

SCHOOL BOARD UNDECIDED ON NEW BUILDINGS

Adjourns to Wednesday Night, When Full Membership Will Vote on \$5,000,000 Bond Issue.

The Board of Education last night failed to arrive at a decision on the amount of school bonds that should be submitted to the voters at the November election. An adjourned meeting will be held Wednesday night, when it is expected that a full membership of the board will be present and a decision reached on the bond question.

City Board Undecided.

The school board members are divided as to whether to submit the entire program to the voters this fall, or to go at the task piecemeal. A test vote of nine members present last night resulted in a positive vote for \$2,500,000, one for \$1,000,000 and three for \$5,000,000. Those who favored submitting the entire amount at one time were W. E. Reed, president of the board; Edward Huwaldt and Dr. J. H. Wallace.

"I think we should ask for what we can use within a reasonable time, as long as we will not be able to do all of the work in less than four or five years, I will not vote for the \$5,000,000 proposition," said C. O. Talmage.

"I believe that we would be practically certain of \$1,000,000, which would enable us to build the new High School of Commerce, whereas if we submitted the \$5,000,000 we might jeopardize the whole thing," was an expression by F. A. Brogan.

"They will vote for \$5,000,000 as sure as we are sitting here,"—Dr. J. H. Wallace.

Outline of Program.

The \$5,000,000 program contemplates building the proposed enlarged high school, for which there is already nearly \$1,000,000 in the school building fund, and it also contemplates a North Side High school, junior high schools at Twenty-second and Chicago streets and Twenty-fourth and Corby streets; additions to Central and South High, various new elementary schools and several additions to elementary schools; also improvements such as fire escapes on various school buildings.

The members estimated last night that \$2,500,000 would complete the High School of Commerce. A fund now available, build a north high school, permit an addition to South High and provide money for minor improvements, such as the fire escapes.

Outlining to the board a few of the details of the growing school system, Mr. Beveridge stated that there are now nearly 2,000 pupils in Central High school, the largest enrollment in the history of the school and nearly 400 more than this time last year. He also stated that next week 541 new attendants will enter High School of Commerce, bringing the enrollment of that institution to nearly 1,300. There are 2,100 more children in the public schools than this time last year.

The following teachers were added to the assigned list: Mary E. Keeler, Ethel M. Whiteley, Yvette Williams, Elsa Zack, Nellie Orme, Ebba Sorenson and Edward G. Perley.

Want Sidewalks.

School patrons of Gibson district asked the board to intercede with the city council with a view of obtaining better sidewalk facilities to Bancroft school.

Telephones were ordered placed in all schools at the expense of the school district. The numbers will be silent and the telephones will be used only for school business.

Edward Huwaldt was transferred from the buildings and grounds and purchasing committees to the finance and claims and teachers' committees. C. O. Talmage was appointed chairman of the finance and claims committees to succeed E. G. McGilton, resigned.

The board declined to sign a petition designating brick as material for repaving near Central High school on account of the city refusing to allow the school district damages on account of the grading. The board maintains that if no damages are allowed the school district should not be required to pay for the repaving.

Covenant Is Called War Trust by Johnson

held in cruel subjection like the Koreans or Chinese will ever be striving for their liberty and the self-determination for which we talked so much and did so little. It means that the great democracy of the world—our country—must not only continue a party to the denial of these peoples' rights whenever they are asserted, but to our diplomatic denial we will add denial economically and by force of arms, too.

"I am not quarreling that our allies make Germany pay the full price," continued Senator Johnson.

Fears Secret Bargains.

"I do quarrel with requiring our treasure and our blood for all time in the future to preserve the spoils of war to England, France, Italy and Japan under secret bargains, which in bad faith were concealed from us during the war. During the war we, properly and rightly, made every sacrifice. We are demanding now at its close none of its spoils, but in the same America let us at least refuse to be treated as part of the spoils. Out of the war Great Britain comes with a supremacy of sea unquestioned. By the treaty she has a fourth of the earth's surface and an overwhelming preponderance of the peoples of the earth. Great Britain proudly proclaims that out of this peace a British world. Shall we who neither ask nor get anything from this peace, guarantee this British world with our wealth and our man power? France and Italy and Japan emerge with territories beyond the wildest dreams of their statesmen, and it is demanded that America shall underwrite all their immense acquisitions.

"We have been told by the president that we must now by this league of nations make the supreme sacrifice and throw in our fortune with the rest of the world. Why? The very query evokes from league enthusiasts immediately an angry retort, and while they will not enlighten us, they hint darkly at our motives and even our good faith.

Are Partly True.

"Occasionally we hear that we have at least entered upon a world of world politics and that we can now either withdraw from the course into which the war drew us, or desert the world which so needs us. In the language of a famous editor of the west, 'All of this is partly true,' but it by no means establishes that we must surrender our cherished position or our loved ideals by becoming a party to the sordid quarrels and the diplomatic duplicity of Europe and Asia. The United States will play its proud part in the world in the future as it has done in the past—a part prouder because based upon American principles and American ideals. It did not require secret treaties and stealthy bartering of unwilling people to make our nation play its part in the war; it does not require the guaranty of secret treaties and bargaining and bartering of unwilling people to have the nation play its part after the war. Throwing on our fortune with the fortunes of the rest of the world means with our altruistic brethren throwing our fortunes to the rest of the world that the rest of the world may do with our fortune as it sees fit. Gladly will we do what duty commands and humanity and civilization may require, but that duty can be better done, our obligations to humanity and civilization better fulfilled in the high position of the world's greatest democracy than in the subordinate position of the least consequential of a quinquennial alliance, or as one of many bound irrevocably to the guaranty of the many's power and territories.

League of Armed Nations.

"This is not a league of nations to prevent war. It is a league of armed nations in a gigantic war trust. In its very creation it has been stripped of every idealistic purpose it ever had. It contains within itself the germs of many wars, and worse than that, it rivets, as in the Shantung decision, the chains of tyranny upon millions of people and cements for all time unjust and wicked annexations. It is a great world economic trust, wherein a few men sitting in secret may control the economic destinies of peoples. It is not a league of peoples nor does it anywhere concern itself with peoples whose past wrongs and future rights were so eloquently portrayed by the president. It is a trust of existing present power. It will never prevent war, it will sanctify power in a new, a terrible and sinister sense."

Senator Johnson left for Sioux Falls, S. D., where he speaks tomorrow night.

To afford the interior connection with the Aegean sea the new Serbian government is planning to build a 375-mile barge canal from a point on the Danube to Saloniki.

HURRICANE TOLL IS 130 DEAD AND PROPERTY LOSS

Bodies Found Floating in the Gulf; Relief Trains Are Rushing Supplies.

floating in Neuces bay tonight, where they were washed out by the waves. They were clinging to spars and debris and what few boats were left undamaged by the storm were being used tonight to recover them.

The known dead here are: MRS. ROSA ROBBETT, tourist, address unknown. MRS. BAKER, wife of the proprietor of the Pavilion hotel. JACOB DORAN. W. L. MITCHELL. UNIDENTIFIED WHITE BABY. THREE MEXICANS.

Another unidentified body is in the court house, which is being used as a morgue.

Two Reported Missing.

Captain C. M. Eckland, Company I, 37th infantry, U. S. A., commander of the rest camp. Harry Spiker, wife, married daughter and daughter's two children.

The city is without water. There were no lights or gas tonight and the food supply was insufficient. The railroad to the causeway has been washed away, but the town can be reached from the west. Word was received tonight that a train is coming north from St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico. It was believed supplies could be sent from Laredo.

The entire north beach residential section of the city has been swept clean, except the Spohn sanitarium, the United States public health service hospital, which was occupied by 37 soldiers sent here for treatment, and one frame house.

Frame Buildings Destroyed.

Practically every frame building on the beach front was destroyed, together with most of the boats moored there. The residence section on the hill was slightly damaged, and a few houses were unroofed.

The damage was caused mostly by the tidal wave driven in from the north by a gale estimated at

from 65 to 70 miles an hour. The official record of the tide places it at 10 feet, 6 inches deep, but many say the water was 15 feet in depth on the beach.

Chapparral and Mesquite streets in the business district were flooded, and while the water receded tonight, they are filled with debris.

Military rule was put into effect this afternoon.

The storm started here Saturday night with a light breeze from the north, steadily increasing in intensity, while the tide rose rapidly. There is no life-saving station here and when it became evident the north beach section was in serious danger, scores of volunteers plunged through the surf, helping the people of cottages to safety.

Many left their homes early on Sunday morning and came into the business district, but scores remained until there was great difficulty in getting women and children out.

Patients Rescued.

Thirty-five patients were in the Spohn sanitarium and all were rescued. The building was half destroyed at the public health service hospital on the north beach were not removed, and the hospital tonight is caring for 250 refugees, women and children.

The damage in the business district was done by the high tide and the driving rain which came through north windows, blown in by the gale. Nearly all the windows on the north side of the Neuces hotel were broken and the water at one time was four feet deep in the hotel lobby.

The Pavilion hotel was swept away, but Mrs. Baker is the only occupant known to have perished.

Port Lavaca Safe.

Port Lavaca, Tex., Sept. 15.—Port Lavaca and neighboring towns are safe after the tropical hurricane which caused damage estimated at \$150,000 here.

Messages received here from Port O'Connor, Seadrift and Austwell say they are safe.

Postal Union to Carry Smead Case to A. F. L.

Omaha Postoffice Clerks' Union No. 134, of the National Federation of Postal Employees, adopted a resolution Sunday afternoon condemning the Postoffice department on account of the removal of A. C. Smead from the Omaha postoffice. It is alleged that Mr. Smead was removed from the service on account of his activities in local labor controversies. The postal employees intend to take Mr. Smead's case to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

POLICE WALKOUT MAY NOT CAUSE GENERAL STRIKE

Sentiment Favors Recourse to Courts to Reinstate Striking Officers.

Boston, Sept. 15.—There are grounds for hope that a general strike in sympathy with the police who quit their posts last Tuesday may be averted. These were found largely in the sentiment which favored recourse to the courts in an effort to have the strikers reinstated.

Strike sentiment is known to be strong in certain union quarters, and Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and President M. J. O'Donnell of the Central Labor union, in a formal statement justified the action of the police in striking, and attributed to Police Commissioner Curtis complete responsibility for the lawlessness that ensued.

Commissioner Warned.

They also pointed out that the commissioner's rule forbidding the affiliation of the police with the American Federation of Labor was not promulgated until after the charter had been sought, and that the commissioner had been warned three weeks before the strike of what would happen if he attempted to enforce his new rule.

Counsel for the labor leaders conferred with their clients and it was reported that the supreme court might be asked to grant a writ of mandamus compelling the police commissioner to reinstate the strikers. The adjournment Sunday without provision for another meeting before next Sunday of the Central Labor union was accepted as indicating that a general strike was not imminent. The general strike would not be declared until the central body had canvassed the votes now being taken by affiliated unions.

Recruit New Force.

Meantime the recruiting of a new police force is proceeding and the first of the new men now in training will appear on the streets next Monday. With the state guard and the volunteer police on duty until the new department is thoroughly organized, it is believed that the city will not see a repetition of the disorders, at least unless a general strike is declared.

The first attempt to disorganize the normal life of the city will be the signal for the bringing in of whatever number of federal troops

may be necessary to protect life and property. Provision also has been made to replace any striking men or women who are engaged in duties vital to the welfare of the city.

Interrupt Reavis While Pleading to Have Bill Amended

Washington, Sept. 15.—(Special Telegram)—Representative Reavis in an effort to amend a bill before the house making it a felony to transport stolen automobiles from one state to another by insisting that the bill should include restoration of property of every character and not one kind specifically, started a small riot among Missouri and Kansas members by his description of the locality in which he resides. He said he lived right in the southeastern corner of Nebraska within four miles of the Kansas line and 10 miles of the Missouri line, "where every opportunity is offered for transporting stolen vehicles in interstate commerce." Representative Phil Campbell of Kansas rose to interrupt but he had hardly gotten the "Mr. Speaker" into action when Representative Ricker of Missouri on his feet for purposes of interrogation.

"I refuse to yield to either gentlemen," said Mr. Reavis amidst laughter, but Representative Rucker launched his question, "Does the gentleman refer to automobiles taken from Missouri into Nebraska?" when Reavis reiterated, "I refuse to yield," and the house roared, and then he proceeded to show the necessity for amending the bill.

Senator Declares in Speech Coolidge Is Second Ole Hanson

Washington, Sept. 15.—Senator Thomas, democrat, Colorado, discussing the Boston police strike in the senate today, declared "the little finger" of Samuel Gompers had proved as powerful as the commonwealth of Massachusetts, for at a word from him striking policemen agreed to return to work.

"But the governor refused to reinstate them, and properly so," said Senator Thomas. "The governor of Massachusetts, an American citizen, measures up in this instance to the mayor of Seattle, a naturalized American."

Confer Regarding Military Occupation of Asiatic Shores

Paris, Sept. 15.—(Havas).—General Louis Franchet d'Esperey, commander of the allied forces in the near east, has conferred with Field Marshal Allenby concerning it, it was said, military occupation of the Mediterranean littoral of Asia Minor.

Packer Hearing to Open in Chicago Wednesday

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Presentation of evidence in the government's investigations of the packing industry will begin before the federal grand jury here Wednesday, according to an announcement by Isador J. Kresel, special attorney for the government. At least a month will be required to complete the hearing, he said. One hundred subpoenas for witnesses have been served in New York, St. Paul, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Fort Worth and other cities.

Bidding on Mink Skins Jumps Fur Sales Total

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—With collections amounting to \$675,000 as a result of bidding on 84,000 mink skins, buyers at the sale of the International Fur Exchange registered total sales of \$8,650,000 since the opening last Wednesday.

Government of Mexico to Probe Pueblo Outrage

Denver, Colo., Sept. 15.—Following the receipt of instructions from Ignacio Bonillas, Mexican ambassador at Washington, A. J. Ortiz, Mexican consul here, with jurisdiction over Mexican subjects in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, announced early this afternoon that he would proceed to Pueblo within 24 hours, to investigate the lynching of Salvadore Ortiz and Jose Gonzalez, Mexican subjects, at Pueblo late Saturday.

The message from Senor Bonillas came in answer to a preliminary report of the affair made by Consul Ortiz. Similar instructions have been received by Mr. Ortiz from Ramon de Negri, Mexican consul-general at New York, and from J. Garza Zertuche, Mexican consul general at San Francisco.

Pittsburgh Steel Men Prepared for Strike

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15.—Union leaders here in the movement to organize iron and steel workers said today they had no information that the proposed strike in the steel industry would be deferred until after the industrial conference in Washington October 6.

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