

MORAL PROBLEM IN ENGLAND IS BIG QUESTION

Irate Soldier and Brother Tar and Feather Man Alleged to Have Trifled With Home Ties.

By ROBERT WELLES RITCHIE (Universal Service Staff Correspondent)

London, June 13.—Lt. Francis Wright, M. C., who, assisted by his younger brother, tarred and feathered Sub-Lt. Desmond Kinahan in a Cambridge garage Saturday night and subsequently chained and padlocked him to a tree on the Cambridge road, was formally arrested by the military authorities late yesterday.

This might not be worth cabling if it did not refer to circumstances wider than that of the mere assault on "this rabbit Kinahan"—as Lieutenant Wright called his victim when arrested.

The measure of the significance lies exactly in the measure of the distance between Texas and England. In similar circumstances a Texas coroner's jury would now be sitting, but in England they are so ductile, but nevertheless equally resentful when an absent soldier's home is wrecked—for that is the alleged deed for which the wrath of the Wright brothers was visited upon Kinahan.

They have set a new precedent in dealing with one of the most delicate problems, and this is what has set England talking. The action of the two brothers—one is practically helpless through war wounds—has brought into publicity one of the most serious post-war problems of Britain.

In short, Elinor Glyn's "Three Weeks" threatens to become the valid medium of a certain class of dancing, carefree young matrons. Now the Wright brothers have cut the Gordian knot with tar instead of bullets. They are widely applauded for their act, which, however, raises the interesting question: "Is that better than killing or the divorce court?"

The Evening News publishes the photograph of the woman in the case which is described as "To Dinkie With Sweet Memories."

F. H. Newell, National Head of Engineers, to Address Local Body

The American Association of Engineers, Omaha chapter, finally secured Frederick Haynes Newell, national president, to address a state-wide meeting of professional engineers at the Chamber of Commerce, Monday, June 23, at 8:30 p. m. He was the first chief engineer (1902-07) and director (1907-14) of the United States reclamation service, then consulting engineer. During the next few years the organization of the reclamation service was completed and plans for extensive work in each of the western arid states, work being initiated on most of these. In 1907 the reclamation service was organized as a separate bureau of the department of the interior with headquarters at Washington. The late Theodore Roosevelt declared: "For 14 years I have followed the work of Frederick H. Newell. He was one of the most loyal, disinterested and efficient servants the United States has had. He is a public servant of whom it is the duty and honor of every citizen to be proud. He has made all American citizens his debtors."

He has written quite extensively on the problems of development and use of the resources of the country, his principle books being upon irrigation, the public lands and related subjects, notably "The Public Lands and their Water Supply."

Gave Wrong Age, Father Says; Wants Marriage of His Son Annulled

The district court was asked today to annul the marriage of Carson Titus and Emilia Titus. The plaintiff in the case is Frank Titus, father of Carson. The father alleges that Carson and Emilia went to Kansas City, Mo., January 22, 1919, and by misrepresentations secured a marriage license and were married. Carson was only 17 years old at the time, his father says. The young couple are now living apart from each other.

Clothiers Urge Repeal of Luxury Tax on Apparel

The directors of the Nebraska State Clothiers' association, at a meeting held here, went on record as favoring a repeal of the luxury tax on wearing apparel. President S. M. Durfee of Pierce, Neb., stated that this tax is unjust, and that a man who wants to buy quality merchandise is placed at a disadvantage. He added that \$3 shirt is not a luxury, but an economy, because a \$5 shirt is cheaper in the long run than one which sells for less money.

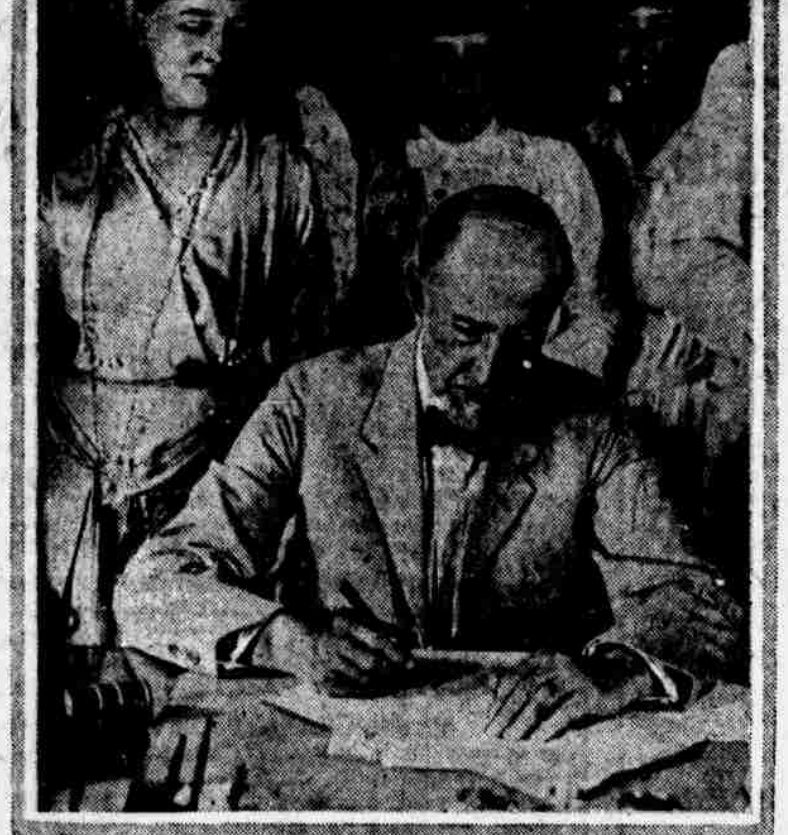
Those present besides President Durfee were: A. W. Stern, Grand Island, vice president; Nate C. Holman of Lincoln, secretary, and the following directors: Ed Mathison, Blair; Al Galusha, McCook; Oliver Olson, Newman Grove. The directors laid plans for the next state convention which will be held in Omaha, February 4 to 6, 1920.

Omaha Firm Gets Contract At Tekamah for Over \$55,000

Callahan-Walker Dredging company of Omaha was awarded a contract at Tekamah Thursday to clean out main and lateral ditches of the Bart-Washington drainage district on a bid of 15.75 cents per yard for 240,000 yards in main ditches and 90,000 yards at 20 cents per yard in the laterals. H. A. Nelson is the engineer of the improvement. The contract amounts to more than \$55,000.

SPEAKER GILLETTE SIGNS SUFFRAGE BILL WHICH PASSED HOUSE

Speaker Gillette signing the suffrage bill which recently passed the house. The ceremony took place in the speaker's office in Washington, before a gathering of prominent congressmen and members of the National American Woman Suffrage association.



Speaker Gillette signs suffrage bill.

Industrial Round Table for Solving Problems Leading to Unnecessary Strikes

By J. R. CLYNES, M. P.

London, June 13.—If labor during this period of widespread unrest forfeits any of the good name which it secured for itself during the war, it will not be altogether due to the action of labor, for much of the blame for strikes and threats of strikes must be shared by employers and employers' associations. With the very best of intentions, associations representing the two sides in the engineering trades arranged for a reduction of working hours. Trouble very soon arose on the literal meaning and effect of the arrangement. The employers took the view that the arrangement meant that 47 hours should actually be worked. The men took the view that the arrangement did not require them to suffer any reduced wages, and that none of the little privileges or customs of the workshops which have existed were cancelled by any new plan which determined the working time.

Denied Treasured Rights. In pursuance of the employers' view, the management of certain works made alterations, put up notices which took away rights that workmen had enjoyed with regard to things which were more amenities because they had grown into the necessities of workshop existence. A short spell for rest or food is no slight matter to the individual workman. It means more to him than what is generally signified by eloquent language about commercial prosperity and volume of production. To retain these rights workmen will often more readily make common cause and go to the length of a strike than they would think of doing for the attainment of some comparatively big object. What has happened illustrates the truth that very little trouble can lead to great disasters, or in other words, trifles make either for peace or strife.

It is quite common in industry for one blunder to follow another, and it would appear that workmen who should have reported their grievances to the proper authority and exercised patience in seeking a satisfactory remedy rushed to the extreme of calling shop or mass meetings, passing resolutions, sometimes in language which indicate a hot temper, and declaring their intention to apply very drastic measures unless things which they named were speedily accomplished.

War Strains Alter Temper. This conduct ought not to diminish the reputation built upon the great national services rendered by labor during the course of the war. War strain added to the physical fatigue which the period engendered, has gone far to change the temper of men and workshops. Extravagant demands have often been

Registration Closes; About 2,500 Women Enrolled as Voters

The first registration of Douglas county voters closed last night at 9 o'clock in Election Commissioner Moorhead's office in the courthouse. It was a record day, more than 120 women registering during the day. No count has been made of the No. count has been made of the total registration of women which began Tuesday, June 3. On that day 57 registration places were open in the county. Every day since then Mr. Moorhead's office has been open for registrations. Mr. Moorhead says the registration probably will total about 2,500. This is just about half the number which he thought would register.

These registrations entitled the women to vote at the presidential election provided they do not change their residence before that time. If the suffrage amendment should be ratified, this registration also makes it legal for the registrants to vote at any election.

Steal Coffin Plates Philadelphia, Pa., May 31.—A package of bronze and silver coffin plates, all bearing the date of 1915, was found in Haverford township and police are endeavoring to locate the cemetery from which they were stolen. The package contained eight plates. All plates bore engraved inscriptions and by these inscriptions the police hope to find the cemetery.

MEDICAL FORCE MOBILIZATION UNIQUE STORY

Dr. Martin Tells of Huge Task Undertaken at Beginning of War; 140,000 Men Enrolled.

Chicago, June 13.—The story of the mobilization of the nation's medical forces for the army, navy and public health service will form a unique chapter in the history of the world war, according to Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the committee on medicine and sanitation of the advisory commission, and chairman of the general medical board, Council of National Defense.

Dr. Martin, who recently returned from Washington where the big task was taken up on December 6, 1916, announced today that final figures show 40,000 civilian medical men were mobilized as officers of the army, navy and the public health service. In addition, 72,000 medical men and women in the volunteer medical service corps were enrolled, classified and coded, making a grand total of 112,000 out of a total medical population of approximately 140,000.

Task Half Finished. Approximately 50 per cent of the doctors in military service now have been demobilized. They are returning to civilian life when the units with which they are connected are demobilized. Most of them are returning to practices which were left in the hands of coworkers when they entered service.

Practical proof of the permanent value of the volunteer medical service corps is the fact that the surgeon general of the army, Maj. Gen. Mariette W. Ireland, has asked the Council of National Defense to commission and make it a part of the library of the surgeon general, where experts will keep the records up to date," said Dr. Martin.

After reviewing the numerous obstacles which he and his coworkers had to overcome, Dr. Martin pointed out that the three governmental departments—the army, navy and public health service, had less than 1,200 commissioned officers at the outbreak of war.

First Duty. "Our first duty, then, was to obtain medical officers for the army. The signal for demands being immediately formulated in scores of other occupations. Undoubtedly, in the case of miners, chemical workers, locomotive drivers and many other men working under great mental and physical pressure, there are grounds for great improvement and strong reasons for generous conditions of employment. But changes even in these industries should be considered in their relation to claims which will inevitably be made in other occupations. No one trade, therefore, can separate itself from the industrial interest and outlook of other trades.

There is in existence a bewildering number of federations and associations of all kinds representing separately employers and workmen, and sometimes representing the joint interests of employers and workmen. In spite, however, of this multiplicity of bodies, we appear frequently to stumble into trouble, and not until we are in the middle or at the end of it do we see how simple is the course by which trouble might have been avoided.

An industrial parliament might well be formed of representatives of the great associations which have so far dealt only with trade and workshop questions, and which have never taken in hand questions of great principle, or dealt with any subject bearing upon the psychology of situations which are created by workshop changes. A national and representative body consisting of leaders who would not be afraid of telling both sides what should be done in their interests, and in the national interests, would serve an excellent purpose. Such a body would be sure to proclaim the simple fact that great improvements are impossible in any occupation, or in any group of trades, without regard to consequences.

In spite of the subtle propaganda, based on a blind and unopposed opinion to the blind, in an agreement for service, 72,000 of these applications were signed and made the basis of a classification that would have been of inestimable value for further mobilization.

The applications were so coded that it was possible to select almost instantly a group of men for a special line of work, he said. Instances where large numbers of doctors were furnished within a day or two after requests were received from the public health service were cited by Dr. Martin.

Kansas Music Lovers Arrange Program of Well-Known Artists

Hays, Kan.—One thinks of a musical festival as confined to a city, but away out here on the plains of northwestern Kansas a musical festival has sprung into existence. The leading artists of the musical field come here to this little village, situated on the plains, where men and women, hungry for the music that fills the soul, come hundreds of miles by train, automobile and, in some instances, 50 or 75 miles by wagon to hear the music they so much desire.

Tomorrow night when Prof. Henry Edward Mallow lifts his baton before the big chorus of 700, the 3,600 people who will fill Sheridan Coliseum will hear the opening strain of "The Messiah" sung by men and women who were born and raised or brought up hundreds of miles away from musical centers.

A whole week of music will begin tomorrow. In the afternoon, Mme. Margaret Matsener, of the Metropolitan Grand Opera, New York City, will open the festival. Next Sunday afternoon Toscha Seidel, the sensational violin prodigy will give a recital. "The Messiah" will close the week of music next Sunday night.

An illustration of the holding power of music is seen in the lines of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stock and family. For nine years one or all of the boys sang in the chorus. This year four of the boys are still overseas. All winter long Mr. and Mrs. Stock trudged through snowdrifts to attend rehearsals at the Stock family might be represented in the chorus again.

Bee Want Ads Produce Results.

The Law Will Be Enforced

Statement of Clarence A. Davis, Attorney General for the State of Nebraska

"To all employers of labor, whether members or non-members of the Business Men's Association, and to all employes, whether members or not members of the Teamsters, Truck Drivers and Chauffeurs' Union No. 211:

As Attorney General I am charged with the enforcement of our state laws. I propose to fulfill that obligation. I have no interest other than as a private citizen in the present strike, whether it is a strike for wages, hours, conditions of work, or what not. I am not concerned with it so long as the laws of Nebraska are not broken. I am informed that it is a strike to establish the union wage scale. However, the affidavits of many men who are already receiving more than the union scale, and who have nevertheless been forbidden to work, point to the conclusion that it is a strike to establish the closed shop. Even with that I am not interested. I desire to see only that all parties to the controversy receive their full legal rights."

Right of Transportation Clear, Under Law

"The right of employes to quit work is clear. They may quit for any reason or for no reason and remain away so long as they see fit. On the other hand, the right of any citizen in this state to engage in any lawful occupation is equally clear. The right to travel the roads of the State of Nebraska, including the Streets of Omaha, is a right that belongs to every citizen. The right to transport lawful goods over the roads is equally clear, and that right is especially sacred when it is applied to milk wagons, ice wagons and grocery wagons."

State Procured Injunction in 1917

"I am interested in this strike for this reason—that in 1917, when a strike of a similar nature occurred, there was a grave hardship worked upon the people of Omaha, and, because of the refusal to deliver freight, on the people of the entire state. In other words, the conduct of the strikers at that time affected the interests of the entire people of the state of Nebraska.

"For that reason my predecessor filed a petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, asking that all people, whether union or non-union, whether employes or employers, be restrained from interfering in any manner with the lawful transportation of merchandise over the streets of the City of Omaha.

"That petition was ultimately granted, and an injunction was issued against all people, and more particularly the members of the Teamsters, Truck Drivers and Chauffeurs' Union, from interfering in any manner with the transportation and the free hauling of goods over the streets of the city. The case was appealed, and in November, 1918, affirmed, by the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and the injunction therein issued was made permanent. That injunction is still in force. Among other things it provides:"

The Injunction Provides

- "All employers of labor, whether members or non-members of the Business Men's Association of Omaha, who own, operate, manage, and control lumber and building material yards in the city of Omaha, from closing their yards or from refusing to sell goods in pursuance of an agreement to close said yards, or to refuse to deliver or sell goods.
- "Employes and other persons are each of them restrained perpetually from in any manner committing any act or acts in restraint of trade, transportation or commerce, or agreeing so to do.
- "From unlawful picketing, threatening, intimidating or assaulting any individual, whether he belongs to a union or not, in doing or performing any lawful work which such individual may seek or attempt to do, and from requiring or seeking by force, threats or intimidation, any individual to join a union or local organization.
- "From congregating at or near the premises of the employers of teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen, or helpers, for the purpose of intimidating their employes or coercing said employes, or preventing them from rendering their service to said employer.
- "From attacking, assaulting, threatening, or by the use of abusive, profane, obscene, or annoying language, or by in any manner of intimidation attempting to prevent any of the employes of said employers from continuing in their service or engaging in their service.
- "From following employes, either singly or collectively, for the purpose of intimidating or coercing any or all of them.
- "From congregating or being upon or about the sidewalks, streets, alleys, or approaches adjoining or adjacent to the premises occupied by the employers of teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen, and helpers, for the purpose of intimidating or coercing said employes, or preventing them from rendering their service to their employer.
- "From in any manner committing any other act or acts in restraint of trade, transportation or commerce, or agreeing or conspiring to do so."

Injunction Will Be Enforced

"This injunction is still in force. Whoever violates any of its terms is guilty of contempt of court, and will be prosecuted and punished accordingly.

Under the terms of the decree, the owners of building and lumber material yards are forbidden to close their yards and are forbidden to refuse to sell to the public. If these men do refuse, they are guilty of contempt of court, and will be prosecuted. On the other hand, it is especially important that their deliveries be protected."

Union Forbids Soldiers to Work

"I want to call attention to other specific features. I have in my possession the sworn affidavits of several men who are not members of the union, who were recently discharged from the military service of the United States. Some of these men were with our army in foreign service. Several of them are heroes of the Argonne and Chateau Thierry. I have their sworn affidavits that they were yesterday ordered to quit their jobs; were told they could not walk on the streets of Omaha without a union button, irrespective of their wages. I regard this as disgraceful, and I regret that any citizen would do anything in the least with the lawful occupation of any returned soldier."

Wages Not the Issue

"I have further affidavits of men who are employed by concerns who pay more than the union scale, and who do not have any union employes. There was, therefore, no strike in these establishments. Nevertheless, the employes of these concerns, who are entire outsiders to the labor controversy, were stopped on the streets and told that they could not drive in Omaha without a union button, despite their wages."

Union Permits to Use Streets Nothing More Nor Less Than Bolshevism

"Lastly, I want to call attention to the vicious system of issuing permit cards which entitle people to travel the streets unmolested. So far as I am aware, the legislature is the only lawful authority in Nebraska that determines who shall travel the streets of Omaha. The legislature has said that any law-abiding citizen can travel the streets at any time in any lawful occupation. I propose to see that this is carried out in the city. The system of issuing a permit card, giving the right to travel the streets, is nothing more nor less than bolshevism. There is no lawful authority for such action. It is contrary to the injunction. It will not be tolerated."

"I make these statements in all kindly feeling, actuated by the sole desire of upholding the laws of the state. With the conduct of the strike I shall make no interference. To the enforcement of the laws, however, I shall bring all the machinery of my office and the power of the state of Nebraska, so far as I can control it."

This statement of the Attorney General was given to the public on June 12th, 1919, and is reprinted, without permission, by OMAHA EMPLOYERS OF TEAMSTERS AND TRUCK DRIVERS.

These employers are obeying the law in every detail and are doing business as usual except when prevented by violence or intimidation.