

RAILROAD MEN MAKE NEW OFFER TO GOVERNMENT

End of Private Control of Carriers Organized Labor's Remedy for High Cost of Living.

(Continued from Page One.)
 before referred to, be established in corporations which shall lease the roads and in which the public, the operating managements and labor shall be represented equally.
Want All Share Equally.
 That the public, the operators and the wage earners share equally all revenue in excess of the guarantee to private capital, by granting to the operators and the employees one-half the savings which are expected to be made by such a perfected organization, and to the public the other half as consumers, either by increasing service without adding costs or by reducing costs.
 "This role originates with labor," says the statement, "because labor happens to have firm organizations through which it may become articulate."
 The trainmen are not represented in the statement because W. G. Lee, president of the brotherhood, was out of the city, but it was said that they would join in it.
Innuendoes Must Cease.
 The statement follows:
 "The innuendoes in telegraphed dispatches from Washington, appearing also in the speech of Representative Blanton of Texas, that the railroad unions are holding up congress and the government, may as well cease. This appeal is made to the American people direct. It invokes the judgment and common sense of public sentiment, of all the public, which earns a wage or a stipend. We recognize that the only way in which we can exist under the present system is to demand further increases in wages. But we agree with Representative Blanton that this affords but temporary relief. It does not afford a remedy."
 "Laborers' bill, on the other hand, provides a remedy and we ask merely that its terms be scrutinized. Our full argument in support of these terms will be presented on Wednesday before the house committee on interstate commerce. In this statement we are sounding the note of our basic principle."
Labor Is Articulate.
 "That this role originates with labor is merely because labor happens to have firm organizations through which it may become articulate. It is not to benefit labor as labor alone; it is to benefit the consuming public, of which labor at present is the audible part. In labor's bill, providing that the public takes over the railroads and establishing a control between the public, the railway operating management and the employees, the labor organizations of America have established this new policy which envisages their condition not only as producers, but also as consumers."
 "It marks the step by which organized labor passes from demands for wage increases to demands that the system of profits in industry be overhauled. Hitherto, during successive wage negotiations an arbitration awards, we have called for provisional settlements only, of differences as to wages, hours and conditions of labor. That principle of genuine cooperation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control of which President Wilson has spoken to congress has been ignored both by labor and by the private owners of the railroads."
Too Much H. C. of L.
 "What wage increases have been received during the past few years resulted only in immediately being followed by more than proportionate increases in the cost of living. Each rise in wages has turned out to mean only temporary relief for the affected workers. When the increases have gone around the circle, labor as producer loses the advantage of the new wages through the additional cost it pays as consumer. Moreover, through compounded profits take on these wage increases, each cycle becomes an upward spiral of costs which the consuming public vainly reaches to control."
 "As the major part of the consuming public labor is entitled to representation on the directorate of the public railroads. As a producer of capital, it is entitled to representation on the directorate of the railroads. To capital, which is the fruit of yesterday's labor, we now propose to discharge every just obligation."
 "We demand that the owners of capital, who represent only financial interest as distinguished from operating branches and energy, be retired from management, receiving government bonds with a fixed interest return for every honest dollar that they have invested in the railway industry. We ask that the railroads of the United States be vested in the public; that those actually engaged in conducting that industry, not from Wall street, but from the railroad offices and yards and out on the railroad lines, shall take charge of this service for the public."
 "These represent all the brains, skill and energy that is in the business. They are entitled to that measure of control which is equal to their ability and their responsibility for operating the transportation properties. Then, and then only will the service be primarily for the public, not primarily for profits to speculators and inflators of capital."
 "As a means for accomplishing

IT'S QUITE THE THING NOWADAYS—Cigaret smoking in public by members of the fair sex is not an unusual sight on the favorite bathing resorts near New York. Here is shown a debutante enjoying a quiet "puff" between dips at Southampton, L. I., where many prominent society folk spend the summer months.



ON THE BEACH

at this end we ask that a lease be granted to a corporation created not for profit, but for public service. We ask that this corporation be controlled in the management by an equal representation of the three fundamental interests upon which industry is based. The public, operating managers and wage earners, will then guarantee both the integrity of the investment required for the conduct of the industry and that return which induces it, by investing, to enter the public service.
 The public as consumers, the operating managements and wage earners, as producers, having joined in that guarantee, will then share equally all the earnings in excess of the amounts required to meet the guarantee.
 "This is provided by granting to the wage earners and management one-half of the savings which they, through their perfected organizations can make and by securing to the public the other half to be enjoyed by the consumers, either by charges or by reducing the cost of the service which the machinery then in existence can render."
Transportation Cost Reduced.
 "Thus the cost of transportation is automatically reduced, exactly in proportion as benefits accrue to the producers of transportation. Increase in earnings power of producers under this system cannot be reflected in increased costs; it must be balanced by decreased costs."
 "The railroads are the key industry of the nation. They affect at once the price of every necessity. As increased transportation costs are reflected in the increased price of all commodities, so a reduction in those costs must be reflected by reduced prices."
 "We say this because of labor's interest as consumer, as part of an over-burdened public. This fundamental statement of principle we respectfully submit to the American people."
 Chairman Cummins of the senate interstate commerce committee today declared a committee meeting for tomorrow to discuss railroad problems and determine whether hearings shall be reopened.

"WE'LL TIE ROADS SO TIGHT THEY WILL NEVER RUN"

Railway Union Head Tell President Men Will Get Their Demands or Chaos Will Result.

(Continued from Page One.)
 recede from his attitude that he had not the power to grant the increases.
 "President Wilson told us frankly," said Mr. Jewell, "that while every agency of the government was working on plans to bring relief from the high cost of living, the country could not expect a reduction to pre-war standards for a good many years to come. He made clear that what the government now was doing would take time and immediate relief should not be looked for, and that it would be a long time before there was a marked reduction."
 The union officials also conferred with Mr. Hines at his request and informed him also that railroad employees were a unit in opposing his plan for the congress authorized committee. The director general said he had no other solution, according to Mr. Jewell and insisted he also had not the authority to grant the increases demanded.

Fear Tie Up of Freight.
 Chicago, Aug. 4.—A tieup soon of freight traffic in the central west as a result of the strike of railway shippers was the prediction of L. W. Hawver, president of the Chicago council of the Federated Railway Shippers' union, after he had received reports from many additional points of the walkout of shop employees. He said that a total of 250,000 shippers were now on strike and that before Wednesday night 75 per cent of the members would be out.
 "All work in the shops of the Chicago & Northwestern lines is tied up," President Hawver said, "and they will soon have trouble handling the mail. We hope that officers of our grand lodges are successful in their negotiations at Washington, but we will stand firm on the strike order until our demands have been met."
Ordered to Return.
 Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 4.—Railway car repairmen who are on strike in a number of cities of the country were ordered today to return to work by Frank Paquin, general vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, who declared that as a legal vote had never been taken by the brotherhood, the strike was unauthorized.
 Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 4.—Nearly 1,000 railroad shippers went on a strike here today. Officials of the roads said they did not expect the strike to last long. The railroads are not accepting perishable freight or live stock.
Pennsylvanians to Go Out.
 Columbus, O., Aug. 4.—Machinists of the Pennsylvania shops at a meeting Monday night voted almost unanimously to go on strike Wednesday morning at 9, it was announced by Scott Wehe, president of the union. Mr. Wehe said more than 1,000 men are affected.
 self, General Bliss and Henry White against the Shantung provision, a copy of which has been asked for in a senate resolution sent to President Wilson.
 A further effort to enlarge the group of seven senators agreeing to the McCumber-McNary reservations will be made at a conference in a day or two.

HE'S A PRINCE, BUT—O BOY! PEP? I'LL SAY

(Continued from Page One.)
 pretty girls? Bert Williams is the funniest man I ever saw. I just could not make my feet keep still when the colored orchestra at the Midnight Frolic played the jazz and 'shimmy'.
 "I danced there, in 42d street, where the floor goes round—Murray's—did you ever see a daintier leading chorus girl than Rosie Quinn, at the Century Grover?"
 It is interesting to note that his royal highness sent two aide-de-camp home before he started to see New York. Rosie Quinn seemed much on his mind from an aesthetic viewpoint. He mentioned her several times and proceeded: "But the place I had the most fun in was the Little club. You meet all sorts there, and the jazz music was the finest I ever heard. Say, I was there every morning until 4 o'clock and all the help about the place got to know me. I could even get in at 2 a. m., long after the doors were closed."
Quite a Catech Fancler.
 The prince chuckled jubilantly: "Did you ever notice the pretty girl who used to visit the Little club with Maurice—she wore a diamond band across her forehead? She's on the Aquitania. I saw her last night."
 Soon the strains of "When Lullip Bloom" will sweep through the palace halls at Copenhagen.
 "There's nothing in Europe like the jazz you have in America," said Prince Aage. "We have been getting all our dance music from London, but it isn't snappy and full of pep like yours, so I bought a music box, the biggest possible, and all records, and am taking them home with me."
 "Not only that, but I have 75 pieces of regular music for orchestra. I know the fellow who conducts the royal band at Copenhagen, and we'll have jazz there as soon as I return."
 "I was in Newport, the guest of Mrs. Goelet, and had a delightful time. Her cousin Bertie is on the Aquitania. Newport is fine, but Long Branch is the place to go to if you want baths."
 "Do you know what impressed me most in America? The traffic squad horses on Fifth avenue. The policemen just stand their horses anywhere right in the mad stream and go about their business. When they return the horses are there, on the same spot. You never see anything similar in Europe."
 "Here's something you ought to publish. I was having coffee and cigars in my room when the secretary of a famous New York society paper editor asked an interview. I admitted him and he sat down and fidgeted and finally said:
Pretty Regular Fellow.
 "You know, your royal highness, the space of our paper is limited, but for \$300 we will print a nice piece about you."
 "All right, I said, I'll tell you what you can do. If you pay me \$1,000 I'll give you an interview. And now I think you'd better get out, quick."
 "I've never troubled with fellows like that. I use my fists on them."
 "Yes, I guess we'll get back on part of Danish territory from Germany, but I don't know how much. I saw Clemenceau in Paris before I went to America. We were more concerned about getting money and credits than territory."
 "The allies seem to be faxing Germany pretty high. What is to be gained by taking from a fellow more than he can pay? It's like your prohibition laws—maybe you can't enforce them."

BAKER WANTS AMERICAN BOYS ARMY TRAINED

System of Universal Military Training Recommended to Committee by Secretary of War.

Washington, Aug. 4.—War department recommendation for a system of universal military training of three months for all eligible youths in their 19th year was presented by Secretary Baker today to the senate and house military committees for their guidance in determining the permanent military policy of the nation.
 The proposal is contained in a bill prepared by the general staff of the army at the secretary's direction. Secretary Baker said that General Pershing had not been consulted and the plan was tentative to that extent.
 The department's bill calls for a regular army of 21 divisions and peace strength of 510,000 enlisted men and a war strength of 1,250,000. The reserves to fill up the divisions to full strength would be provided through a modified form of the selective service act under which the national army was raised for the war with Germany. For training purposes, only youths in their 19th year would be called to the colors for a three months' period, to be attached to regular divisions for that time. It is estimated that this would provide an annual class of 600,000 men to be given intensive military instruction, stripped of all vocational or other educational features.
 Using rubber bands for muscles, a New York man has invented a doll that walks realistically as it is led by one hand.

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—and at Newport

A fact:

Even here in the Casino, world famed as the center of society's inner circle, Fatima comes into its own. The steadily increasing preference is not, as one might suppose, for some fancy, extravagant straight Turkish brand—but for this simple, inexpensive, "just-enough-Turkish" cigarette.

FATIMA

—Just enough Turkish

ATTEND

The Oakford Music Co's.

First Great Midsummer Sale

Having just purchased the Haddorff Music House's entire stock for spot cash, enables us to place beautiful Pianos, Players and Talking Machines on sale at most attractive prices.

In this sale will be found brand new, shop-worn, used and returned-from-rent Pianos and Players. Among the special values are Haddorff, Kurtzmann, Clarendon, Stuyvesant, Bishop, Autopiano, Bennett, Troubadour, etc.

Upright Pianos, \$100 and up.
 Player Pianos, \$225 and up.

ASK TO SEE THE

Every Piano Marked in Plain Figures. One Price to all, Commissions to None.

Upright **SHERWOOD** rich mahogany case, fine condition throughout, \$300.
 Upright **BISHOP** Brand new, beautiful oak case. Worth the money; \$325.
 Upright **CLARENDON** We have some 8 or 10 of these. Price range: \$275, \$285, \$310, \$390
 Upright **HADDORFF** \$390, \$410, \$435, \$460, etc. Every Haddorff in this sale a most excellent value. Call or write.

Mr. E. T. Hammon will still be associated with us.

Many fine bargains in Talking Machines. Prices: \$15 up to \$65, \$70, \$75, \$90, \$110, etc.

OAKFORD 1807 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.

Japan Soon to Lay Its Cards on Table

(Continued from Page One.)
 Wilson could suspend wartime prohibition. Senator Hitchcock said he told his caller that the only way a state of peace could be established was by ratification of the treaty, and remarked that ratification was being opposed by some senators with whom the "wets" had been influential.
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Refuses Any Pledge.
 Mr. Hitchcock said the call from the liquor agent was entirely at the latter's solicitation and that the treaty had been discussed only after the agent had asked him to use his influence with the president to have prohibition suspended. This, the senator said, he refused to do.
 Although the senate spent most of its day discussing the high cost of living, Senator Sterling, republican, South Dakota, made a speech announcing he could not vote for the treaty without reservations and Senator Sherman, republican, Illinois, criticized President Wilson for his attitude regarding Fiume.
 Arrangements were made to have the senate adjourn from tomorrow to Friday so that the committee might sessions at which Secretary Lansing is to appear might not be interrupted. It is not unlikely that he will be questioned about a protest said to have been made by him-

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THE KNABE

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THE KNABE

Style A Grand

is the World's Best Piano

Also a Fine selection of Baby G and

HAYDEN'S

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The Fashion Center for Women

FIRST SHOWING OF FALL STYLES

THESE first suits and dresses promise much for the charm of next season's styles. Suit coats are slightly longer, but skirts are only moderate, neither wide nor very narrow. As for dresses, the silhouette is charming; waistlines are, on the whole, very low, and skirts are slim and straight. Touches of a dull red, called Morocco, appear on many serge dresses. Both suits and dresses are embroidered and braid trimmed.

To the young lady who leaves for school in September, the suits and dresses of navy blue serge will be of especial interest. We are quite ready to accommodate her.

You will enjoy seeing these first arrivals, illustrative of style tendencies for the coming season, and we will be delighted to show them.

Apparel Section—Second Floor

A New Showing of Sorosis Oxfords

In patent leather, soft back kid, suede and satin.

A long, slender last, with a high arch and covered Louis heel. Charming for late Fall wear and with spats when the days grow colder.

August Sale of Shirts

All prices in Arrow, Eagle and Earl & Wilson shirts are greatly reduced this month. You had better "stock up" for the future.

\$1.50 Union Suits, \$1.25

Athletic Union Suits made of cross bar nainsook—sleeveless and knee length.

Linen Handkerchiefs, 19c each; \$2.25 a doz.

These Irish linen handkerchiefs were purchased before the war—hence this unusual price.

50c Wash Ties, 35c each; 3 for \$1.

Delpark's wash neckwear; splendid values.

And Don't Forget the Shirt Sale. To the left as you enter.