

NO PROCESS REPRODUCES PHOTOGRAPHS LIKE ROTOGRAVURE. SEE SUNDAY'S BEE.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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OMAHA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919. ***

By Mail (1 year): Daily, \$5.00; Sunday, \$2.50; Daily and Sun., \$6.00; outside Neb. postage extra.

TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER:

Generally fair and continued warm Saturday and Sunday.

Hourly temperatures:	
3 a. m.	61
6 a. m.	62
9 a. m.	68
12 m.	70
3 p. m.	76
6 p. m.	73
9 p. m.	68
11 p. m.	65
12 noon	62

Ak-Sar-Ben Dates,
SEPT 24 to OCT. 4
Electrical Parade—
Wednesday, October 1
Auto Floral Parade—
Thursday, October 2
Coronation Ball—
Friday, October 3
Con T. Kennedy shows every afternoon and evening.

BRIEF BRIGHT BREEZY BITS OF NEWS

CHAMPAGNE DINNER AND DANCING ON AIR FLIGHT.
London, Sept. 5.—Restaurant meals—a la carte or a table d'hôte—will be served aboard the R-33, the giant airship, on a two days' trip over Holland. She is the sister ship of the R-34, which recently made the transatlantic round trip.

This is the first time that hot meals have been served aboard any airship. A five-course champagne dinner will be given, by courtesy of the British air ministry, to the guests aboard the great dirigible, who will include Major General F. H. Sykes, head of the civil aviation department, and other government officials.

After dinner the passengers will be entertained with Victrola concerts and there will be dancing. The only thing missing will be cigars, for smoking is not permitted, on account of the danger it involves.

The food at the epoch-making aerial dinner will be served fried, boiled, roasted and cold. No landing will be made in Holland, so another hot lunch will be served on the homeward journey.

WOULD REQUIRE LICENSES FOR GOATS.
Port Chester, N. Y., Sept. 5.—It will not be possible to keep goats in tenement houses in the city if the board of health has its way. After pigs were barred from dwellings during the influenza epidemic last fall families began to adopt goats as family pets. According to Sanitary Inspector Bitz, the animals are kept on second, third and even fourth floors. He suggests that they be licensed the same as dogs.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS OPPOSE INFUX OF JAPS.
San Francisco, Sept. 5.—"No more Japanese immigration!" This slogan adopted by the annual encampment of the Spanish War Veterans as one of the fixed policies of the order.

More than 300 delegates from every portion of the United States assembled at the civic auditorium practically without a dissenting vote declared that the flooding of Japan into the United States, no matter under what guise is a detriment to the well-being of the white race and to American citizenship. Congress is called upon to prevent the coming to this country of any more Japanese.

"MAKE 'EM WORK." MOTTO OF MAN HELD FOR BIGAMY.
Chicago, Sept. 5.—Harry Thompson in court to answer a charge of bigamy, explained how he was able to keep up two apartments and maintain two households in these days of high cost of living. "Make 'em work," was his motto.

"Pick out wives who can work," he advised the court, "and be so fascinating that both are glad to have you come home to slipped ease at their respective firesides whether you support 'em or not."

TOO TIRED TO TELL ALL HIS MURDERS.
Amsterdam, Sept. 5.—"If I hadn't felt so tired I'd have admitted many more murders. I hate the human species."

This was the exclamation of Johann Schumann after being sentenced to death at Berlin. He had confessed to five murders, 30 attempts and 40 acts of incendiarism.

NEW YORK CELEBRATES TWO FRENCH BIRTHDAYS.
New York, Sept. 5.—The fifth anniversary of the first battle of the Marne and the 162d of the birth of Lafayette will be celebrated here Saturday, when appropriate ceremonies at which Ambassador Jusserand and of France will be the guest of honor. At the morning exercises in the city hall the principal speakers will be Myron T. Herrick, secretary of state and Dr. John H. Finley, president of the University of the State of New York.

"LOST BATTALION" HERO NOW CITIZEN OF U. S.
New York, Sept. 5.—Final naturalization papers were granted here to Abraham Krolshinsky, who crawled 13 1/2 hours on his hands and knees to obtain aid for his comrades in the famous "Lost Battalion" of the 27th division when they were surrounded by Germans in the Argonne. For this heroic deed he received the distinguished service cross and a special citation.

Krolshinsky, who is a Polish Jew, took out his first papers some time before he sailed for France.

EX-CROWN PRINCE HOMESICK FOR GERMANY.
Berlin, Sept. 5.—"Give my regards to all our dear friends, and tell them that homesickness is beginning to overpower me," writes ex-Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, in a letter to Captain Anker, a former member of his personal staff.

"I can say that I have always tried to keep my feet on terra firma, to see life as it really is, and not to attach myself with rock-like persistence to the old Prussian traditions. Tradition, however, is a good thing—it has its good sides."

"Personally, I am not despairing. I am not a broken man. I try to view the events without prejudice, calmly, and coolly, as a student. My immediate preoccupation is to prepare for myself and family a new life in new surroundings, and I eagerly await the moment when I may occupy in my beloved Germany, a place, no matter how small, and modest, where I can work and help in the reconstruction."

SENATORS REPLY TO PRESIDENT

Borah and Sherman Spiritedly Assail Wilson's Addresses in Nations Covenant.

M'CUMBER ATTACKS G. O. P. RESERVATIONS

Substitutes Submitted for Committee Report on Behalf of Senators Favoring "Mild" Type of Amendment.

Washington, Sept. 5.—President Wilson's addresses to the country in support of the peace treaty and league of nations evoked prompt and spirited replies today from the senate floor.

Senators Borah, Idaho, and Sherman, Illinois, republicans, assailed statements by the president at Indianapolis and Columbus. On the other hand, Senator McCumber, republican, North Dakota, attacked the treaty reservations adopted yesterday by the foreign relations committee and presented six substitute reservations regarded as expressing views of republican senators favoring reservations of "mild" type. Referring to the president's statement at Indianapolis that under the league "we can mind other people's business," Senator Borah criticized American military operations in Russia, declaring such to be "a usurpation of power" without authority under the constitution and for the purpose of aiding Japan's Siberian policy.

Resents Labor Plans.
Senator Sherman resented the president's assertion in Columbus that the international labor conference authorized under the peace treaty would be held here next month regardless of whether the senate had ratified the treaty by that time. The president's attitude showed a "contemptuous disregard" of law, the Illinois senator said, adding that officials had been impeached for lesser breaches.

In pressing his proposed substitute for ratification, Senator McCumber spoke only briefly. In lieu of the committee reservation to Article 10 of the league covenant, he proposed a reservation merely declaring that specific action be required from congress to make territorial guarantees effective and the failure of congress to act as proposed by Article 10 should not be considered a violation of the covenant. The committee's reservation, Senator McCumber asserted, would be "far worse" than an amendment striking out Article 10 and "invites and encourages war."

McCumber Provisions.
Other substitute reservations proposed by Mr. McCumber would in the main change only the phrasing of the committee's reservations regarding the Monroe doctrine, withdrawal from the league and action on domestic questions. Two additional reservations presented by Senator McCumber provide for return of Shantung province by Japan to China upon adoption of the treaty and for limitation of veto power of British colonies in the league as to disputes with the mother country. The latter two provisions were covered by the committee as amendments instead of reservations.

The substitute by Senator McCumber follows:

"That the advice and suggestions of the council (of the league) as to the names of carrying the said obligations (article ten) into effect as only advisory and that any undertaking under the provisions of article 10, the execution of which may require the use of American military or naval forces, or economic measures can, under the constitution, be carried out only by the action of congress, and that failure of the congress to adopt the suggestions of the council of the league, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures shall not constitute a violation of the treaty."

Grand Jury to Probe Fraud Charge in G. O. P. Primary

New York, Sept. 5.—Asserting he was convinced there had been gross frauds in the republican primary contest here last Tuesday, in which William Bennett, former state senator, was defeated by the nomination of alderman by Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia, District Attorney Swann announced he would begin an investigation of the election.

Every man who voted in Manhattan election districts which reported that no ballots had been cast for Mr. Bennett will be subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury and asked for whom he voted, the district attorney said.

William C. Redfield, Member of Wilson's Cabinet, to Quit Post



WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Washington, Sept. 5.—William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson and it has been accepted, effective November 1.

Secretary Redfield, in announcing his resignation, said he found it necessary to give immediate attention to personal business affairs, adding that he was anxious to return to private life after spending more than eight years in Washington.

The secretary said he wrote President Wilson August 1 asking him to accept his resignation as of October 15. When he found the president was to be away on his speaking tour during September, however, he agreed to remain until the last of October.

NEBRASKAN BUYS PLANES TO FLY OVER HIS RANCH

Gothenberg, Neb., Man Makes First Purchase of Its Kind in the State.

Grand Island, Neb., Sept. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Stopping here on his way home from Omaha, where he had disposed of 12 cars of blooded stock, Harry J. W. Hiles, prominent ranchman from the vicinity of Gothenberg, purchased of the Grand Island Aero company one JN-4 plane for his personal use in flying over his ranches, and a three-passenger Oriole 150 horsepower plane for the use of his family.

He also engaged for his exclusive employment R. E. Davis of Loup City as pilot.

On his home ranch at Gothenberg Hiles will construct two hangars at once. He says the JN-4 will save three men and he can supervise his ranches more efficiently. His home ranch alone consists of 7,000 acres. His Oriole plane is capable of 120 miles an hour. It is believed to be the first purchase of the kind on Nebraska for exclusive personal use. Manager Lloyd Thompson, head of the local company and aviator in Italy during the war, negotiated the sale.

G. O. P. Senators Will Reply to Wilson in Speeches Next Week

Washington, Sept. 5.—Engagements of a number of senators to discuss the peace treaty in the east and middle west in the near future were announced Friday at the capitol. Republican leaders said there was no purpose to "trail" President Wilson, but that it was proposed to reply to the president's addresses, both on the floor of the senate and elsewhere.

Senators Johnson, California; Borah, Idaho; and McCormick, Illinois, republicans, are to address a mass meeting in the Chicago Auditorium next Wednesday.

Tacoma Printers Strike and Papers Close Offices

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 5.—Tacoma printers went on strike late today following rejection by newspaper publishers of a demand for \$9.25 and \$10 for a six and one-half hour day and a revised demand for \$8.25 and \$8.75, to replace the existing scale of \$7 and \$7.50 for a seven-hour day. The publishers said tonight that they would not print tomorrow.

The publishers declared the strike was without the sanction of the International Typographical union.

Actors' Strike Called Off This Morning

New York, Sept. 5.—The actors' strike, which started nearly four weeks ago in New York and resulted in the closing of nearly 200 theaters in this and other cities, was called off early this morning under an agreement which was declared to be virtually a complete victory for the Actors' Equity association.

ENEMIES OF LEAGUE QUITTERS

To Weaken Covenant Is Betrayal of Those Who Fought the War, President Tells St. Louis Crowd.

URGES ACCEPTANCE OF SHANTUNG PROVISION

Refusal Would Be Un-American and Throw Away Only Leverage China Has Upon Japan for Province, He Says

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—(By The Associated Press.)—In two addresses here today President Wilson discussed at length disputed points of the peace treaty and invited those who opposed it to prove whether they "are not absolute, contemptible quitters if they do not see the game through."

The Shantung provision, the president defended as the only solution possible by which China can be assisted in her efforts to regain control of Shantung province. Analyzing Article 10 of the league covenant, he said the league council could only advise and could not do that without concurrence of the American members. The right of revolution, he asserted, was scrupulously preserved.

The president's first address was at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon after he had been cheered along the route of a seven-mile automobile ride through the streets. At night he spoke in the Coliseum, where in 1916 he was renominated for the presidency.

Following the midday address the president and Mrs. Wilson went for an automobile ride and stopped at Washington university to visit some members of the faculty who were school chums.

Turning, the president was driven through the residential section of the city. He and Mrs. Wilson had supper privately.

At 8 o'clock sharp the presidential party started for the Coliseum and arrived there at 8:12.

The Coliseum was packed and when the president arrived the crowd arose and cheered for more than four minutes. Thousands of small American flags had been distributed and the audience waved them wildly while they cheered.

No Time for Picture.
The president was introduced by Governor Frederick D. Gardner, who said the people of Missouri had never been more sincere in extending a welcome to an visitor. At that the crowd cheered again.

When the governor introduced Mr. Wilson as "the father of world democracy," there was more cheering. A photographer in a lookout gallery called through a megaphone for a moment's attention to take a flashlight, but the president did not wait, saying, "this is much too serious an occasion to care how we look; we ought to care how we think."

Mr. Wilson declared that to annul the treaty would mean its failure and the isolation of the United States. Only those who are ignorant of world affairs, he said, could believe that even a great nation like the United States could stand by itself and apart.

Playing Lone Hand.
If the United States is to have its own economic interests, said the president, it must save the economic interests of the world. That was one reason, he continued, why the United States should have a representative on the powerful reparations commissions. If there were no American voice in this commission, he asserted, this country would have to put into the hands of foreign interests seeking to control world markets American money for the rehabilitation of the world.

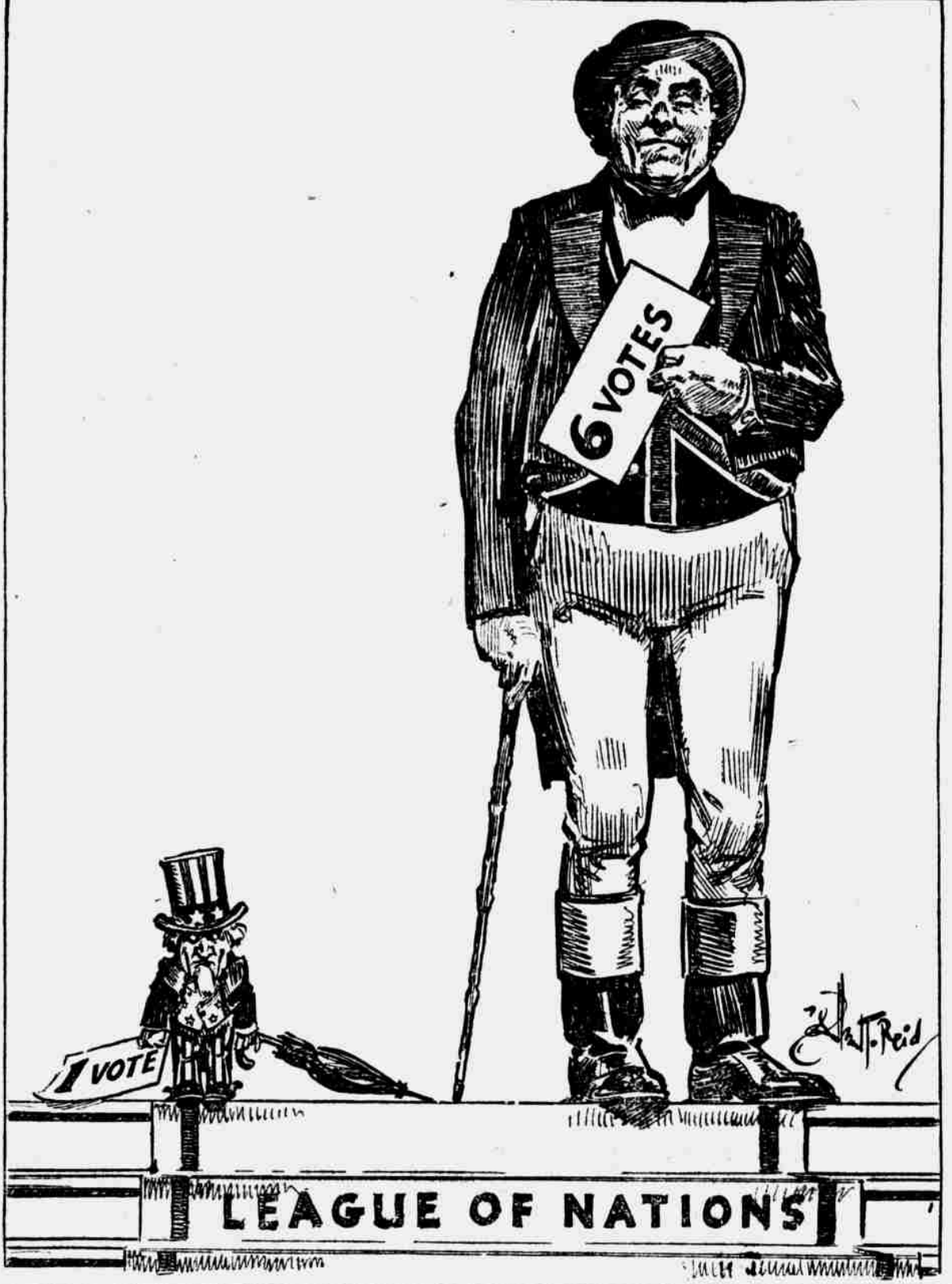
"That," said the president, "is what they call playing a lone hand. It is playing a hand frozen out. Those who propose these things do not understand the interests of the United States."

"Should America fail to take its just part in the world rehabilitation, the president asserted, the whole attitude of the world toward America would be changed. Because the world trusted so much, he said, the reaction would be accordingly great.

War Not Political.
Emphasizing how economic features figure in war, Mr. Wilson described how the Germans had dismantled Belgian factories. The war, he added, was not a political war, but a "commercial and industrial war."

Should the United States stand apart, economically and politically, the president continued, then it must be a "quitter."

Where We Get Off



COMPLETE PLANS FOR WELCOME OF PERSHING IN N. Y.

General Will Lead First Division of Parade on Charger He Rode in Paris and London.

New York, Sept. 5.—Plans were provided by the board of aldermen Friday to insure a reception worthy of the city for General Pershing and the famous First division. The last of the troops came home on troop transports which arrived today and the commander-in-chief will return on the Leviathan, which is due early Monday morning.

Not only did the aldermen appropriate \$100,000 to pay the welcome expenses, but they declared next Wednesday, when the division will parade with Pershing at its head, a holiday in all city departments. Most of the \$100,000 will be used in the construction on Fifth avenue along Central park of a grandstand which will seat 30,000 persons, thus making provision for relatives of members of the division.

Will Ride "Kidron"

General Pershing will lead the parade on his charger, "Kidron," which he rode in the Paris and London reviews. Immediately behind him will ride his personal color bearer, carrying the general's four-starred flag on a red field. Next in line will come the general's staff, followed by the composite regiment which has formed his guard of honor in the European victory parades. Major General McGlachlin will lead the First division. The procession is expected to take five or six hours to pass a given point.

Friends Reach City

Sergt. Alexander L. Arch of Battery C, Sixth field artillery, who fired the first shot from this gun, arrived today on the transport Zepelin.

The French major came over to where we were," Sergeant Arch said, explaining the shot, "and told Capt. I. R. McLendon to begin firing. Then the captain gave the order, and we fired the first shot at 5 minutes and 10 seconds after 6 o'clock on the morning of October 23, 1917. We hit a bridge at Strassburg in Alsace-Lorraine, which was German territory then, and blew up a German working party there. It was a regular bull's-eye. After that we fired 17 shots more, which took about two hours. Then we went to breakfast."

Armstrong and Brigham Held on Murder Charge

Two City Detectives and Special Officer Holman Released on \$2,500 Bonds Each, After Arrest on Complaints Filed by County Attorney Against Them for Shooting Negro, Eugene Scott.

Detectives George Armstrong and George W. Brigham, arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a charge of manslaughter for the killing of Eugene Scott, the shot early Monday morning near Thirtieth and Harney streets, were released on \$2,500 bonds each several hours after they were booked at Central police station.

Both declined to make statements. Armstrong was released first, following the signing of his bonds by P. F. Petersen, 101 South Thirty-eighth avenue, of the Petersen & Pegau Baking company. Following unsuccessful attempts to get a bondsmen for Armstrong, Sergeant Thetrup of the morals squad sought the assistance of Petersen. Petersen was taken to the police station in the morals squad car.

Brigham was less fortunate in obtaining aid. It was late in the afternoon before he was released upon signature of his bonds by several South Side commission men.

Edgar Holman, special officer for the Union Pacific railroad, whom a coroner's jury ordered held to district court for the shooting of Scott, was rearrested at 4 o'clock by Detectives Haze and Lundeen. He was released on his old bonds of \$2,500, signed at the time of his previous arrest, following the shooting.

Police Commissioner Ringer and Chief of Police Eberstein refused to state last night whether Detectives Armstrong and Brigham would be suspended in face of their arrest.

Arrested by Dunn

Aided by fellow officers, Armstrong left the police station through a side door and got into a waiting automobile, escaping a battery of camera men, ready to take a snapshot of the accused officer.

Armstrong was arrested by Detective Chief Dunn when he reported for work at noon.

Brigham was told there was a warrant out for his arrest. He was two hours late in reporting at the police station, because, he said, he had been looking for an attorney. Brigham also was taken into custody by Chief Dunn at 2 when he arrived at the police station.

Edgar Holman, the Union Pacific watchman, who was held pursuant to the verdict of the grand jury, was also booked with Armstrong and Brigham.

The complaints were prepared by County Attorney Shotwell and (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

War Brings Fortune to Grand Island Express Wagon Man

Grand Island, Neb., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—Probably the wealthiest express wagon driver in the United States is John H. Brown, employe of the American Express company in this city. He is worth somewhere in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The unexpected, and for a time undiscovered, death of two uncles in Connover, Donegal county, Ireland, is responsible for Brown coming into possession of real estate and money worth a fortune. One uncle left the Grand Island man between \$19,000 and \$20,000, and the other about \$30,000.

Condemn Betrayer of Edith Cavell to Death for Treason

Paris, Sept. 5.—Georges Gaston Quien, on trial before a court martial, charged with having had treasonable dealings with the Germans and of having betrayed Edith Cavell to them, was today convicted and condemned to death.

M. D'Armon, counsel for Quien, occupied all of the last session of the court-martial with an eloquent plea on behalf of his client. He endeavored to show that the name of Miss Cavell and the tremendous sensation created by her execution had influenced the public opinion against Quien.

The advocate severely condemned the crime against Miss Cavell and the German officers for committing it. He was certain, he said, that the conviction of Quien would be an error of justice.

The court-martial deliberated for three-quarters of an hour and then rendered its judgment, condemning Quien to death.

ATTEMPT TO BLOCK LAW FAILS

Eleventh Hour Amendment of Southern Senator to Render Ineffective Enforcement Clause Defeated in Senate.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE IS INCLUDED IN MEASURE

Bill Now Goes to Conference—Intoxicants Defined as More Than One-Half of One Per Cent Alcohol.

Washington, Sept. 5.—(By The Associated Press.)—The prohibition enforcement bill was passed by the senate today without a record vote and virtually in the form it came from committee. The measure now goes to conference for discussion of amendments inserted in the house bill by the senate.

The only material change made in the bill in the senate was the addition by amendment of the liquor and drug prohibition act for the Panama Canal zone. This measure has not yet been acted on by the house.

An eleventh-hour attempt by Senator Shields, democrat, Tennessee, to render ineffective the whole section of the measure relating to enforcement of war-time prohibition, failed, his own vote being the only one cast in favor of it. His amendment would have limited the operation of the war-time law to the six states in which demobilization camps are located.

Intoxicants Are Defined.
As it passed the senate and goes to conference, the bill defines as an intoxicant any beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. The senate modified, however, some of the more rigid provisions of the house bill, including that affecting private stocks of alcoholic beverages held for personal use.

Passage of the bill by the senate was in striking contrast to its troubled voyage through the house. No serious effort to alter its terms was made except the attempt by Senator Shields. The Tennessee senator contended that since demobilization was in fact almost completed this section of the act applied only to New York's state as every other state where active demobilization camps were situated was dry by state statute. He asserted that laws forbidding sale of intoxicants to men in uniform and fixing dry zones about military camps and posts, fully protected soldiers.

May Expire Soon.
Senator Wadsworth said only 8 per cent of the army remained to be demobilized, and that passage of a war-time enforcement act offered the curious spectacle of providing for carrying out a law that was about to die. He brought out the fact that the power of the president to render this section ineffective whenever peace was declared by means of a proclamation terminating the demobilization period, was not changed and said:

"If events transpire as we assume they will transpire, this act will expire in two months or six weeks."

"Does the senator mean," asked Senator Pomeroy, democrat, Ohio, "that the treaty will be ratified in two months?"

"I said nothing about ratification," Senator Wadsworth replied.

Senator Shields declared congress was acting "under false pretenses" in fixing the enforcement regulations on all of the country now under the guise of a demobilization necessity and since men with money invested in the proscribed industry a fuller opportunity to adjust their affairs. Senator Walsh, democrat, Montana, replied that congress had made the act apply to all of the country, regardless of the progress of demobilization, and that process should be completed, and that enforcement measures could only follow that policy.

An attempt by Senator Norris, republican, Nebraska, to amend the bill so that violation of regulations promulgated under its authority would not have the same force as violation of the law itself. This provoked considerable discussion, but the proposal found few supporters on the vote.

Poincare to Lay Cornerstone of United States Memorial

Paris, Sept. 5.—President Poincare and Hugh C. Wallace, the American ambassador to France, will be the principal speakers at the ceremony next Saturday of laying the cornerstone for the monument which is to be erected at Pointe de Croix to commemorate the first landing of American troops in France to participate in the world war. The monument will be a copy of the statute of liberty.