

Thermometer Readings: 5 a. m. 45 1 p. m. 60 6 a. m. 41 2 p. m. 59 7 a. m. 43 3 p. m. 58 8 a. m. 46 4 p. m. 57 9 a. m. 47 5 p. m. 56 10 a. m. 48 6 p. m. 55 11 a. m. 53 7 p. m. 55 12 m. 50 8 p. m. 55

CARMEN REFUSE TO PUT STRIKE TO LABOR BOARD

MADDOO TO WORK TWO WEEKS FOR NOTHING. Washington, Dec. 8.—Secretary Maddoo, who quit the cabinet because his salary was insufficient now faces the predicament of working two weeks for the government for nothing. He will retire as secretary of the treasury December 16, and his pay at the rate of \$12,000 a year will stop. Until January 1, however, he will continue as director general of railroads and for this job he receives not a cent although regional directors receive \$40,000 a year. Consequently, from December 16 to January 1, he will be off the payroll.

SCHWAB RETURNS TO BETHLEHEM COMPANY. New York, Dec. 8.—Charles M. Schwab, whose resignation as director general of the emergency fleet corporation was accepted by President Wilson yesterday in a wireless message, will return immediately to active participation in the management of the Bethlehem Steel company, he announced at his home here tonight.

My own affairs are of such magnitude that I feel that I will be of greater service to the country there during the period of reconstruction than I would be as director of the fleet corporation," he said. Mr. Schwab said that while he expected "some economic troubles" during the period of reconstruction, he believed that period would be short and that the nation would emerge to greater industrial development than ever before.

47 I. W. W. MEMBERS COME TO TRIAL TODAY. Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 8.—Forty-seven defendants in the Industrial Workers of the World conspiracy case which grew out of the investigation of the dynamiting of the home of Gov. William G. Stephens here December 17, 1917, will be brought to trial here tomorrow in the United States district court on charges of attempting to obstruct the war program of the federal government.

The defendants were accused in the indictment of a conspiracy to encourage sabotage by arson and other means and of fostering resistance to federal war measures and proclamations. Treves, Rhenish Prussia, Dec. 8.—(Special to New York Tribune and Omaha Bee).—Food and supplies for the American army of occupation are costing Germany \$9,000,000 daily. Three thousand motor trucks cart supplies from the American base railway.

TESTS SHOW HIGH ORDER OF BRAINS IN U. S. ARMY. Washington, Dec. 8.—Eleven per cent of the 1,500,000 enlisted men of the army subjected to psychological tests were found to be qualified mentally to become officers while more than 26 per cent of the men examined were rated as above average intelligence. Eighty-three per cent of the officers to whom the tests were applied met the required standard of intelligence, said a statement issued by the war department, giving for the first time the data compiled by the division of psychology of the medical department.

Less than one-half of one per cent of the men were recommended for discharge as mentally deficient. Women Urge Action On Suffrage Question. Washington, Dec. 8.—Immediate passage of the woman suffrage amendment in recognition of the services rendered by the women of the country during the war was urged upon the senate in a resolution passed at a meeting here today, called by the National Woman Suffrage association. The efforts of American women in support of the country's fighting forces were described by a number of speakers, including Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. W. G. McCune, Mrs. Joseph Daniels and Miss Jane Delano of the American Red Cross.

Mrs. McCune said the history of American women during the war "is the last word, the direct and conclusive proof of their fitness for self-government." Illinois Traction Lines Still Tied Up by Strike. Peoria, Ill., Dec. 8.—Officials of the Illinois traction system tonight declared no end of the strike for trainmen was in sight and that for the present the national war labor board, after having accepted the award of that board last spring.

Mr. Smith asserted that the war labor board was more powerful in dealing with questions of labor than other boards now in existence, and its members are the choice of the president of the United States. Mr. Shamp stated that the men organized the carmen but had not intervened in this strike situation. He addressed several pointed remarks to Mr. Wattles.

Wattles Reviewed Situation. Mr. Wattles reviewed events leading up to the recent strike: "So much for the war labor board and the men who constitute the board. Last spring a conflict arose between the employees, or some of them, and the street railway officials. We were asked to sign a contract recognizing a union which had been formed among the men that are employed by this company. It was quite evident that we were liable to have a strike when the men came forward and asked us to submit this case to the national war labor board for their decision. I think before they came to us with this proposition they had already asked the war labor board to intervene in this trouble out here and avoid a con-

AMERICAN INFANTRY OCCUPIES COBLENZ

Entry Into City on Rhine Hastened at Request of German Authorities to Maintain Order

Trèves, Rhenish Prussia, Dec. 8.—(Special to New York Tribune and Omaha Bee).—Food and supplies for the American army of occupation are costing Germany \$9,000,000 daily. Three thousand motor trucks cart supplies from the American base railway. Germans are enjoying greater freedom under American rule than German authorities permitted and, despite strict orders, civilians are troubling American officers by their attempts at fraternization with the troops.

By Associated Press. American Army of Occupation, Dec. 8.—A battalion of the Thirty-ninth infantry left Trèves by train today for Coblenz, a four hours' run. The premature occupation of Coblenz is due to the request of the German authorities, who are apprehensive of the conditions that might prevail there after the withdrawal of the German forces.

Britons Require Salute. Amsterdam, Dec. 8.—The British authorities in charge of the occupation in the German zone assigned to the British army have ordered all German men to raise their hats to British officers, according to an official announcement in Berlin. They must do so similarly when the British national anthem is sung.

Ready to Quit Poland. Berne, Dec. 8.—The Polish bureau here announces that the German representative at Warsaw, Count Kessler, has officially informed the Polish government that Germany is ready to evacuate the districts of Rosan, Flodunna, Konstantinow and Biala.

Shut Out of Switzerland. From 25,000 to 35,000 German soldiers, who formerly lived in Switzerland, are in waiting along the Swiss frontier, anxious to return to their homes. The Swiss government, however, has made strict regulations regarding the crossing of the frontier by these men. Headquarters for supervising the transfer have been established at Frauenfeld.

Fighting at Aix-La-Chapelle. Aix-La-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, Dec. 8.—Fighting in Cologne between republican revolutionists and imperialist adherents has led to the speedy dispatch of British troops there to maintain order, on the appeal of the burgomaster.

Mayor Says it is Up to Company to Start Operation of Cars

Mayor Smith gave the following statement on the strike situation: "I am very sorry that the men have turned down every proposition for an amicable settlement, but now that they have done so, I think that it is up to the street railway company to resume operation of cars and it is up to the city to protect the company in doing so." Mayor Smith has received the following telegram from the secretary of the national war labor board: "We have communicated with the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees and are assured that they will do everything possible to have employees accept award and are hopeful that successful results will be obtained."

E. M. ANDRESEN, BUSINESS MAN OF OMAHA, IS DEAD

Victim of Automobile Accident Succumbs to Shock and Dies Early Sunday Morning.

Elber M. Andreesen, pioneer business man and prominent citizen of Omaha, died early Sunday morning from injuries received in an automobile accident that occurred last Thursday when he was crossing Farnam street, near Thirtieth. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Thirty-ninth street and Dewey avenue. Rev. T. J. Mackay officiating. Burial will be in Forest Lawn.

Mr. Andreesen is survived by his daughter and two grandchildren. His wife died 29 years ago. Born in Sweden October 7, 1844. Mr. Andreesen came to the United States in 1875, locating in Toledo, O. There he remained until 1879, when he came to Fremont and associated himself with the Lee-Fried Hardware company. A year later he moved to Omaha and became the active head of the Andreesen Hardware company that soon afterward was recognized as the Lee-Glass-Andreesen Hardware company. This company went into the jobbing business, and soap became one of the leading hardware jobbing houses in the west. Later it became the Lee-Coit-Andreesen company, Mr. Andreesen holding the position of treasurer. His Omaha property interests were extensive and during his lifetime he was a leading spirit in fostering many business enterprises in the city. For many years he was director in the First National bank.

Officer and Six Men Drown On Way to Rejoin Their Ship. Paris, Dec. 8.—One officer and six men of the American destroyer Lansdale were drowned Saturday when attempting to rejoin their ship, according to a Havas dispatch from Tangier.

They were a party of thirty officers and men who had spent the afternoon in the Moroccan port and were returning to the Lansdale when the boat capsized in a heavy sea.

180 KILLED AND HURT IN FIGHT AT BERLIN

Spartacus Group Reported to Be Holding With Machine Guns Three Suburbs of Capital.

Zurich, Dec. 8.—The casualties in the fighting at Berlin Friday amounted to 180, according to latest Berlin advices received here. The Spartacus, or radical socialist group, are reported to be defending with machine guns three sections of the suburbs of Berlin. The workers and soldiers' committee has become demoralized and refuses to use arms.

Street fighting is reported by the Cologne Gazette. Many persons have been killed. Several Girls Among Victims. Berlin, Dec. 8.—The clash between government troops and followers of the Spartacus, or radical group, resulted in 16 persons being killed, and many injured. Several girls who were passing on a street car were among those killed.

It appears that the audience from one of the three meetings of deserters from the army was marching northward in Chaussee strasse to join the audience from a meeting held in a hall further north. The Füssler guards were drawn up at the intersection of Invaliden strasse and the commander warned the people to disperse. The marchers were crying "forward! The soldiers won't shoot their comrades." The marchers tried to pierce the line, whereupon the order to fire was given. Besides the wounded severely were badly hurt rushing through broken shop windows seeking cover.

Attack Liebknecht's Paper. A group of soldiers stormed the editorial rooms of Karl Liebknecht's newspaper and attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on the newspaper office by government orders, the soldiers then attempted to arrest the members of the executive committee of the socialist party.

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Wattles States Reason for His Stand on Unions

At the conclusion of Mr. Wattles' address to the street car strikers yesterday afternoon, one of the men asked this question: "Give us your objection to the union, while you are up there, please." Mr. Wattles replied: "I am asked to give my objection to your union. Briefly, my objections are these: I do not want the city of Omaha nor the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company to be tied up with an organization whose headquarters and head offices are outside of the city of Omaha, and from whom they take their orders, instead of the people who live here. That is it.

"We experienced this trouble 10 years ago, when an organizer came here and started a strike. It was approved by the men outside of the city and this man who came here said he would stop the wheels of progress of the city of Omaha unless we acceded to his demands. We said we would not accede to his demands and we did not and we fought out the strike and you know the result.

"My objection to your contract at this time is this: That it violates the agreement that we have both made with the national war board and I, for one, will not be a party to violating an agreement to which I have set my name and agreed to stand by.

GUARDS SHOOT 29 FRENCHMEN IN PRISON CAMP

France to Demand Reparation for Act of Germans Declared Unjustified by Spanish Ambassador.

Paris, Dec. 8.—Nine French prisoners were shot and killed by the Germans and 15 other prisoners seriously wounded at the prison camp in Langensalza, Prussian Saxony, the Spanish ambassador at Berlin reports. The behavior of the prisoners did not in the least justify the severity of this act of repression, it was declared.

The French government, it is indicated, is resolved to demand reparation for this act of the Germans, which will be added to the already long list of occurrences of this and similar nature.

It was reported in a Paris dispatch of December 5 that incidents of "serious gravity" had occurred within the last few days in a prison camp in Saxony, where allied soldiers were confined, and the allied governments were said to have decided to act energetically in this connection. It was apparently this incident which gave rise to the report printed in the North German Gazette of Berlin that "allied equipment was to be extended temporarily to Berlin," the reason given in this report being a "treacherable incident, during which a supervisor of a prisoners' camp shot three Frenchmen."

STRIKERS VOTE TO TURN DOWN OFFER OF RAIL OFFICIALS

President Wattles Addresses Employees at Mass Meeting After Which Vote Is Taken; Strikers Agree to Refuse to Make Statement After the Long Session at Labor Temple.

The street car strikers declined to consider any of the propositions made by President Wattles of the street car company at the meeting with the men in the Labor temple Sunday afternoon.

This leaves the strike situation unchanged. When the secret ballots had been counted by the executive committee of the union, President Short declared that he had no statement to make. The vote as announced by President Short was 686 voting no and 23 yes.

Serious faces were observed as the men filed out at the close of the long session. STRIKERS CARRY FLAGS. The strikers marched to the meeting place with flags. On the sidewalk were President Short of the union and President Wattles of the company who shook hands as the men began to enter the building.

AUTO SMASH-UP INJURES THREE; LEUSSLER HURT

Car in Which General Manager of Street Car is Riding Smashed in Collision.

R. A. Leussler, assistant general manager of the street railway company and Mr. Alvin Johnson were injured yesterday shortly after noon when the auto in which they were riding was hit broadside by a speeding automobile at Thirty-eighth and Leavenworth, Mr. Johnson is vice president of the Business Men's association.

Mrs. Johnson was driving the machine and they were going south on Thirty-eighth street, after having left L. F. Crofoot at his home. As they were going south on Thirty-eighth street, Mr. Leussler saw a machine coming down Leavenworth street. He yelled to Mrs. Johnson to "look out" and grabbed the two Johnson children who were in the back seat with him saving them from injury. The Johnson car was hit squarely in the middle and both cars were badly wrecked.

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HIGH SPOTS OF SPEECHES AND DISCUSSION AT THE STREET CAR STRIKERS' MEETING SUNDAY

Extracts taken from a stenographic report of the session of strikers which was addressed by President Wattles of the street railway company, after which the men voted against arbitration by the U. S. War Labor Board.

President Wattles of the traction company, Conciliator Smith of the United States Department of Labor and C. L. Shamp, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor were the principal speakers at the strikers' meeting Sunday. Mr. Wattles spoke for fifty-five minutes. He emphasized the point, as he contended, that the carmen have not acted in good faith by striking in the face of the award of the national war labor board, after having accepted the award of that board last spring.

Mr. Smith asserted that the war labor board was more powerful in dealing with questions of labor than other boards now in existence, and its members are the choice of the president of the United States. Mr. Shamp stated that the men organized the carmen but had not intervened in this strike situation. He addressed several pointed remarks to Mr. Wattles.

Wattles Reviewed Situation. Mr. Wattles reviewed events leading up to the recent strike: "So much for the war labor board and the men who constitute the board. Last spring a conflict arose between the employees, or some of them, and the street railway officials. We were asked to sign a contract recognizing a union which had been formed among the men that are employed by this company. It was quite evident that we were liable to have a strike when the men came forward and asked us to submit this case to the national war labor board for their decision. I think before they came to us with this proposition they had already asked the war labor board to intervene in this trouble out here and avoid a con-

tract which requires you to continue your services and submit your complaints to the war board during the war, or at least until the president's proclamation says that the war is over." War is Not Over. He stated again that the war is not over, and that being the case, the question of fair and just treatment between the men and the company arises. He said it had been necessary for the company to ask the men to do things which would not have been necessary under ordinary conditions.

"I hope the standards of labor that have been raised during the war will never be lowered and do not have any fear, boys, from me, of my trying to heat down your wages or destroy good working conditions, because I stand for these things and I will stand by you in getting them. I stand for fair and honest treatment and honest conditions. And there is an obligation on your part, men; you must stand for honesty, for the inviolability of contracts and agreements. If you do not stand for that you destroy all confidence that employers may have in you, if you tear them up and throw them aside. And what I am contending for here today is just this: that you have made an agree-

ment which requires you to continue your services and submit your complaints to the war board during the war, or at least until the president's proclamation says that the war is over." War is Not Over. He stated again that the war is not over, and that being the case, the question of fair and just treatment between the men and the company arises. He said it had been necessary for the company to ask the men to do things which would not have been necessary under ordinary conditions.

"I did not think it was quite fair for Mr. Short to go out to the barns yesterday and tell you all how to vote. That is a question you ought to have decided after the evidence was all in. I haven't anything against Mr. Short. I have found him to be a man of absolute honesty. "We have made an agreement and for God's sake regard it as a sacred agreement as I do and stand by it. We are standing by it although it is busting the company today to do it." (Laughter.) Sees Receivship Coming. "Oh you can laugh now; that is entirely through ignorance when you make that expression. But it is a fact that the company is going rapidly into the hands of the receivers, because the recommendations of the war labor board, that the governing body of this state should increase the fare, has not been given to us. We are doing business or

I will have 100 per cent good. I always have and always will. Mr. Wattles told the men that the question for them to decide is whether or not they wish to go on with the strike and deprive this community of street car service, and spend their time picketing around the barns, or whether they will put the matter up to the war labor board. "You may all be wrought up to such a pitch of excitement that a standing vote would be entirely unfair because, in my mind, any man who failed to stand up, the finger of scorn would be pointed toward him. I want a fair and honest expression, not influenced by excitement or prejudice," he said. "I did not think it was quite fair for Mr. Short to go out to the barns yesterday and tell you all how to vote. That is a question you ought to have decided after the evidence was all in. I haven't anything against Mr. Short. I have found him to be a man of absolute honesty. "We have made an agreement and for God's sake regard it as a sacred agreement as I do and stand by it. We are standing by it although it is busting the company today to do it." (Laughter.) Sees Receivship Coming. "Oh you can laugh now; that is entirely through ignorance when you make that expression. But it is a fact that the company is going rapidly into the hands of the receivers, because the recommendations of the war labor board, that the governing body of this state should increase the fare, has not been given to us. We are doing business or

Expect Decision Today. "We were notified to present our case in Washington, indicating that they were going to make a prompt decision as to who was right and who was wrong," he said. "So we have been acting under the supervision of the war board since our dispute last spring, and when this dispute came up, I said to the men who came to us that we would continue to act under that board. They were our bosses. We agreed that they should be our bosses until the war was over, and you men agreed that they should be, until the war was over, and the war is not over." A voice: "It is!" Reads from Unionist. Mr. Wattles: "Well, now, let us read an extract from your own union paper, the Unionist, of date of December 6, 1918: 'Joint Chairmen Tait and Manley of the war labor board' have been asked by Secretary of Labor Wilson to remain in charge of the board until the war is finally ended. While an armistice has been declared, the secretary, in his letter says we have not yet reached the status of peace and for that reason it is desirable that the war board continue its activities.'"