

Hour	Temp.	Wind	Dir.
5 a. m.	30	10	W
6 a. m.	29	10	W
7 a. m.	28	10	W
8 a. m.	27	10	W
9 a. m.	26	10	W
10 a. m.	25	10	W
11 a. m.	24	10	W
12 m.	23	10	W

PROPOSE GENERAL STRIKE AT SEATTLE

Seattle, Feb. 2.—Progress was made today by union leaders toward calling a general strike this week in sympathy of 25,000 striking Seattle shipyard workers who have demanded an increase in wages above the Macy scale. Representatives of 130 local unions affiliated with the Seattle Central labor council today canvassed the situation and tonight official information was given out that a sympathetic strike would be called at 10 o'clock next Thursday morning.

The local Typographical union voted today to join in the strike, and the longshoremen's union decided to disregard the orders of its international officers prohibiting the local organization from taking part in the strike. The street car men's union polled a majority strike vote today and telegraphed international officers for approval.

SUFFRAGISTS URGE ANOTHER VOTE IN SENATE

Washington, Feb. 2.—Congress faces its busiest week thus far of the short session, with final enactment of the war revenue bill, legislation to validate informal war contracts and the oil land leasing measure, regarded by leaders as the most urgent matters at hand. Regular appropriation bills also are pending and may be completed before Saturday night.

Congestion of legislation caused Sunday committee work to begin today and although few leaders of either party now feel that an extra session can be avoided, regular sessions in both senate and house may begin soon.

Advocates of the Susan B. Anthony equal suffrage resolution are holding conferences regarding procedure, with some urging a vote next Friday in the senate. They admit, however, that the required two-thirds majority has not yet been secured.

COMES TO AMERICA FOR \$75,000 FUR COAT

New York, Feb. 2.—(By Universal Service.)—Mrs. William Ellis Corey, the second, formerly Mabelle Gilmann, of stage fame, arrived here on the Adriatic. She was met on the dock by her husband, once president of the U. S. Steel corporation. Mrs. Corey will remain in this country only a few weeks, she said. When she returns to Europe she expects to take back with her the \$75,000 fur coat that a local firm has been assembling skins for during the past two years, it was intimated. She will again take up war work on her return, it was said.

ARMY AVIATORS IN FLYING CIRCUS

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 2.—In the presence of more than 30,000 persons 125 army aviators from the San Diego island aviation school presented today about everything known to aviation at the school's first annual flying circus. A feature of the program, held during showers, was an attack on a captive balloon at an altitude of 1,800 feet. The occupants of the basket escaped by means of parachutes.

MANY KILLED IN BOMBARDMENT OF PETROGRAD

Russian Capital City Shelled by Artillery in Great Fort-ress at Head of Gulf of Finland.

Stockholm, Feb. 2.—Petrograd has been bombarded by Kronstadt artillery and many people have been killed, according to travellers who are quoted to this effect by the Finnish papers. Serious disorders are prevalent in Petrograd.

The great fortress of Kronstadt lies about 20 miles west of Petrograd, at the head of the gulf of Finland. The bolshevik forces were reported on January 23, last, in a dispatch from Helsinki, to be evacuating Petrograd and removing all their stores. The bolshevik war minister, Trotsky, was said to be transferring his headquarters to Nizhni-Novgorod.

Esthonian Capture Valk

Stockholm, Feb. 2.—An official communication issued by the Esthonian government says: "In the direction of Volmar, Finnish troops and our detachments have captured the town of Valk. Our troops are advancing southward. Valk is about 75 miles southwest of Lake Peips.

Advance Into Ukraine

Vienna, Feb. 2.—The advance of bolshevik troops into the Ukraine has compelled the Ukrainian government to move from Kiev to Winnitsa, southwest of Kiev.

Kalmikoff's Cossacks Surrender

Vladivostok, Feb. 2.—The Cossacks under General Kalmikoff, commander of the Ussuri river front, have capitulated and shot an officer. The Cossacks surrendered their arms and horses to the American troops whose protection they requested. The men declared that they would no longer serve under Kalmikoff.

General Wilson Dies

Washington, Feb. 2.—Brig.-Gen. John Moulder Wilson, U. S. A., retired, died at his home here late last night, after an illness of several months. General Wilson was chief of engineers during the Spanish-American war. He also served as superintendent of the West Point Military academy and military aide to President Cleveland. He was 81 years old.

ZONE OF SAFETY ON RHINE IS PEACE AIM

Creation of Buffer States Suggested; Aspirations of Five Great Powers Taking Shape.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The delegates of the five great powers are now in a position to compare clearly their own aspirations and those of their allied friends and to see the differences that must be reconciled. The maximum of hopes, often overlapping, has been told freely, and it remains for the peace conference to adjust the minto a co-ordinated whole. The desires of the several countries as presented may be compressed thus:

France.

France wants, first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally, and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relations to the Rhine, which may require the creation of buffer states. One of these would be the Palatinate and another Rhenish Prussia. France also desires to annex the basin of the Sarre river, which might be called a re-annexation.

France will insist that so far as the left bank of the Rhine further to the north is concerned, the conference should forbid military works of any kind—barracks, bridgeheads, forts and fortresses—in that zone. The feeling is that the people inhabiting that zone should be free to decide for themselves whether they wish to join France, form an independent state or return to Germany. The French bill for reparation is not yet complete, but it has been announced in the chamber that it will be about 66,000,000,000 francs. The French government does not ask for a protectorate in Syria in the ordinary sense, because it considers that the population there is too advanced to make a protectorate necessary, but France, on account of her traditional interests in that country, feels that she should be called upon to exercise some sort of guardianship or guidance until Syria should be fully able to govern herself.

Great Britain.

Great Britain's delegation believes that a society of nations is desirable and obtainable and that it must be established by the present peace conference. She advances no continental purposes other than those of a permanent and just peace under the principle of self-determination and that there shall be international freedom of transit by railroads and waterways, which is Great Britain's definition of freedom of commerce in times of peace.

Great Britain will take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over German Southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa. She will also have the mandate over German East Africa and some parts of Arabia and she has particular claims in this respect over Mesopotamia. Great Britain will enter a pool with the other allies in the matter of indemnities, especially reparation for air raid damages and shipping losses.

Italy.

Italy asks for the Trentino as far as the Brenner pass, including the whole of southern Tyrol; Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian coast and the hinterland, a protectorate over Albania, possession of the islands in the Aegean, which were taken from Turkey during the Tripolitan war, and the province of Adalia if France and England should take territory in Asia Minor.

The Italian contention is that the Dalmatian islands and such parts of the Dalmatian coast as are not assigned to Italy shall be neutralized. Should France and England extend their colonial possession in Africa, Italy desires to enlarge her possession in Eritrea and Tripoli.

Roumania.

Territorial contentions in the Balkans are complicated and present difficult problems. Roumania desires to retain possession of the northern Dobruja and Besarabia given her by the central powers during the cancelled treaty of Bucharest and now in her possession. Roumania also desires southern Dobruja as ceded to her by Bulgaria after the second Balkan war. Possession of Besarabia and the Dobruja commands the mouth of the Danube.

To the westward, Roumania wants to annex the Hapsburg provinces of Bukovina and Transylvania and a considerable part of the rich agricultural district of Banat. It is here that the Roumanian aspirations conflict with those of Serbia, which affirm that under her war agreements with the entente Serbia should have a large portion of Banat as well as other sections of former

Former Emperor Charles Wants Divorce From Zita



Former Emperor and Empress of Austria.

Zurich, Feb. 2.—The Prague Tagblatt is authority for the statement that former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary intends to apply for a divorce. Charles was married in 1911 to Princess Zita of Bourbon and Parma. From the union have been born five children, four boys and a girl.

MANUEL TO GET BACK HIS FORMER JOB IN PORTUGAL

Monarchists in Control and New Government Set Up With Senor Conciencia as Premier.

London, Feb. 2.—With monarchist victories confirmed, a national government has been constituted in Portugal with Senator Conciencia as premier and minister of war, according to advices received from Oporto.

The message declares the monarchists control a large part of Portugal and are awaiting the arrival of former King Manuel. Royalist Column Beaten. Paris, Feb. 2.—Dispatches from Lisbon state that a royalist column was put to flight north of Dagueda and the commander killed. Columns of republicans and royalists are reported quiet. Royalist prisoners at Veiro and Vizeu have been placed in prison at Figueira.

An official statement issued by the royalist government at Oporto reads: "All the northern troops are faithful to the monarchy. The republicans fled before the forces of Colonel Cotechal. Telegraph and telephone communication with Lisbon has been broken. The defense organized by the republican government fails more and more because several garrisons are favoring the monarchy."

Trenches Dug at Juarez to Defend City Against Villa

Juarez, Mex., Feb. 2.—Threats made by Gen. Felipe Angeles, a Villa general, to attack this city on February 5, the anniversary of the adoption of the old Mexican constitution, caused the military authorities today to employ a battalion of sappers digging trenches outside the city, place machine guns and field pieces in Fort Hidalgo and double all outpost guards on all sides of Juarez. Colonel Mora, garrison commander, announced he was taking every precaution against a surprise by Villa's command which is reported to be in the Juarez district.

Textile Mill Operators Accept Eight Hour Day

New York, Feb. 2.—The strike of 40,000 textile workers in Central New York to enforce demands for an eight-hour day set for next Monday was called off today, after manufacturers in Cohoes and Utica agreed to operate their mills on a 48-hour-a-week basis for two weeks, pending final settlement by the State Reconstruction commission's committee on industrial relations.

ALLIED TROOPS IN GRAVE PERIL IN ARCHANGEL

Foch Expected to Take Drastic Action Against Germans if They Supplied Reds With Gas Shells.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The situation in the Archangel district is regarded by military officers in northern Russia as extremely critical. Reports that the bolshevik forces were using gas shells taken here by some officers to mean that this equipment had been supplied through German sources, notwithstanding the terms of the armistice, and if this was established as a fact it was intimated that drastic action against the Germans would be taken by Marshal Foch.

Available figures obtained by War department officials show that the British force in the region of the north is approximately 6,000; American, 4,500; French, 1,500; loyal Russians, under British officers, 1,200, and there are 1,000 other soldiers of one of the smaller allied countries.

Army officials said that the body of troops now retreating before well-armed and reinforced bolsheviks was small, being little more than an advanced post. Reports of a 40-mile retirement, however, led experts to believe that a larger body was engaged than had been supposed heretofore.

American Line Held Firmly

Archangel, Feb. 2.—While they have succeeded in capturing the Shkursk and Taresevo sectors, the bolsheviks are still unable to make any impression on the American and allied lines on the Divina sector near Tulgas. For the second time within a week a night attack by the enemy there was repulsed by the Americans and the Scotch.

The latest attack occurred early Friday. The bolsheviks stormed the outer Tulgas, but met with severe resistance from the American patrol, who, however, withdrew, giving their artillery a clear sweep of the village. The Americans killed 20 of the bolsheviks, wounded 20 and took seven prisoners. The allied patrol on the Taresevo sector moved southward 12 miles without encountering the enemy.

Do Islands Go Dry?

Manila, P. I., Feb. 2.—The question as to whether the recently ratified national prohibition amendment in the United States affects the Philippine islands has been recognized here and Acting Governor Charles E. Yater has sent an inquiry to Washington asking a ruling in the matter.

Historic American Doctrine Affected by League Project

Paris, Feb. 2.—The announcement in news dispatches from New York that representatives of British and American oil, mining and cattle interests in Mexico were coming to Paris to lay their claims before the peace conference is attracting much attention in American government circles and is causing speculation as to how Mexican affairs may be presented, if at all.

Mexico has not been connected directly with the war and the opinion in official circles is that business interests of foreign powers which have suffered confiscation in Mexico probably can not get a hearing in Paris until the society of nations is organized fully and the main issues connected with the war passed upon.

Under the Monroe doctrine the United States naturally would be consulted before any steps were taken to bring about an adjustment of the friction between Mexico and foreign powers. As a result the Mexican difficulties are being watched eagerly because of the possibility that they may indicate how the society of nations will affect historic American policy.

WILSON RESTS BY ORDER OF HIS MEDICAL AIDE

Refrains Even From Attending Church in Order to Regain Vitality Lost in Week's Hard Work.

Paris, Feb. 2.—President Wilson on Sunday had his first really completely restful day since he landed on French soil. Rear Admiral Grayson, his medical aide, was able to have his way in this respect, having in mind the exceedingly hard work which marked every day last week and the serious departure from the regime which has so well preserved the health and strength of the president up to this moment.

The president was even induced to refrain from his almost invariable custom of attending church, in order to regain vitality which had been sacrificed.

League Program Advanced

The progress made last week in the work of the peace conference through the daily sessions of the council of the five great powers has encouraged the hope and expectation that the main object, the society of nations, will be so far advanced toward realization that it will be possible to get it before the peace conference in plenary session in time to permit of its adoption by the middle of next month, which will enable the president to carry out his original idea of leaving for Washington about the date previously fixed.

The plan which has been received with most favor, looking to the formation of a league of nations, is a composite one, embodying the best ideas of many of the delegates and specialists.

President Wilson will officially assemble Monday afternoon at the Hotel de Crillon the members of the peace conference commission on a society of nations. In some quarters it is reported that a report to the conference on this subject is imminent.

Wilson Prepares Paper

President Wilson spent most of yesterday morning at work in his private office. Instead of availing himself of the services of a stenographer he applied himself assiduously to the typewriter which is taken as an indication that he was preparing some paper requiring the most thoughtful possible consideration.

As it is known to be the plan of the American delegates to push forward the peace conference as a society of nations it is assumed the president, who is a member of the special commission charged with that project, was engaged in the preparation of some statement supporting some one proposition or general scheme.

The American delegates incline to the belief that the most serious obstacle will be found in insistence by overzealous advocates upon extreme methods to enforce peaceful settlement of disputes. It is understood the American delegates will give their support to the plans of General Smuts and Lord Cecil with the addition of a few of the ideas advanced by Leon Bourgeois, the French protagonist of a league.

American Delegates Make No Objection to Bernstorff

Paris, Feb. 2.—The American delegates to the peace conference, it is understood, will raise no objection to the appointment of Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador in Washington, as one of the German delegates to the peace conference, although not attempting to influence or speak for the entente delegation. It is declared that it is beyond the power of one government to say that it does not desire the presence of any person, that the other party to the treaty making process may select as a representative.

EMBARGO ON GRAIN EXPORTS REMOVED

Action Expected to Stabilize Prices; Wheat and Wheat Flour Remain on the Restricted List.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The most sweeping removal of restrictions upon the exportation of foodstuffs made since the signing of the armistice was announced today by the war trade board. Commodities removed from the export conservation list were barley, corn and rye, including flour and meal made from these grains, oats and oat products, brewer's grains, bran and middlings, beans, dried and split peas, sugar and hydrogenated cotton seed oil.

Will Grant Export Licenses.

These articles constituted a majority of the food items on the restricted list and their removal is effective immediately. Licenses to export them will be granted freely to all destinations, including Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. Heretofore such exports to these allied countries were made exclusively by the food administration's grain corporation and the wheat export company.

Attention was called to the fact that wheat and wheat flour remain on the restricted list. There was no indication when the embargo on these commodities would be removed, but it was said that it probably would remain in force until the government's agreement with the farmers for a maximum price on the 1919 wheat crop had expired.

Advance in Corn Predicted

Removal of the embargo on other grains was expected by some, officials to stabilize prices and relieve what was described as a congested market. An advance in the price of corn was looked for by reason of the fact that prices fell sharply several weeks ago when removal of the embargo against the importation of Argentine corn was announced.

It was said that there was a heavy demand in foreign countries for some of the grains now placed on the free list and particularly rye.

Farrand Appointed Executive Head of American Red Cross

Washington, Feb. 2.—Dr. Livingston Farrand of the University of Colorado, has been appointed chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross by President Wilson at Paris. It was said at Red Cross headquarters here today that Dr. Farrand would assume the position of executive head of the organization on March 1, and that at the same time the Red Cross war council would cease to exist.

The war council was created by President Wilson May 10, 1917, to administer the greatly increased work of relief organizations necessitated by the war. It largely displaced in authority the permanent executive organization, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council, is now in Paris with the president in connection with work at the peace conference and his presence there probably will be required for many weeks.

Dr. Farrand is in Washington familiarizing himself with the details of the Red Cross organization. When he takes office the Red Cross will return to a peace basis.

British Parliament to Mark Time Until Lloyd George Returns

By Associated Press.

London, Feb. 2.—No British parliament in a century, except the parliament of Premier Asquith, which had on its shoulders the heavy responsibility of deciding whether or not Great Britain would enter the European war, ever met with more important work to be done than that of Premier Lloyd George.

All the problems may be summarized in the one word—reconstruction.

Premier Lloyd George is in Paris and he must stay there. No one expects him to leave the peace conference. Leadership in the two houses of parliament, therefore, for the time being, will fall upon Earl Curzon and Andrew Bonar Law, both of whom are conservatives and before the war stood for almost everything that was opposed to Lloyd George and his present program. That seems to mean that parliament will mark time until the prime minister can return and take charge in person.

Head of Detectives Suspended Pending His Hearing Today



PLAN REVISION OF ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION

Proposals to Meet Post-War Conditions Submitted by U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Proposals that anti-trust legislation, including both the Sherman and Clayton acts, be revised by congress to meet post-war conditions and that standards of general business conduct be established by the government and administered by a supervisory body have been submitted by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The recommendations, drawn by the chamber's federal trade commission and made public tonight, are: That congress should at once consider the situation of all statutes constituting anti-trust legislation.

Standards Needed.

That there should be formulated standards of general business conduct to be administered by a supervisory body.

That an enlarged federal trade commission should be made the supervisory body with its membership increased from five to nine.

The referendum was declared to be in line with the action of the conference held at Atlantic City last December under the auspices of the national chamber. This conference went on record in favor of such modification of the Sherman anti-trust law as would enable the business interests of the country to cooperate intelligently in conducting their affairs and increasing efficiency.

Time for Action Has Come.

The committee's report said there was special occasion now for consideration of such legislation as that recommended. It pointed to concentration of commercial and industrial activity to meet the needs of the government and the civilian population in the war and the vastly changed conditions which business interests face in the after-war period.

"If it was true, as the president said in 1914," said the report, "that nothing but discouraged business enterprises like the necessity of running a risk of falling under the condemnation of the law before it is possible to make sure just what the law is, this discouragement operates with greatly increased effect at a time when the special concentration of business activity for the war is being succeeded by conditions which contain more uncertainty than ever before existed."

Omaha Soldier Drives Army Trucks 14,000 Miles

Corp. Lambert B. Kennebeck, Company C, of the motor transport corps of the Eighth division, returned home Sunday, following active service in the army for one year. He was at Camp Mills, Long Island, when the armistice was signed and had already received his overseas equipment. During his enlistment in the motor corps, Kennebeck traveled 14,000 miles, driving army trucks, 1,700 miles by water and 7,000 miles by rail in the United States. He was engaged in the transfer of army trucks from factories to the points of embarkation for France. He was with the company of the motor transport corps that drove the first Liberty trucks "for Pershing" from Lima, Ohio, to Baltimore.

DETECTIVE CHIEF AND WADE FACE HEARING

Ringer Suspends Both Briggs and Wade; to Bring Charges Before Commission-ers Today.

The troubles in the police department are growing. Sunday, Police Commissioner Ringer suspended John Briggs, chief of detectives of the Omaha police department, and L. L. Wade, detective, pending a hearing before the city commissioners this morning.

The hearing of Ben Danbaum, detective, on charges filed by Chief Briggs is also scheduled for this morning before the commission. The charges against Danbaum were wilful neglect of duty.

The specific charges which Commissioner Ringer will file against Briggs and Wade are misconduct in office.

"The case on which the charges will be filed was brought to the attention of Chief Eberstein and myself Saturday and we spent Sunday investigating it, with the result that we decided to suspend both Briggs and Wade, pending the hearing Monday before the city council," said Commissioner Ringer last night.

On Fake Warrant.

Briggs and Wade must face the charge that on or about December 14 Captain Briggs issued a warrant purporting to have been signed by Judge Britt, charging Lee Calhoun of Red Oak, Ia., with making worthless checks on Dave Crounse. It is alleged that Wade went to Red Oak and brought Calhoun back to Omaha when both knew that no warrant had been issued for his arrest.

Later, it is alleged that Herman Davis filed charges against Calhoun before Judge Holmes in the same case.

When asked to make a statement about his suspension from office of chief of detectives pending a hearing before the city council, Chief Briggs said: "I've nothing to say. I'll appear in the morning."

Joined Force in 1900.

Chief Briggs' first appointment to the South Omaha police force was made on April 11, 1900. Two years later, he was made captain at the South Side station. He was appointed to the position of chief there several years later, which office he held until the annexation of South Omaha to Greater Omaha on June 21, 1915.

At this time Briggs was given the rank of captain. When the old Fourth Nebraska troops were mobilized and sent to the Mexican border, he resigned his position and enlisted as a sergeant in the Fourth. He remained on the boarder three months, after which he returned to Omaha and retained his former rank.

In May, 1918, upon the election of a new city administration Briggs was made chief of detectives and was transferred from the captaincy of the South Side station to the Central station.

Figured in Gun Fight.

As chief of police in South Omaha, he figured prominently in the capture of two ex-convicts in Sarpy county. The convicts had escaped from the state penitentiary at Lincoln, and a day later had barricaded themselves in a farm wagon with Roy Blunt, a young farmer. Blunt was at the mercy of the convicts. Sheriff Hyers and Briggs, together with South Omaha police, had a gun fight with the convicts, in which Blunt, an innocent participant, was killed. Chief Briggs has been at "outs" with several detectives during the past few weeks, due to a statement he made that "some of the men were working in collusion with automobile thieves."

Allied Troops End Turkish Terrorism at Adrianople

Saloniki, Feb. 2.—Detachments of allied troops have arrived at Adrianople and put an end to Turkish terrorism of the inhabitants which had been in progress during the war. The Greek inhabitants of the city are now wearing hats instead of the fez which the Turks forcibly compelled them to wear.

Piez Refuses to Treat With Idle Ship Workers

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—Charles Piez, director general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, in a formal statement on the ship workers' strike on the Pacific coast, said that "so long as the workers remain away from their posts, the Emergency Fleet corporation cannot deal with them."