

ALL AMERICA WILL BE UNITED IN LABOR BODY

Conference at Laredo Termed
Unparalleled Achievement
of "Popular Diplomacy"
by Samuel Gompers.

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 17.—The first annual congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor will be held at Laredo, Tex., on Saturday and will complete its meeting at San Antonio.

The conference was termed by President Gompers an unparalleled achievement of "popular diplomacy."

Great Work Accomplished. "In thus bringing the people of the Pan-American nations into a working relationship," Mr. Gompers said, "greater promise is brought to all the peoples of North and South America. Understanding between peoples makes for accomplishment just as it does between individuals."

"This conference has earned a permanent place in history as a conservative effort. We have had here an example of popular diplomacy in which people of different nations have met and talked out their differences and finding themselves in harmony at the conclusion are prepared to go forward in unity of purpose for the greater gain of all."

"This Pan-American Federation of Labor comes into being at an hour in the world's history when we need all the intelligence and effort we can muster for the right and for the development of the opportunities that have been safeguarded to us by our glorious victory at arms. Labor of Pan-America has placed itself in accord with the labor movements of the great democracies of the world."

San Salvador, Nov. 17.—The unionist party of Central America, in convention at La Union, has reached definite conclusions as to its course of procedure. In a manifesto to the peoples of the various Central American republics the party outlines what it already has accomplished, including the federation of all Central American workers. The city of Deriamba, Nicaragua, has been selected as the seat from which the activities of the federation will be directed.

The convocation will invite the Central American governments to sign agreement to adhere to the union. The manifesto declares the party will support every peaceful movement which looks to national unity.

heavier artillery following close behind. The flanks of the advancing column were well protected.

All Under Armistice.

It has been impressed on officers and men alike that this is an operation under armistice; that war still exists and that the possibility remains that at any time it may be necessary for them to play their part with the same grimness of the past year.

Fraternization, not only with the German soldiers who may be found either as stragglers or voluntary prisoners, but with the civilian population, has been sternly forbidden. Looting and even souvenir hunting also have been forbidden the Americans. It has been plainly impressed upon the men that property is inviolate and that those persons with whom they come in contact must be regarded as enemies.

All over the reoccupied country where the Americans have passed there is evidence of the wholehearted edness with which the Germans quit. Camps with temporary buildings have been left intact. Not one was burned.

Here and there have been seen great piles of helmets and gas masks, which betrayed the manner in which entire companies threw away the equipment they had learned to rely on but also to hate.

Find Quarters Prepared. Officers of the first division worked tonight upon their plans for Monday, housed in quarters at Etain which, until Friday, had been occupied by German officers. The Americans entered Etain about daylight; there was not a living thing in sight.

Etain, above ground, is pretty well pounded to pieces. The German quarters were in most cases under ground. The Americans moved into these quarters, which were all wired for electric lights, the commanding general quarters even having the electric bulbs intact. All that was necessary was to attach a portable dynamo and turn on the current.

In Spincourt 38 French civilians greeted the first Americans to arrive; they had remained up all night, for they had heard that the Americans were coming in force. The women and old men shed tears, while children stood on the curbing waving flags. But the Americans went on about their business, only stopping at Spincourt for a few minutes.

All along the line similar scenes are reported. Most of the villages are flying French flags.

Appointments to Army

Staff Corps Suspended

Washington, Nov. 17.—General staff orders, under which applications for commissions in army staff corps have been accepted from enlisted men in the service were rescinded today, upon notice given to all commanding officers by General March, chief of staff. Enlisted men who have submitted such applications will be notified that all appointments have been suspended.

American Indians Go Abroad As Workers For Red Triangle

TWO American Indians have been sent abroad by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., one for service with the British troops in Egypt and one to France for work with the Indians with the American Expeditionary Force.

Leander Newton Gansworth, of Davenport, Iowa, volunteered for work with the Indian troops in the American army and is now in France. He was born in Lewiston, N. Y., where his father, two brothers and a sister live. He is a graduate of Carlisle College and is said to be a relative of the famous Red Cloud. Before entering upon Red Triangle work he was financial secretary of the Allied Printing Trades council of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, and secretary and treasurer of the Review Publishing company of Davenport. He received military, athletic and gymnastic training at Carlisle and after leaving college was a high school football coach for a time.

S. Ralph Walkington, of 218 East Colvin street, Syracuse, N. Y., who was sent to Egypt, is a Cherokee Indian. He was born in Tahlequah, Oklahoma where he served as a Y. M. C. A. secretary.



LEANDER NEWTON GANSWORTH
S. RALPH WALKINGTON

AMERICAN PART IN FINAL BATTLE OF WAR IS TOLD

(Continued From Page One.)

plies along the Montmedy-Sedan line. Metz also was the pivot on which the enemy swung through Belgium into France, and therefore obviously it was the pivot on which his retirement must hinge. The Argonne, the next step below here, threatened the great railway arteries running westward from Metz.

With the conclusion of the St. Mihiel action, the steady inflow of American forces caused a displacement of power as between the allied and German armies. Thus it no longer was necessary to pursue a policy of reducing a salient or nibbling at it. The American troops had shown what they could do.

Americans Assigned Hardest Task.

A broader policy of general attack along the entire line was then adopted and the high command called on General Pershing to take the Argonne sector, admittedly one of the most difficult of the whole front. The broken terrain, the topography and the lack of roads made a problem difficult to describe. Germany had in four years fortified it to the last degree of military skill, with superb roads, both rail and motor, connecting up to the rear positions and bases.

The outstanding feature of the Argonne forest is a long chain of hills running north and south, covered with a dense growth of trees, and undergrowth, making an advance difficult and offering superb defensive qualities. Virtually no roads exist in the forest except for a few transversal passes running east and west. The soil is such that the least rain converts it into a slippery, miry mess. In other words the physical condition is such that the line of attack for an advancing army is limited to valleys, chief among which is that of the Aire river.

From the edge of the forest, where the resistance was viciously strong, the enemy pressed in numerous attacking positions. But beyond this difficult region lay the Montmedy-Sedan line, which was recently captured. A German order described it as "our life artery." It represented one-half of the German rail supply on the west front. It meant death if cut.

Ordered to Cut Line.

The high command told Pershing to cut it. The American First army was put in motion from St. Mihiel. In nine days it was on the Argonne line ready for an attempt, the failure of which might mean disaster and the success of which would give untold results. This quick movement of an enormous body of men, the establishment of a new line of supply and all the complicated military preparations, was regarded with pride by the American commanders.

The Americans knew what confronted them. They realized that this was no second St. Mihiel, but an enterprise at which other armies had balked for four years. They knew that here was to be fought a fight to rank with the first battle of the Marne, with Verdun, with the Somme and the Chemin-Des-Dames; and they knew that on them depended the fate of the great attack on the rest of the front. If forced back here, the enemy must give way to the west. If he held he could hold elsewhere.

Bitter Fighting in Woods.

It was at daybreak, September 26, when the Americans went in. Using nine divisions for the preliminary attack, and under vigorous artillery support, they advanced five kilometers the first day. But the enemy was not taken wholly by surprise. The second day he threw into the line five counter-attack divisions he had held in reserve. They were the best troops he had, but they failed not only to push the Americans back, but they failed to check the gradual advance of the Americans over the difficult terrain.

The first phase of the action ended October 31, during which the American gains were not large, but they compelled the enemy to use a large number of divisions, which became slowly exhausted and thus were unable to parry the hammering he was

receiving from the French and British on the west.

It was bitter fighting in the woods, brush and ravines, over a region perfectly registered and plotted by the enemy where his guns, big and little, could be used with the greatest efficiency. The original nine American divisions in some cases were kept in the line over three consecutive weeks. The American reserves were then thrown in until every division not engaged on another part of the line had been put into action.

Green Troops Win Praise.

It is a fact commented upon with pride by the American commanders and complimented by the allies that seven of these divisions that drove their way through this hard action never before had been in active sectors, while green troops, fresh from home, were pored in as replacements.

The Associated Press dispatches from day to day told what these men did, how the enemy was slowly pushed back from his strongest and his most vital positions, through one defense system after another, using his finest selected troops, which had been withdrawn in many instances from other portions of the line in an effort to hold an enemy which he derisively said last spring could not be brought to Europe, and if so would not fight, and even if he tried to fight would not know how to do so.

The attack delivered the morning of November 1, which began the second phase of the Argonne battle, was the death blow to the German army. Between September 26 and October 31 enemy divisions to the number of 36 were identified as being opposed to the Americans in this sector. Between November 1 and November 6 the enemy threw in 14 fresh divisions but all in vain.

Enemy Admits Defeat.

Fighting every foot of the way, the American advance averaged five kilometers daily over terrain constantly growing more difficult, with the lines of communications and supply daily lengthening and attenuating, while roadmakers for the transport and other supply organizations worked day and night at their tasks.

On the morning of November 2 the German official communication told the Americans they had won, because for the first time in the war the enemy officially admitted that the American attack had effected a break through.

Last Monday morning the general commanding a certain division was called to the telephone in a far advanced position and asked if he had understood that hostilities were to have ceased at 11 o'clock in the morning.

"Yes," replied the general, "I did, but at 10:58 we were going like hell."

Troops Will Be Brought

Home Rapidly, Says Daniels

New York, Nov. 17.—American soldiers in France will be brought home as fast as conditions in Europe permit, Secretary Daniels said last night, in addressing a meeting of the United War Work campaign in Carnegie hall. If internal troubles in Germany do not prevent the return of the troops, the secretary said, their return will be limited only by the number of ships available for the work.

Mr. Daniels, however, warned his audience that at the earliest it will be some months before the soldiers would reach American shores. He pointed to the fact that working with all haste possible, it took 18 months to transport the men to France.

Minnesota Telegraphers

Demand Increased Wages

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 17.—Commercial telegraphers of the North American Telegraph company, Duluth, tonight telegraphed Senator Kellogg and Senator Nelson at Washington that "the complete force of North American Telegraph company telegraphers of Duluth, independent of any organization and having exhausted their patience waiting for the postmaster general to act in the matter of a wage adjustment, request that their case be laid before President Wilson."

It was stated that Postal telegraphers in Minneapolis and St. Paul took similar action. All demand the same salary increase and hours awarded railroad telegraphers.

LLOYD GEORGE URGES UNITY IN ELECTION PLEA

British Premier Outlines His
Policy on the Principal Issues of Day in Opening Campaign.

London, Nov. 17.—(British Wireless Service)—Premier Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law and George M. Barnes, member of the war cabinet, the leaders of the coalition government, opened the general election campaign by addressing a large and enthusiastic meeting in Central hall, Westminster.

Mr. Lloyd George said the new parliament would be the most important ever elected in the history of the country. "The opposition," the premier continued, "was organized for fault-finding and made for delay. For organized labor to withdraw from the coalition at the present moment, he declared was the height of folly."

For the next four years and a half, the premier said he wanted to see all parties united with the best traditions of all.

Outlines Policy.

Lloyd George has sent a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law, leader of the unionist party, outlining his policy regarding the principal issues of the day.

Mr. Lloyd George considers it should be a coalition election, the constituents being invited to return candidates who will undertake to support the present government, not only to prosecute the war to a final end and to negotiate peace, but to deal with problems of reconstruction.

Dealing with imperial preference the premier says:

"I have already accepted the policy of imperial preference as defined in resolutions of the imperial conference to the effect that preference will be given on existing duties and on any duties which may subsequently be imposed."

"One of the great objects which must be aimed at in the future is to maintain an improved agricultural position and for this purpose a great deal can be done in many directions, for instance, an improvement, indeed a complete change, of the transport situation."

"In order to keep up the present standard of production and develop it to the utmost extent possible it is necessary that security should be given against unfair competition to which our industry has in the past been subjected by the selling of goods below the actual cost of production."

Opposes Coercion of Ulster.

Dealing with the home rule question the premier said:

"I can support no settlement which would impose a forcible coercion of Ulster. Eighteen months ago the government made alternative proposals for a settlement of the Irish problem. It offered either to bring home rule into immediate effect, while excluding the six northern counties of Ulster from its operations, but setting up at the same time a joint council which would be empowered to extend legislation of an Irish parliament to Ulster, or to set up a convention of representatives of Irishmen to endeavor to find a settlement for themselves."

"The second alternative was adopted, but unfortunately after nearly a year of earnest deliberations the convention found themselves unable to arrive at anything like an agreement."

"In these circumstances I claim the right to bring a settlement into effect based on the first of these al-

Pershing and Haig Exchange Compliments Over Victory

London, Nov. 17.—Field Marshal Haig publishes the following telegram in a special order of the day: From General Pershing, November 11:

"My Dear Marshal: Please accept my hearty greetings and congratulations and those of the American expeditionary forces, which we send you and the armies under your command on this day. It has indeed been an honor for the American troops to fight beside your British veterans in the war against the tyranny of militarism. The new associations we have formed will be cherished ever."

From Field Marshal Haig to General Pershing, November 13:

"I am heartily touched by the kind message you have been good enough to send us. The whole British army joins me in sending our heartiest thanks and greetings to you and the American forces in France, who so greatly contributed to the success of the present issue. We shall ever remember the heroism of your troops in dangers and difficulties which we shared in common in the recent great battle, and we heartily reciprocate the feeling you express that our new relations may be developed and continued through all times."

Field Marshal Haig also issued similar cordial telegrams exchanged with Colonel House.

alternatives. I recognize, however, that in the present condition of Ireland, such an attempt could not succeed and that it must be postponed until the condition of Ireland makes it possible."

Over \$120,000,000 Is

Required to Complete

United War Work Fund

New York, Nov. 17.—With only three days left to work, the United War Work campaign committee faced tonight the necessity of raising \$124,999,000 to provide the seven war relief organizations with the \$250,000,000 they need to keep the American army and navy happy until demobilization.

Official subscriptions tonight totaled \$125,000,950, or approximately 74 per cent of the original \$170,500,000 asked, but nothing short of a 50 per cent oversubscription will satisfy the officials, they declare.

On the basis of the original sum asked, 26 states have reported themselves "over the top," a few of these having passed the 50 per cent oversubscription mark asked of all states. The eastern states continue to lag, however.

Total subscriptions of the various army departments were reported as follows:

Eastern, \$42,590,402; northeastern, \$13,751,051; central, \$47,417,438; southeastern, \$7,117,055; southern, \$6,542,408; western, \$6,675,542.

Australian Senate

Demands Exclusion of

Germany from Pacific

Melbourne, Nov. 17.—The Australian senate today passed the resolution presented by the ministry last week, providing that it is essential to the future welfare of Australia that the captured German possessions in the Pacific now occupied by Australian and New Zealand troops should not, in any circumstances, be restored to Germany. The resolution also provided that in the consideration and determination of any proposals affecting the destiny of these islands Australia should be consulted.

War Department Stops

Contract Overtime Work

Washington, Nov. 17.—In carrying out the industrial aspects of demobilization, Assistant Secretary of War Crowell today announced that contract readjustments would be made equitably in regard to industry and labor and in a way to safeguard the financial elements of the problem. Mr. Crowell has been placed in charge of the industrial phase of the demobilization problem.

Overtime, holiday and Sunday work of the War department contracts has been stopped, Secretary Crowell said, and as rapidly as labor can be used in normal day shifts, night work will be discontinued.

Pledge Wilson Support.

New York, Nov. 17.—The executive committee of the league to enforce peace, in adopting plans for an intensive campaign "to educate the people as to the meaning of the league of nations," pledged its support to President Wilson in his efforts to bring about the establishment of such a league, approved "as the basis of the armistice."

Colleges to Be Assisted to

Return to Normal Work

Washington, Nov. 17.—Studies are being made of the situation in which the ending of the war leaves the Students' Army Training corps. Secretary Baker said today, in order that measures may be adopted to allow the release of such of its members as desire an immediate return to civil life or who wish to continue in school but in purely academic courses.

Mr. Baker said that the colleges concerned would be assisted in returning to their normal work, and that whenever they had a student body sufficiently large to resume functioning on a pre-war basis, their obligation to the War department would be cancelled. Whenever it is found a school's resources and students had been turned over to the government plan so far that the change cannot be made, he said, the present arrangement would be continued.

Why Not Buy the Best?

Advo Gold Medal Coffee.....40c

Quality Unchanged.

Why Not!

INSTRUCTIONS

TO VOLUNTEER

WORKERS

United War Workers Campaign

(1)

We need \$90,000 to put Omaha over the top and to raise the extra 50% urged by President Wilson. This means \$10,000 an hour for a nine-hour day, Monday.

(2)

If you know of any individual who has been overlooked, please report that fact to headquarters in writing at once.

(3)

If you know of any group of workers in your district or other fellow's districts that have not been signed up on the "two days' pay" scheduled, please report the fact immediately to headquarters in writing.

(4)

If you know of any generous Omahans who are out of town and who you think may possibly have been overlooked, please give this information in writing to headquarters, Monday morning.

(5)

Report must be in from every district Monday.

Now For a Whirlwind

Finish!

Remember the money all goes

to Bring the Boys Home Happy

United War Work Campaign

There's a Reason

makes many people prefer it to coffee.

And you can make each cup strong or mild just as you wish by varying the amount of Instant Postum used per cup.

A Trial Is Convincing.

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