

CARMEN DECIDE AGAINST GOING OUT ON STRIKE

Will Continue Efforts to Obtain Greater Raise in Wages Than Company Offers.

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been granted a substantial increase, an increase which would give them higher wages than street car conductors and motormen are receiving in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Lincoln, Des Moines, St. Louis, Sioux City, Kansas City or any other city around this part of the country.

They pointed out that the fare raise granted by the State Railway commission amounts to a good deal less than a straight 7-cent increase but that the company had "stretched a point" and agreed to grant a 10-cents-an-hour increase to the men, amounting to about \$30 a month.

They declared that this was the extreme limit which the financial outlook of the company will permit in wages at the present time.

A big feature of yesterday's developments was the news that the State Railway commission had granted the company a higher passenger fare rate. The new rate is 7 cents, or four fares for 25 cents with a 5-cent fare for school children and half fare for children between 5 and 12 years of age.

Following this news the company agreed to give the men 35 cents an hour, an increase of 10 cents over the old rate of 45 cents. This amounts to a 22 per cent increase.

Want Greater Increase.

More than 300 railway employees voting yesterday morning expressed themselves as opposed to any increase below 15 cents an hour. They are at present receiving 41 to 45 cents an hour, depending upon length of service. The major portion of the members, about 600 in number, are expected to make their decision known through the ballot.

Addressing the city commissioners during a meeting in the city hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Short stated that "the affair must be settled tonight. Unless it is settled to the satisfaction of the men the people will probably walk tomorrow morning. The men demand immediate action," he asserted.

Offer Increase.

R. A. Leussler, assistant general manager of the company, pointed out at a meeting in the council chamber in the afternoon that the company had offered to give the men 35 cents an hour provided the State Railway commission ordered a fare increase of 7 cents, but that the fare increase ordered is really only to 64 cents, as four tickets are to be sold for 25 cents.

"Nevertheless," said Mr. Leussler, "the company is ready to grant an increase of wages to 55 cents. This amounts to \$30 a month increase."

Auditor Nicholson, for the company, presented a complete table of earnings and expenditures of the

company for the 12 months ending June 30, 1919.

These figures showed the net income to be \$37,623, without charging of anything for depreciation. If \$200,000 had been added for depreciation, the company would have had a deficit for the year of \$162,375.

The income was as follows for the year: Passenger revenue, \$3,275,515; gross income, \$3,554,020. Expenditures were: Railway operating expenses, \$2,554,001; taxes, \$324,461; rent of leased roads, \$150,900; interest on funded debt, \$480,950; miscellaneous, \$6,081; total operating expenses and fixed charges, \$3,516,396.

Mr. Leussler stated that the company has estimated that the new rate of fare will yield between \$550,000 and \$600,000 additional revenue per annum. About one-tenth of the people who now ride will walk rather than pay the new rate of fare, he said they estimated.

To Use Metal Tickets.

"Will you have the tickets ready to sell on the cars next Sunday if this rate goes into effect?" Mayor Smith asked.

"Yes, we will print some paste-board tickets for temporary use," said Mr. Leussler. "But eventually we expect to use metal tickets which are slugs just the size of a nickel which will register in the fare boxes just like a nickel does."

Commissioner Zimmerman pointed out that an increase of 10 cents an hour to the men will take about \$320,000 a year. The rest of the estimated \$550,000 to \$600,000 additional revenue he said, would go to the company.

Horse Tramples to Death Pioneer in Black Hills

Deadwood, S. D., Aug. 6.—(Special Telegram)—Fred Doten, pioneer in the Black Hills, former sheriff of Lawrence county and well known over the state, was trampled to death by a horse at his ranch in Harding county. His chest was crushed and nearly every rib broken. During the first years of his residence in the Black Hills he became noted as a stage driver.

Supreme Council Studies Conditions in Hungary

Paris, Aug. 6.—(By Associated Press).—The supreme council devoted most of its time today to a discussion of the Hungarian situation. Instructions were framed for the inter-allied military mission in Budapest, which is ordered to effect a withdrawal of the Roumanians from Budapest as soon as the Hungarian Red Guard is disarmed.

I. W. W. Gets Bail

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Bonds of \$10,000 for release of Stanley J. Clark, an I. W. W. lecturer and organizer, convicted with 92 other members of the organization for violation of the espionage law last fall before Federal Judge Landis, were approved. The sureties are H. C. Ratcliff of Decatur, Tex., and T. M. Haney of Thalia, Tex. Clark will be released from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., pending the hearing of his case by the United States circuit court of appeals.

AN INVIGORATOR

Horford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves languor, brain fat and nerve exhaustion. Makes a tasty tonic drink.

SETTLEMENT AT ONCE ON WAGES RAILROADERS ASK

Heads of Brotherhoods and Other Railway Bodies Explain to Congress Their Solution of Trouble.

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on the passage of the Adamson act. The present situation was said to be similar, but infinitely more dangerous. Not only are the four brotherhoods involved, but all the other unions also which have to deal with maintenance of equipment and the moving of trains.

Entitled to Compensation.

The program submitted to Director General Hines declared that the employees were entitled to compensation which would at least re-establish the prewar purchasing power of their wage. Rates of pay, it was said, were in no way correlated to transportation charges. The plan for a congressional commission was approved because "it means months of delay at a time when the questions involved require immediate settlement," the program said, continuing:

"You already have in the board of railroad wages and working conditions the necessary machinery to dispose of these questions and we ask that their function be restored and that their findings be placed before the representatives of the recognized organizations for their consideration and be mutually agreed upon before being issued.

Want An Appropriation.

"The moneys with which to pay these increases should, in our opinion, be raised by an appropriation by congress. This appropriation should be of sufficient amount to temporarily take care of immediate deficits. In the meantime let the proper rate-making body make a careful study as to what, if any, increases should be made in passenger and freight rates, prompt action in this regard being both essential and desirable. This will only give temporary relief and must be accompanied or immediately followed by a determined united effort to not only prevent a further increase in the cost of living, but to secure a reduction thereof.

"Any permanent solution of the railroad problem must necessarily remove the element of returns to capital as the sole purpose of operation. Therefore, we ask that you urge upon the president the necessity for the prompt passage by congress of the required appropriation bill to meet the emergency now existing."

Presented to Congress.

Organized labor's remedy for the high cost of living—a bill that would turn over the railroads to the public, operating officials and labor—was presented to congress today by men high in the council of the organization who declared with usperate it might be necessary to advocate a firing squad for profiteers.

With equal frankness members of the house interstate commerce committee indicated during the examination of Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Locomotive Engineers, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that the bill embodying what has come to be known as the Plumb plan, was too radical and failed to strike at the high price evil against which people throughout the country are clamoring.

Answer Many Questions.

The two union officials for five hours stood up in defense of the bill and answered a whirlwind fire of questions from men who must report it out or throw it away. During the long discussion attended by an attentive audience including many women the labor leaders made strong denial of reports that they were attempting to intimidate congress by threats to strike or chop off the political heads of members voting contrary to their desires.

There was a broad intimation that the public ownership plan if enacted into law would be taken to the convention of the two big parties next year with the hope of having its endorsement written into the platform.

Warning was sounded by Secretary Morrison that the burden of the cost of food mounting higher and higher might be unable during their period of unrest to control the workers—in which case, he declared, there would be a revolution to the extent of general strikes. Around the whole theme of what the two witnesses said was woven the everlasting cost of food, mounting higher and higher, they insisted, than the increase in the workman's wage, with no assurance that it would stop unless quick and drastic action was taken by congress.

Both Mr. Stone and Mr. Morrison

A DISCOVERY THAT BENEFITS MANKIND

Two discoveries have added greatly to human welfare. In 1835 Newton originated the vacuum process for condensing milk with cane sugar to a semi-liquid form.

In 1883 Horlick at Racine, Wis., discovered how to reduce milk to a dry powder form with extract of malted grains, without cane sugar. This product HORLICK'S named Malted Milk. (Name since copied by other.) Its nutritive value, digestibility and ease of preparation (by simply stirring in water) and the fact that it keeps in any climate has proved of much value to mankind as an ideal food-drink from infancy to old age.

Ask for HORLICK'S—Avoid Imitations.

said wage increases offered only temporary relief, contending that prices of food and clothing must come down, after which the wage demands pressure could be lessened. They declared the pending bill would prove to be the first step toward forcing down prices by reducing freight rates and expressed the belief that despite the burden of bond buying during the war, the American people would produce the funds necessary to take the roads from private control.

While the committee listened by the hour to opinions as to what the bill would do, there was no explanation of its various provisions. Glenn E. Plumb, its author, was present to give his statement, but so much time was taken up with the examination of Stone and Morrison that his statement had to go over until tomorrow.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Leaders of the Chicago district council of the Federated Railway Shoppers' union said tonight that at a conservative estimate 275,000 shoppers were on strike throughout the country and that the movement was spreading. They declared that no violence would be countenanced by the organization and that so far as they knew no mail trains had been interfered with.

Assistant District Attorney Milroy, said today that evidence of interference with the mail train schedules would bring action against persons responsible for calling the strike. He also said he had questioned several representatives of the shoppers today.

L. M. Hawver, president of the district council, said so far as he knew none of the shoppers had been summoned by the district attorney or questioned. As to responsibility for the strike he said the rank and file had demanded a strike in spite of the wishes of their grand lodge presidents and that the men were determined to remain on strike until their demands for 60 cents an hour for mechanics and 60 cents for helpers had been granted.

Pact Upholds Wilson's Points, Lansing Says

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bers of the American delegation "protested" against the Shantung settlement; that Great Britain "refused to permit" discussion of the freedom of the seas by the peace conference; or that any of the American expert advisers had resigned because they disagreed with the decision regarding Shantung.

The general basis on which the treaty was framed, said the secretary, was "common sense and general principles with an avoidance of policy and expediency." Verbatim records of the discussions, he told the committee, had been left in Paris, adding that he would not favor giving to the senate the less complete transcripts in the possession of the state department, because it might cause "irritation" in other governments.

Both the Shantung provision and the league covenant, the witness said, had been negotiated largely by the president, who alone of the American delegates would be able to reveal details of the discussions.

The secretary was before the committee during the whole of an all-day session and although senators apparently had finished their questioning of him when adjournment was taken tonight, it was thought likely that other points might be brought up when he appears again next Monday. Mr. Lansing asked to be given until that time to prepare his statements in reply to questions asked today about the Lansing-Ishii agreement, the attitude of the United States towards Japan's 21 demands on China in 1915 and what part this government took toward bringing China into the war.

Wilson Thinks Shantung Issue Has Been Cleared

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curity for traffic. They will be used for no other purpose.

"The police forces which will be composed of Chinese and such Japanese instructors as the directors of the railway may select, will be appointed by the Chinese government. "No reference was made to this policy being in any way dependent upon the execution of the agreement of 1915 to which Count Uchida appears to have referred. Indeed, I felt it my duty to say that nothing that I agreed to must be construed as an acquiescence on the part of the United States in the policy of the notes exchanged between China and Japan in 1915 and 1918; and reference was made in the discussion to the enforcement of the agreements of 1915 and 1918 only in case China failed to co-operate fully in carrying out the policy outlined in the statement of Baron Makino and Viscount Uchida.

"I have, of course, no doubt that Viscount Uchida had been apprised of all the particulars of the discussion in Paris, and I am not making this statement with the idea of correcting his, but only to throw a fuller light of clarification upon a situation which ought to be relieved of every shadow of obscurity or misapprehension."

They Are Coming

Steinway, Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Stroud Duo Art Pianola Pianos and Vocalions.

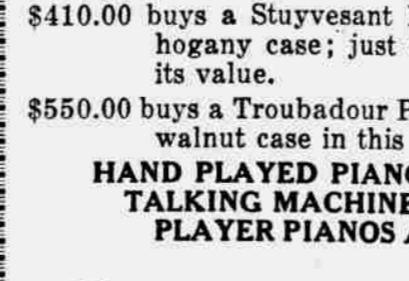
We must have room for them. That's the why of these prices—

\$400.00 buys a Puretone Player, mahogany case, in excellent condition.

\$410.00 buys a Stuyvesant Pianola San Domingo, mahogany case; just see it and be convinced of its value.

\$550.00 buys a Troubadour Player—Beautiful American walnut case in this popular player.

HAND PLAYED PIANOS AS LOW AS \$100. TALKING MACHINES AS LOW AS \$15. PLAYER PIANOS AS LOW AS \$225.



Oakford Music Company Gentlemen: I am interested in a good used Upright Grand Player. Please send me full information on the ones advertised at _____ Name _____ Address _____

TO FILE SUITS AGAINST FIVE BIG PACKERS

First Concrete Development of Government Campaign to Reduce Living Cost Taken by Palmer.

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of peace and applicable to shoes, clothing and all life necessities in addition to food.

Legislation limiting the margin of profit on necessities.

Another major development of the day was the making public of the federal trade commission's report on the shoe industry investigation. This report charged that the high price of shoes resulted from excessive profits taken by every factor in the trade. The packers, tanners, manufacturers and retailers all shared in the blame. The report was placed before Attorney General Palmer.

"Big Part of Game."

The hoarder "is the big part of the game right now," in the opinion of the government officials in charge of the efforts to bring down prices and Attorney General Palmer indicated today that he was depending largely on the action of the Lever act dealing with hoarding as one of the most immediate means of forcing prices down.

"The price gouger can be reached in another way," the attorney general said, adding that there was not much difference between hoarding and profiteering.

The attorney general today pointed out that all of the wartime laws governing production and distribution of foodstuffs still were in force and that they would be used to the fullest extent. The conditions confronting the country now, he said, are properly classed as resulting from the war and are a part of war conditions.

Testifying before a senate committee investigating living conditions in the District of Columbia, Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co. and chairman of the Institute of American Meat Packers, declared that the packers were not profiteering. The high cost of living, he told the committee, was a world problem and not local.

"The world is on a holiday and people are spending money like drunken sailors without producing," he added.

Packers Announce They Will Welcome Suits

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Chicago packers stated tonight they "welcomed" suits, the anti-trust laws which Attorney General Palmer announced in Washington today would be started against the great meat packing firms. J. Ogden Armour and Louis F. Swift, heads of the two larger concerns, said the suits would afford the opportunity to go before an impartial body of men and show that the packers did not control prices and were not responsible for high prices of meats.

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., said:

"I would welcome the opportunity to plead our case before any impartial body of men, which has so far been denied us. The public has been fed on a lot of baseless accusations and we have been the innocent victims of economic conditions beyond anybody's control. The increase in the cost of meats has been no greater than in most other lines and our profit have been reasonable.

"I know that this suit will prove what we have contended all along, namely, that there is absolutely no combination or monopoly and that the profit of the packer is only a fraction of a cent a pound, and,

therefore, has practically no effect on prices paid for live stock or received from the sale of meats."

Embargo Creates Serious Food Lack in Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6.—To provide Atlanta citizens with food in case the partial freight embargo declared

by southern railroads becomes complete, Mayor Key decided to ask the city council for an immediate appropriation of \$50,000. The foodstuffs would be purchased from the War department's surplus stocks.

The freight embargo was declared by B. L. W. Mitchell, southern regional director of railroads, as a result of the shopmen's strike, and

affected all lines comprising the Atlanta joint terminals.

700 Arrested in Trieste

Trieste, Aug. 5.—A group of bol sheviki appeared on the streets here today and attempted to start rioting. The disturbers, however, were dispersed by the police, with the assistance of the population.

Thompson-Belden & Co. Established 1886 The Fashion Center for Women

The August Sale of Furs offers coats, coatees and separate pieces of the utmost beauty for 20% less than the price after September first



A HANDSOME PIECE OF MATERIAL IS MORE THAN HALF A GOWN —and these new silks and satins would satisfy the most critical. They are lustrous, shimmering pieces of pure delight in colors innumerable. A large assortment of Cheney's Fall Silks has been received including

New Crepe Meteors Satin Panne and Chenette Crepe as well as a colorful array of Cheney's kimono silk in handsome designs.

She is wise, indeed, who buys her woolen materials early this year as they are to be much higher later on. Serges, broadcloths, tricotines, and poplins may be purchased now for quite a bit less than Fall and Winter prices.

Our August Sale of Linens Offers Satin Marseilles Bed Spreads

For Thursday. Fine spreads, scalloped, with or without cut corners, double bed size. \$8.75 scalloped spreads with cut corners, Thursday, \$6.75. \$9 square spreads, scalloped, \$7.89. \$10 scalloped spreads with cut corners, Thursday for \$8.89.

Bleached Turkish Towels Linen W ft Huck Towels

50c heavy Turkish towels for 39c each. 55c linen wft huck towels, 50c each. Main Floor

Outing Pumps and Oxfords

Extremely practical white canvas pumps and oxfords with rubber soles and heels will be sold Thursday For \$2.45

White Silk Hose

White silk boot hose with lisle tops and soles, full fashioned, \$1 a pair. White fibre hose with lisle top, heel and toe, Thursday, 85c a pair.

Greatest Linen Sale Omaha Has Known In Years, Next Saturday Union Outfitting Co.

Sale is Possible Because of a Special Purchase, Made Long Time Ago. Included Are Huck Towels, Turkish Towels, Table Cloths and Napkins

Superior qualities and unrivaled values are the magnets that will draw hundreds of far sighted homemakers to the Union Outfitting Company next Saturday when a big, Special Purchase of Linens and Towels will be placed on sale. The sale prices are exceptionally low and in view of the very acute shortage of dependable Linens, the one-day event is destined to be one of the greatest Linen Sales in the history of Omaha.

This Special Purchase of Linens further emphasizes the immense Buying Power of the Union Outfitting Company and its ability to make lower prices because of its inexpensive location. As always you make your own terms.

For the best results place a Want Ad in The Omaha Bee.

Omaha's New Store

Your neighbors are buying Groceries, Fresh Meats, Hardware, Paint and Wall Paper at Harper's.

Special Sale in the Grocery Department.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be FLOUR DAYS. 48-lb. sack \$2.98

Fresh Country Eggs, 35c Per Doz. Only One Dozen Eggs to a Customer.

Sweet Corn 10c Per Dozen Lennox Laundry Soap, 10 bars for 49c

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

- Trash Burners \$2.25 Wire Waste Baskets 50c Tin Dish Pans 50c Baby Grand Washboards 25c Enamel Foot Tub 1.50 Galvanized Foot Tub at 75c Galvanized Pails 35c Galvanized Garbage Cans, at 1.69 Bread Toasters 25c Frying Pans 15c Potato Mashers 10c Measuring Glasses 15c Egg Beaters 20c "Daisy" Glass Churn at 1.65 Combination Can Opener and Corkscrew, 15c Curling Irons 15c Refrigerators 10.75 Ice Picks 10c Steak Pounders 20c Slaw Cutters 55c Vegetable Cutters 25c Whiskbrooms 35c 50-ft. Clothes Line 25c Iron Handles 15c Family Scale 1.95 Tea Bells 25c Paint Brushes 30c Putty Knives 15c 4-ft. Step Ladders, \$1.10 Lawn Sprinklers .60c Nickel-plated Soap Dishes 10c Canning Baskets .65c Cherry Stoners .92c Gray 14-qt. Preserving Kettles \$1.15 Chick Waterers .25c Chick Coops \$2.75 Spading Forks \$1.25 Manure Forks \$1.35 Alfalfa Forks \$1.65 Vegetable Forks \$2.00 Grain Scoops \$1.90 Shovels \$1.85 Potato Scoops \$3.00 Hoes .80c Rakes .50c Cultivator Hoes \$1.65 Ladies' Floral Sets \$1.59 Turf Edges .75c Lawn Edge Trimmers \$1.15 Garden Trowels .59c Weeding Forks .15c Asparagus Knife .35c Fireless Cooker \$15.00 Oil Stoves \$18.50

H. H. Harper Company

17th and Howard Sts. East End of Flatiron Bldg.