration of nonunion workers is not allowed, and though a nonunion worker be most highly qualified and conducts himself in a gentlemanly and orderly manner, union men will not work by his side and will strike rather than do so.

Government of Japan Plans Immense Arsenal in Korea

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Tokyo, June 5.—In the supplementary budget estimate to be introduced in the coming special session of the diet is a item of 3,000,000 yen, or \$1,500,000, as expenditure for the establishment of an army arsenal in Korea. This is a new undertaking necessitated by the creation of two army divisions in Korea, which were authorized in 1915.

In case of emergency in the future, the Korean divisions and the garrisons in Manchuria will be enabled to have a quick supply of guns and munitions and other ordnance without relying upon supplies from Japan.

The plan was long contemplated by the army authorities and the lessons furnished by the European war have necessitated its speedy execution. Credits will be asked for the construction of fortresses in Korea.

People of Rome Give Jewelry To the Treasury Department (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Rome, June 5.—An average of 2,000 persons a month are making gifts of gold coins, or jewelry to the Treasury department in response to an appeal to aid in increasing the nation's gold reserve. As many of the gifts of jewelry come from the women of titled families, the fact has been expressed that much of the old jewelry of Italy, which has a great value because of its antiquity and workmanship, will thus be melted up and lost.

Large Shipments of Silver Made to Orient New York, June 10.—Bar silver for the Orient, amounting to 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 ounces, a month, is now being shipped from here by way of San Francisco and the Pacific instead of London and the Suez canal. It was learned here today. The reasons for this change in route are a lower freight rate and less war insurance, it was stated.

LULL IN FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT

Activity Shifts to French Sector, Where General Petain Captures German Trenches.

(Associated Press War Summary.) There has been a lull in the severity of the fighting on the British front in France and Belgium. Along the lines occupied by the French, however, a renewal of activities of a more intensive character is noted.

General Petain struck the German lines in the Champagne yesterday a blow which netted the French a trench system nearly a third of a mile in length, thereby straightening out the French line along the hills between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond, in territory vital to successful observation work. A violent German attack was repulsed.

General Haig reports only raids in which his troops successfully felt out the enemy lines toward the southern end of the British front.

Socialist Gets From U. S. to Stockholm Without Passport Stockholm, June 19.—(Via London.)—One of the three men who have come to Stockholm from the United States to participate in the International Socialist peace conference succeeded by his own admission in leaving the United States and ultimately reaching Sweden, after his passport had been taken up by the American State department and he had failed in an effort to have it returned.

This man is Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, who says he is empowered to represent the socialist labor party at the conference, but refused to say whether he is an American citizen.

The other two who accompanied him are Dr. Max Goldfarb of the New York Forward and D. Davidovitch, a Russian subject, who comes as a representative of the socialist and territorialist labor Jewish party of America, of whose Russian sister branch he is a member.

All three men declared they were opponents of the separate peace efforts. Dr. Goldfarb has asserted that he was authorized to inform the Dutch-Scandinavian committee that the American socialist party was not in favor of a separate peace.

Mr. Davidovitch said his sole purpose in coming to Stockholm was to lay before the conference the program of the Jews represented by him and his Russian party comrades. He said he was a member of the Mensheviks rather than the Bolshevik group of the Russian socialists.

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