

SALVATION ARMY LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR OMAHA FUND

Chairmen in Charge of Departments Will Make First Reports at Luncheon This Noon.

The big Salvation Army home service fund drive started in Omaha yesterday with 2,500 persons in the "army" of canvassers for the \$203,463 which is Omaha's quota.

Today at noon in the Paxton hotel the first of a series of daily luncheons for the chief workers will be held and reports will be received from the chairmen in charge of the various departments into which the city has been divided. The first estimate of receipts will be made at this luncheon.

Eight Shot in the Pittsburgh Districts

(Continued From Page One.) tie up of the industry, leaders began to settle down to the prospect of a long fight. In this connection it was announced that an important parley of union labor chiefs would be held tomorrow, when it is understood the question of financing the strike will be considered.

Officers of the Carnegie company, the steel corporation's largest subsidiary in Pittsburgh, claimed that, although their forces had been depleted by desertions, they had been able to reorganize their workers so as to keep all of the important mills operating at almost 100 per cent. This brought emphatic denial from the labor camp.

Steel officers admitted that in some cases blast furnaces, which they said they always had regarded as their most vulnerable spot, had been badly crippled. This situation was met by banking some furnaces and concentrating the remaining workers on others.

An important announcement came during the day from employees of the Bethlehem Steel company. This was to the effect that they would not walk out pending an attempt to obtain a conference with company officials.

An example of the wide difference between estimates made by labor leaders and corporation officials concerning the number of strikers is found in Pittsburgh. According to William Z. Foster, secretary of the national committee of steel workers, 71,000 men are out, while in opposing quarters the number was set at 15,000.

In the Chicago district, company officials estimated that from 70 to 80 per cent of their workers had remained loyal, while at strike headquarters in that city it was claimed 67,500 had obeyed the strike call.

Labor leaders in the Youngstown district stated 30,500 men were out in the district proper and 35,000 in the entire district, which includes Sharon and Newcastle, Pa. Company estimates were much less.

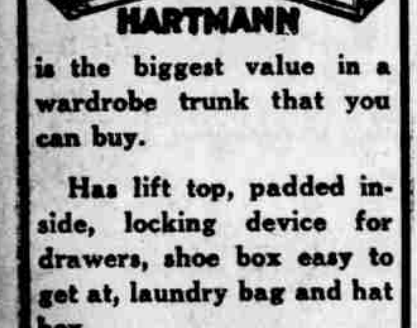
Visits in Washington.

Washington, Sept. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—E. J. Farr of Blair, Neb., is spending several days in Washington after attending the Odd Fellows' convention in Baltimore last week.

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Strike-Breakers Start Trouble in Steel Mill

(Continued From Page One.)

fatally, in rioting which broke out at the Carnegie Steel company's plant here late today.

The trouble started when a crowd of about 400 persons attempted to prevent mill workers from entering the plant. About 20 workmen were being assaulted when the mill guards, consisting of a number of deputy sheriffs, came to their rescue.

The mill guards were met with a volley of bricks, stones and clubs. They drew their revolvers and attempted to hold the mob at bay, but the shower of missiles continued and the crowd refused to disperse.

When the situation appeared to be getting beyond control the guards are alleged to have opened fire on the crowd with their guns. Two women were shot. A man shot through the stomach is reported to be in a hospital in a critical condition. A boy was also wounded.

Three other persons were struck by bullets but not seriously hurt. Following the shooting the mill guards had little difficulty in clearing the streets about the plant.

Another outbreak occurred today at the plant of the Shenango Tin Plate company in which two local policemen were wounded while attempting to protect mill workers. One officer was stabbed and another was shot. Their wounds were not serious.

No Disorder in Chicago. Chicago, Sept. 22.—The steel strike went into effect in the Chicago district today without disorder. Some of the largest plants were forced to close, but others operated on a reduced scale and early tonight there was no material change in this situation.

The minor concerns were affected in about the same proportion as the large establishments. Whether the strike would increase in effectiveness was admittedly dependent largely upon the course of the engineers in the plants. Although their international union had forbidden a strike, most of the Gary members of the organization went out with the steel workers. Tonight they were considering an order to return to work.

Company officials generally were reticent and except in the cases of complete shutdowns refused to give figures on the number of men at work. They estimated variously that from 70 to 80 per cent of their employees had remained loyal.

At strike headquarters it was claimed that 67,500 men had obeyed the strike call, the total being distributed as follows:

Gary, Ind., 22,000; Indiana Harbor, Ind., 11,000; South Chicago, 20,000; Joliet-Chicago Heights, Ill., 2,000; Hammond, Ind., 3,000; Evans-ton, Ill., 1,500; Waukegan, Ill., 2,500;

Milwaukee, Wis., 3,000; Sterling, Ill., 1,000; DeKalb, Ill., 1,500.

Three Large Plants Closed.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 22.—With plants of three large steel companies in the Youngstown district employing 16,500 already closed as a result of the strike and others running only part capacity, according to officials, the steel producing industry in the Mahoning valley was fast approaching general paralysis tonight.

Only 500 Answer Call.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 22.—Less than 500 workers answered the strike today and every plant was in operation under practically normal conditions. No disorder was reported.

Strike leaders, while admitting their disappointment over the small response of the men, claimed more workmen will quit from day to day.

Only Four Plants Operate.

Cleveland, Sept. 22.—Steel production was brought almost to a standstill today, only four of the 20 plants being in operation as a result of the steel strike. According to union officials more than 19,000 men are affected. No disorder was reported.

Corporations Are Silent.

New York, Sept. 22.—No comment whatever on the strike which began today in the steel and iron industry was forthcoming from the headquarters here of the United States Steel corporation. Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors, who shapes the policies of the gigantic industrial combination, declared both in the morning and in the afternoon that he had nothing to say for publication.

Twice during the day he met newspaper men and chatted pleasantly with them, but declined positively to be quoted, except to the effect that there was nothing he could say.

It was learned, however, that he had received many messages of felicitation upon his firm stand against the "closed shop," although he did not tell who sent them. One message, however, came from J. P. Morgan, who is now in London.

"Heartiest congratulations on your stand for the open shop, with which, as you know, I am absolutely in accord," the message said. "I believe the American principle of liberty deeply involved and must win out if we all stand firm."

Frequent reports were received at the steel corporation offices from the 145 plants in 20 states involved in the strike, but no estimate was made of the number of men who failed to report for work. It was indicated that the success of the strike could not be determined definitely until it was known how many men of the night shifts had joined the walkout.

Three Riot Calls.

Buffalo, Sept. 22.—Disturbances growing out of the steel strike resulted in three riot calls for the Lackawanna police tonight. In one instance the 58 policemen of the city's force, headed by Chief Gilson,

were met with a shower of bricks and stones from a crowd of strikers who had gathered near the steel plant gates. Three men, two of them strikers, were arrested on charges of inciting to riot.

The first sign of trouble came late this afternoon when the police were notified that 7,000 persons had assembled near the steel plant gates. In a fight which preceded the arrival of the police, a Spaniard who is still working at the plant, was knocked down. His head struck the curb and he has a bad cut and possibly a fractured skull. The police dispersed the crowd with some difficulty. Stones were hurled at the policemen and several were hit. None was seriously injured.

Chase Fleeing Don.

At 7:20 tonight as several hundred workers were coming out of gate No. 3 of the Lackawanna plant they were met by a crowd estimated at 3,000. One of the loyal employees, a Spaniard, was chased by a crowd until he fled into a house. The police went to the plant gates and forced the crowd to leave.

At 7:45 another riot call came in. A Buffalo man had been badly beaten by a crowd of men who overheard him talking about his plans to get a job on the steel company's private police force. As a result of this fight the police arrested three men.

They were booked on charges of inciting to riot.

Two of the four steel plants in Buffalo and Lackawanna affected by the strike closed down today. The Lackawanna plant was working with about half its normal force and the Donner Steel company claimed to have 85 per cent of its men at work.

Strike leaders claimed that 8,000 men had joined the walkout, but the best estimates available from all sources indicated that the number was about 5,000.

Rome Wants Allies to Put D'Annunzio Out

(Continued From Page One.)

Oil is \$6 a pint and lard fat \$9 a pound.

General Robilant Replaced.

General Robilant, chief of the Italian forces maintaining order along the line of demarcation fixed by the armistice, has been replaced by General Badoglio, chief-of-staff to General Diaz and second in command of the Italian armies.

General Robilant was unpopular, having been a member of the inter-allied military commission which asked the withdrawal of Italian troops from Fiume, the substitution of the civil guard of Fiume by Maltese policemen and dissolution of the national council at Fiume.

It was these proposals, it is said, which caused Gabriele D'Annunzio to seize Fiume, thus preventing the program from being carried out.

Trenches Around Fiume.

Geneva, Sept. 22.—Dispatches from Austrian and Serbian sources say that Italian regulars under Gen-

eral Badoglio have constructed a continuous line of trenches around Fiume, while D'Annunzio's forces have built defenses of a few hundred yards inside the circle.

The soldiers of the two sides are fraternizing and officers from the two camps dine together.

It is averred that trainloads of food have been allowed to pass the blockade line into the city by sympathetic officers.

President Unchanged.

On Board President Wilson's Special Train, Stockton, Cal., Sept. 22.—Although White House officials aboard President Wilson's train declined today to discuss published reports of a new agreement for disposition of Fiume, they indicated that there had been no change in

the president's position on the subject.

Two Plans Submitted.

Rome, Sept. 22.—From conversations which several senators and deputies have had with Premier Nitti and Foreign Minister Tittoni, it seems that two plans were submitted to President Wilson concerning Fiume, both of them endorsed by France and England.

According to one, Fiume would be given to Italy, but its Hinterland, together with eastern Istria, would be given by Italy to Jugoslavians. In either case the Port of Fiume would be internationalized.

The second plan would make Fiume an absolute independent country and the Hinterland, together with eastern Asia, would be-

come an independent state ruled by an international commission or by the league of nations.

Trieste, Sept. 22.—Colonel Sicilian, who was sent into Fiume by General Badoglio to confer with D'Annunzio, tried to induce the latter to keep only volunteers and allow soldiers of the regular army to return to Italy in order to prevent their rendering themselves liable to severe punishment.

D'Annunzio refused, saying that only the presence of the Italian army would prevent the allies from considering Fiume a rebel city and bombarding it. In fact, he added, the ships of the allies, although they had left the harbor were not far away and were ready to return.

It was at the instance of the United States, said Mr. Wilson, that Japan promised to return the Shantung rights to China and international law was so "revolutionized" by article 11 of the covenant that the great powers would be in a position to secure fulfillment of that promise.

Discussing the withdrawal feature, Mr. Wilson said he didn't want to get into the league with a fear he might not be able to get out, but wanted to go in with the hope of staying in and helping all he could.

The crowd cheered when he added: "I want to get into any kind of trouble that will help liberate mankind. I don't want to always be thinking about my skin or my pocketbook or my friendships."

He added that when those opposing the league feel "the impulse of courage instead of the impulse of cowardice" they would see the question in its proper light.

Wilson Talks to Three Audiences at Same Time

(Continued From Page One.)

the thing through and we are going to see it through."

Paying a tribute to the frontier spirit of the west, the president said it was at the frontier that was found the forward-looking people. Too many who oppose the treaty, he asserted, were looking over their shoulders.

Referring to the "insubordinate restlessness" prevailing in Europe and Asia, Mr. Wilson asserted that the world not only desired peace, but must have it.

Unrest Must Be Quieted.

America only, he said, could guarantee such a policy. Asking his hearers whether they had not heard of organizations in America "the purpose of which is nothing less than to overturn the government itself," he added that it was important

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