

HIGH SPOTS OF CAR STRIKERS' MASS MEETING

Extracts From Stenographic Report Taken at Session at Labor Temple Sunday.

(Continued from Page One.) The same old five-cent fare basis of 20 years ago, while we have more than doubled the pay of the men and more than doubled the expense of the company during that time."

He reviewed recent financial affairs of the company and stated that there is no more prospect of declaring dividends than there is of the Kaiser getting to heaven, unless relief is given.

"It's all right to raise wages," he added, "and I am glad to see them raised, but it is wrong to tell an employer that he can not sell his product for one cent more than before the war."

Conciliator Speaks.

Conciliator Smith of the United States Department of Labor urged the men to recognize the national war labor board. Verbatim extracts from his address follow:

"I want to say at the outset that I want you to take what I am about to say in the same kind of spirit as it is meant and coming from me. I am here as a representative of the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C. The national war labor board has more power in dealing with questions of labor than all other boards now in existence—they are the choice of the president of the United States, and all things that they have taken up and done up to date have the sanction of the president."

"I arrived in this city Friday afternoon and immediately looked up Mr. Reynolds, the president of your State Federation of Labor. Let us all be willing to play our cards right on the table face up. I am a trade unionist. I have just as good a card as any man sitting in the room, and I carry it in my pocket, but that doesn't interfere with me in dealing squarely on all matters that are presented to me as a mediator and conciliator. I am not here representing the trade union movement, I am representing the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C."

Labor Helps War.

"Labor has done its part in this great war. There is no man of any intelligence whatsoever that will hesitate to get up before any kind of an audience but most truthfully say that labor did its part. The men of labor are loyal."

"I know nothing of this controversy and what efforts have been put forth in connection with this organization, but I heard someone here before the meeting started, say something about turning down the national war labor board. I say, boys, that is wrong. Don't make such an assertion as that. When you make that kind of an assertion you are as much as saying you are turning down the government of the United States, and I don't think there is a one of you would want that stigma placed against you, that he was going to turn down the government of the United States that has kept our flag flying in honor throughout this country and throughout the entire civilized world."

Represents Government.

"Boys, I say I am standing here as a representative of the United States and not as a representative of the labor board. I know nothing about what kind of a decision they made in this controversy. I know nothing of it at all. I am under no instructions here but am just simply here to mediate and conciliate and try to get both sides together and to try to keep down any controversy that may have existed during the life of this war."

"It is true, as the president of this company has said, that the war is not over yet. The armistice has been signed, but what does that mean? The war is not over until peace is declared and the president of the United States issues his proclamation to the people. I am glad that the national war labor board is going to stay on the job. And I want to see all the other boards—the shipping board, and all the other boards keep intact so we can have someone to appeal to in case these controversies come up."

"Now, men, it is right and proper that you take this vote now. I am opposed, as a trade unionist, to a standing vote on any proposition like that. I think a secret vote should be taken. Be fair. I was the one that suggested that the president of this company should come down here and meet the men this afternoon. He made the proposition to President Short suggesting and requesting him to call a meeting of the men and in an effort to make known his sentiments to the men."

Wanted Wattles to Know.

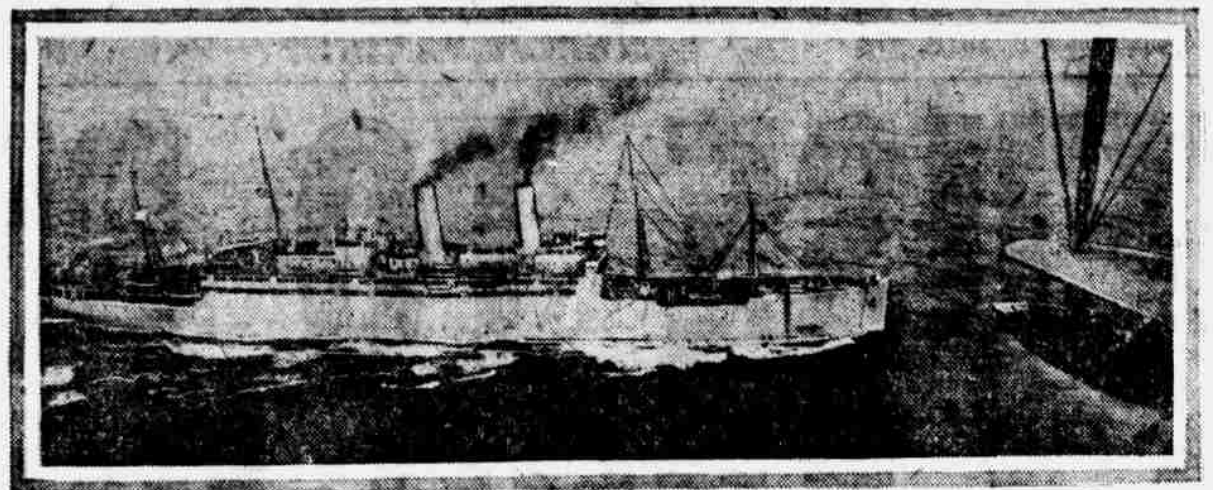
"I had another object in view. I heard Mr. Wattles say himself Saturday at the conference, I think, in the mayor's office, that there was a large per cent of the men in his employ who were not agreeable to this situation as it now appears and that there weren't as many in the organization who thought this way as they tried to make it appear 'here was. Well, I wanted him to come here and see for himself. If they are here then he knows just exactly who is here and who was in it. (Applause.)"

"And now I hope and trust, men, that when you make your decision in this proposition, you will do it openly and above board as to your own conviction of what you think is best in the matter."

"Now, with those few words, God speed to you men. I am going to stay here and if nothing comes of this effort this afternoon, we will meet again tomorrow, trying to get your board and Mr. Wattles together, and whoever else we can get in the two cities that we can bring in to bring pressure to bear to settle this proposition."

"Now, I told you a few things that labor has done in the war, but labor is not entitled to any particular credit for what they did in this war."

Farewell View of President Wilson's Ship Taken by Seaplane 60 Miles Out



A farewell photograph of the George Washington, aboard which President Wilson and his party are en route to the peace conference. The photograph was taken 60 miles at sea from a seaplane. Part of the plane is visible on the right.

and, by God, labor isn't asking for any particular credit from anybody."

Had Son in Battle.

"Don't get it into your heads, men, that you have made any sacrifices in this war. You haven't any more than I have. I have got two sons over there, and you also probably have sons there. One of them has been invaded back; he is now in Ontario, New York. He was brought back after the armistice was signed, but he is alive to tell it, and he said to me the other day, 'I sure fought some in that battle. (Applause.)"

"Now, then, I advise you to stand by your organization. You have that right. The national war labor board has given you that right and the president of the United States has given you that right, and there can be no employer discriminate against any man on account of his affiliations with labor organizations. Now that right has been given to you by the national war labor board and by the president of the United States."

Knows All About Strike.

"So, boys, God speed to you, and do the best you can to settle the controversy." (Applause.)

Knows All About Strike.

T. P. Reynolds, president of the Nebraska Federation of Labor, began his talk to the strikers by asserting that he knew as much about this strike controversy as any man in Omaha. When he declared that the matter was brought before the war labor board "a week or ten days before the mayor of Omaha woke up," the crowd laughed. He explained that he was not trying to discredit the mayor, that he would even assist the mayor in any way to adjust the strike difficulties. He reviewed the events of last spring when the mayor intervened and then he said:

"I don't know that the war labor board has been absolutely correct in all of its decisions, but I do believe that the board, before they hand down a decision, gives consideration to every question, and I do believe that when they do hand it down, it is a fair award."

"I am not going to advise you in any way, and all I am going to do is to ask you to be fair and to vote the way you think and vote as every other union man votes when he knows he is right."

Not Given an Inch.

"I am not familiar with the provisions of this award in its entirety, nor am I familiar with the agreement reached in Kansas City, but I have attended the meetings of your executive board and the company during the last few days and I want to congratulate your organization on having a fair committee. They have stood on a very contented point which you have asked them to do. They have not given an inch on any of the questions that you instructed them to go after."

"I want to advise you men that labor is fair and labor is right. We will have to admit that sometimes we might make mistakes and sometimes the street car company makes mistakes."

Shamp Started Union.

C. L. Shamp, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, went into details of the organization of the carmen's union, which he said, he started on request of some of the men who went to Labor temple.

"Didn't I do it?" he asked, whereupon there was laughter and applause. "I am the only organizer," he added.

He added that he came to Omaha in 1887 and lived on Twenty-fourth street and no one has told him to leave.

"Then," he continued, "when you went down to see Mr. Wattles he told you he couldn't raise your

wages until he got six or seven cent fare. Somebody must have told a lie, because you are getting more money and he hasn't got the 7-cent fare yet."

He charged Mr. Wattles for having been responsible for the organization of the union of street railway company's employees. Mr. Shamp denied that there had been "outside interference" in forming the union; the men were told that it would be up to them to join if they wished, and that if they did not wish, "there was the door."

Knows When to Run.

"Nobody tried to make these fellows form this organization," he insisted. "I will say to Mr. Wattles that the only successful street car corporation is the one that is a union line; that is, the only one that knows when they are going to run. (Applause.) The corporation, boys, that makes an agreement with a trade union is the only one that does business nowadays. Mr. Wattles knows this, that the agreement that we presented to him first, if he had consented, he wouldn't be paying those men the money he is paying today. Isn't that so?"

A voice: "Yes."

"Because we had agreed to work for Mr. Wattles for less wages than the government gave us. Isn't that so?"

A voice: "Yes."

"Well, then somebody is making him pay all of this money and sweat all of this blood, for by God, it isn't you, it is him. Now, I don't want to hear Mr. Wattles or any other person say that we forced the street car company to pay us this money, because it is a damn lie and we didn't do it."

To Prove War is Over.

J. F. McMillian, of the executive committee of the union, was the last speaker. "If this organization or any other labor organization waits until the soldiers return from Europe, we won't live to see the day," he said.

"Furthermore, to prove to you that this war is over, such great men as McArdoo and other men would not have resigned if the war was not over. And if this bunch of men returns to work now, this local may exist for a short time, but there would be another strike and the question might just as well be settled now."

A voice: "Now or never."

"I want to tell you that there are two kinds of contracts which labor works under; one is the closed shop and the other is the open shop. It means that one is a union contract and the other is a scab contract."

A voice: "Give us the union."

"It doesn't make any difference to me whether it is lost or won; I will have a better job than ever with Mr. Wattles' company. It has been offered to me. But when the strike is over, and I am getting a better job than ever, I would feel disappointed if 800 men in this organization would walk in at this time."

U. S. Promise to Aid Russia

Broken Charges Lebedeff

Washington, Dec. 8.—Col. V. L. Lebedeff, who was minister of marine under the Kerensky government of Russia, and who came to America with Prince Lvoff, has filed with Chairman Hitchcock of the senate foreign relations committee, a statement protesting that the allied governments and particularly the United States have failed to fulfill promises to supply munitions, food and clothing to the Russians who are combating the bolsheviks. Senator Hitchcock has brought the statement to the attention of the State department.

180 KILLED AND INJURED IN RIOT

(Continued from Page One.)

diers and workmen's council, the soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrest.

This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee was holding a meeting in the former Prussian house of deputies. The chamber was invaded by the armed forces and a demand made for the surrender of the council of 28 in the name of the Ebert-Haase government. People's Commissioner Barth, who also is a member of the committee, faced the invaders with a challenge for their authority.

Meanwhile, inquiry was made at government headquarters and resulted in the detention of the leaders of the insurgents, who were armed with hand weapons and flame throwers, for the purpose of establishing responsibility for the attempted revolution. It developed that the men had been invited by unattached officers to meet at a given hour at the Brandenburg gate for the purpose of raiding and overthrowing the soldiers and workmen's committee, as such action, they were told, was demanded in the interest of the Ebert-Haase government and furthermore that it was certain to meet with public approval.

Ovation Given Ebert.

The raid proved a complete fiasco as did also a similar attempt an hour later, which apparently was planned by Dr. Liebknecht's followers, as it was announced at their meetings. Yesterday evening Berlin foot guards and sailors marched to the former chancellor's house and called out Premier Ebert, who made a speech urging the men to keep their military units intact for the purpose of responding to hurry calls. Premier Ebert was cheered as the coming president of the German republic. He modestly declined seriously to consider the proposition, urging that the cabinet for the present was concerned in problems of immediate urgency, such as the food situation and demobilization.

The streets tonight are deserted; the university is closed, as its buildings on the Unter den Linden have been requisitioned for the troops there.

Mob Storms Munich Newspapers.

Munich, Dec. 8.—A crowd of armed soldiers last night went to the residence of the minister of the interior and after forcing an entrance demanded the minister's resignation, which he conceded. Revolutionists also stormed all newspaper offices except one. They were driving their way later at the earnest request of the Bavarian premier, Kurt Eisner, who hurried to the scene.

Herr Auer, the minister whose resignation was demanded, was given two minutes to decide at the point of a revolver. He was then forced to put his resignation into writing and dictate a statement that the resignation was voluntary. The crowd was led by the former editor, Erich Meuschen. They proceeded from a communist meeting to the office of the Bavarian Corrier and appointed a woman as editor of that newspaper. The Neueste Nachrichten was the only Munich paper able to appear this morning.

MCKENNA—Mrs. James, died at her home, 111 South Fortieth street. She leaves a husband, James McKenna, and a daughter, Mrs. William E. Martin. Funeral services will be held Tuesday morning at 11:30 at the home.

ALLIES MUST GO TO RUSSIA AND OUST BOLSHEVIK

So Declares Peter Jansen of Beatrice, Whose Home Formerly Was in War-Torn Country.

"Russia will never get on her feet until the allies have gone into that country and absolutely suppressed the bolshevik forces," said Peter Jansen of Beatrice, Neb., recently, in speaking of the Russian situation. Mr. Jansen was born in Russia and lived there until he was 21 years of age, and he has been back to that country twice since becoming an American citizen. He is the father-in-law of C. J. Claassen, secretary of the Peters Trust company of Omaha.

"I know conditions in Russia," he said, "and I am convinced that she can be saved from utter ruin only by the complete destruction of the bolshevik movement. A month ago I received a letter from Russia, by way of Switzerland, which informed me that five of my schoolmates, had been lined up against a wall and shot. Their lands and properties were confiscated. Their only offense was that they owned these estates."

"I know Trotsky and his friends. I met Trotsky in Canada six years ago and had a long talk with him. He and the others are simply taking advantage of the ignorance of their followers, 75 to 80 per cent of whom can neither read nor write. There will be great trade possibilities in Russia for America, once the country is quieted down and a real government established. The country has a great future. Her natural resources are hardly scratched. When she begins to get into them she will need a great deal of machinery from America. One of the first things to be done will be the double tracking of the Siberian railway."

Mr. Jansen, who is one of the

publican leaders of Nebraska, is of the belief that his state has gone into the republican columns for a long time to come. He predicts a sweeping republican victory at the next presidential election. He also is of the opinion that the Nonpartisan Farmers' league is through. He branded it a scheme to get a \$10 membership fee from the farmer. Mr. Jansen has been active in republican politics since 1873. He was a delegate to three republican conventions, helping to nominate McKinley and Taft. President McKinley appointed him a delegate to the Paris exposition.

Incidentally Mr. Jansen favors Taft for the next republican candidate for president.

"Gen. Pershing is a great man, but his political qualifications are an uncertainty," he said. "Roosevelt, it won't do because of his action in splitting the party. But there's Mr. Taft! He made a good president before and I think he would make a good one again."

Nebraska's corn crop will not be over 50 per cent, but he is going in strong for winter wheat, he declared.

New Drying Process Keeps Meat Long Time

New York, Dec. 8.—A new drying process by which meats and fish can be kept indefinitely and then restored to their former state of freshness by the application of water and which, it is believed, will increase the world's meat shipping capacity more than 12 times by doing away with the need of refrigeration has been perfected in the chemical engineering laboratories at Columbia university, it was announced tonight.

By the process, it was asserted, all bone, waste fat and connective tissue are removed from the meat or fish to be treated, leaving 100 per cent food. The meat is then cut into cubes or, in the case of beef, into steaks, placed in a vacuum and subjected to a period of drying at a relatively low temperature. No other treatment is necessary.

Reports of Pogroms Spread by Germans to Calumniate Poland

Geneva, Dec. 8.—The central Polish bureau of Lausanne has received a telegram from Berlin to the effect that there have been no pogroms against the Jews in Poland. Reports that pogroms have been carried on were spread especially by the German press, which since the armistice has begun an anti-Polish propaganda, the dispatch adds, in order to calumniate the new Poland before the eyes of the allies in the peace conference.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Announcement that a joint Polish and Jewish committee will go to Poland to investigate the stories of Jewish pogroms recently published was made today by John F. Smulski, of Chicago, president of the National Polish department. The committee will sail within 10 days.

Petitions Circulated to Buy Street Railway

While the street railway employees were holding their meeting with President Wattles Sunday afternoon, a laborer of another union was busy circulating among the members of the allied trades who were waiting outside, securing signatures to the two petitions proposed by the Central Labor union Friday night; one petition to initiate an ordinance giving the city power to purchase the street railway property, and the other calling for the actual purchase under the right of eminent domain through condemnation proceedings.

Several who were solicited refused to sign, saying they would be wasting their time, taking the stand that the property of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company is an interstate affair, and they did not see how the city of Omaha could purchase by condemnation proceedings or operate property in the state of Iowa, rolling stock which is commonly used in interstate traffic, or an interstate bridge.

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SQUALLS DELAY WILSON'S SHIP AND ITS CONVOY

At Present Rate of Speed President Will Land at Brest Friday and Reach Paris Saturday.

On Board the U. S. S. George Washington, Dec. 8.—(By Wireless to the Associated Press.)—At the present rate of speed President Wilson will not land at Brest before Friday. He probably will reach Paris Saturday. His conference with the French statesmen are expected to begin promptly Tuesday after an exchange of official visits. It was expected the Azores would be passed today but the George Washington and its convoy of warships have been plowing through one squall after another, which are heavy for the southern course. As a consequence the Azores will not be reached before Tuesday.

The Pennsylvania is steaming more than a mile ahead of the president's ship. The destroyers which make up the remainder of the convoy of ten are hidden from sight in the valleys between the great rollers which are washing them so frequently that the crews scarcely can cling to the decks.

The group, however, is keeping a comparatively steady course in the heavy sea and none of the official party has been seasick thus far. President Wilson attended religious services this morning with the enlisted men of the American forces on board the George Washington. The services were held in the quarters of the men some distance below decks. The president joined in the signing and the prayers and in the recital of the services.

Later the president took his usual walk on deck and then rested. He did not work during the day. The George Washington today is running through smoother seas and encountering warmer weather.



Wounded, lying in No Man's Land—feverish from thirst—a stick of gum to him might have been a matter of life and death

For him and 2,000,000 others in France 155,945,000 sticks of the Adams brands of chewing gum have been sent overseas.

Please remember this the next time you can't get your favorite brand of Adams gum. If Adams Black Jack is missing from the counter, try Adams California Fruit, Adams Pepsin or Adams Yucatan. To a boy in No Man's Land one stick might have been worth the price of an empire.

ADAMS Pure Chewing Gum

- Adams Black Jack Adams Chiclets Adams Pepsin Adams Spearmint Adams California Fruit Adams Yucatan Adams Sen Sen Adams Clove

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SEND A STICK IN EVERY LETTER TO YOUR SOLDIER BOY

President Calls on Every American to Join Red Cross

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Wilson, in a proclamation made public today, calls on every American to join the American Red Cross during Christmas roll call week, December 16 to 23, "and thus send forth to the whole human family a Christmas greeting for which it waits and for which it stands in greatest need." The proclamation, prepared before the president departed for Europe, follows:

"To the American people: "One year ago 22,000,000 Americans, by enrolling as members of the Red Cross at Christmas time, sent to the men who were fighting our battles overseas a stimulating message of cheer and good will. They made it clear that our people were of their own free choice united with their government in the determination not only to wage war with the instruments of destruction, but also by every means in their power to repay the ravages of the invader and sustain and renew the very spirit of the army and of the homes which they represented. The friends of the American Red Cross in Italy, Belgium and France have told and will tell again the story of how the Red Cross workers restored morale in the hospitals, in the camps and at the cantonments, and we ought to be very proud that we have been permitted to be of service to those whose sufferings and whose glory are the heritage of humanity."

Cross Christmas message of 1918 is to be a message of peace as well as a message of good will. But peace does not mean that we can fold our hands. It means further sacrifice. We must prove conclusively to an attentive world that America is permanently aroused to the needs of the new era, our old indifference gone forever.

"The exact nature of the future service of the Red Cross will depend upon the program of the associated governments, but there is immediate need today for every heartening word and for every helpful service. We must not forget that our soldiers and our sailors are still under orders and still have duties to perform of the highest consequence and that the Red Cross Christmas membership means a great deal to them. The people of the saddened lands, moreover, returning home today where there are no homes, must have the assurance that the hearts of our people are with them in the dark and doubtful days ahead. Let us, so far as we can, help them back to faith in mercy and in future happiness."

"As president of the Red Cross, conscious in this great hour of the value of such a message from the American people, I should be glad if every man would join the Red Cross for 1919, and thus send forth to the whole human family, the Christmas greeting for which it waits and for which it stands in greatest need."

Some people learn of the harmful effects of coffee by reading. Others find it out through experience. In either case it is a good idea to adopt INSTANT POSTUM A delicious drink made from the finest cereals, harmless and nourishing. Made in the cup, instantly. Saves sugar and fuel.