

ISOLATION IS THREATENING BRITISH ISLE

Railroad Strike to Tie Up All Traffic as Others Join in the Walk-out.

Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen—after the audience for an hour had sung "The Red Flag"—delivered a heated speech of censure against the government, and declared that trouble was brewing which might lead to bloodshed.

Both Thomas and C. T. Cramp, president of the union, who had preceded him, asserted that the men were firmly behind the leaders in this great crisis.

President Cramp denounced the government statement regarding the purpose of the strike as a "deliberate lie." It was not the public with whom the strikers were at war, he declared, it was the people who were for the moment in the position of directing the affairs of the country.

"All the powers of hell, the press, platform and perhaps the pulpit," would be invoked against the strikers, said President Cramp, but if they remained solid they would be victorious.

"God Help the Country." Both speakers denounced what they characterized as the government attempt to bias the mind of the public by saying that the strike was not in defense of union rights but against the life of the community. Answering the premier's strong statement earlier in the day that the strike was an anarchistic conspiracy against the government, Secretary Thomas declared that it was true, "God help the country."

He had warned the government that their proposals would be fatal to peace. He knew that trouble was brewing that might lead to bloodshed.

"My answer to the prime minister's challenge," said Mr. Thomas, "is that if he will now say to us officially himself, not influenced or intimidated by any one else; if he will say, as head of the state, at the present time, 'I concede the strike, and the strike can cease at once.'"

Political Atmosphere. Official pronouncement from government sources and bitter rejoinders from the railway executives, coupled with the attitude of the press, which is largely with the government, has surrounded the strike with a decidedly political atmosphere.

The general feeling expressed by the newspapers is that the present struggle is a test between the relative power of the government and of the organized working classes.

A lengthy verbatim report issued tonight concerning Friday's meeting between the government and the railwaymen shows that Secretary Thomas asked for a minimum of 50 shillings a week for all workers. Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the railway men before the war had been "disgracefully underpaid."

A few trains, manned by non-unionists pulled out of the London stations during the day. Several trains which left for the north tonight were stopped by pickets and the engines taken off.

Lloyd George Talks. Premier Lloyd George, telegraphing his regrets that he would be unable to attend the soldiers' celebration at Carnarvon, says: "In a long and varied experience, I can recall no strike entered into so lightly, with so little justification and such entire disregard for public interest. The strike is not one in which it can be contended that the workers are seeking to win fair wages from their employers, whose profits are believed to be excessive. In this case the railway men are dealing direct with the community.

The state is now running the railways at a loss, due in the main to the enormous increase made in the wages of the railway workers, since the beginning of the war and also to the great reduction in the hours of labor. This loss is borne by the general tax payers, and will soon have to be passed on to the general public in the form of increased fares and charges. On its merits the strike is inexplicable.

The dispute is about something which cannot possibly come into operation until next year; yet the situation is thrown into the dislocation of a hurried strike without even a week's warning."

Pointing out that the men declined even to discuss the government's offer to consider any particular injunction, the premier declares:

"Entitled to Week's Notice." Every employer, every worker is entitled to at least one week's notice to terminate contracts of service.

"I am convinced that the vast majority of the trade unionists of the land are opposed to this anarchistic conspiracy. They can see the ruin and misery it has brought in other lands and their common sense has hitherto guarded their organizations against the control of these intriguers. These men have made many efforts to get hold of the lovers of trade unionism; so far all their endeavors have ended in failure.

There is no more patriotic body of men in this country than the railwaymen and their conduct during the war demonstrated that fact. When they realize that they are not fighting for fair conditions for labor of their class, but are being used by extremists to further aims not their own, they will quit."

Plays Rich Church Goers. London—"Our country must be saved from the low ideals which threaten it," said the Rev. F. B. Meyer. People coming to church in the latest fashions and dressed in their smartest clothes make it difficult for people who cannot afford such extravagance to sit with them. The church was never intended to be a sort of parade ground for showing off the latest and most absurd fashions.

That surplus piece of furniture can be turned into cash by a Bee Want Ad.

Gen. Pershing "Discovered" By "Y. M." Girl Overseas



MISS CARROLL MCOMAS

New laurels have been found for Gen. John J. Pershing, and the discoverer of them is Miss Carroll McComas, Y. M. C. A. worker, who has just returned from six months overseas as an entertainer for the doughboys.

"I had been giving shows for the boys," Miss McComas explains, "traveling all over France—Verdun, the Argonne, Sedan and many other places. I went over in November when they had pulled the war out from under me, although I was trying all summer to get across."

In the latter part of the winter and the early spring my unit went to the army of occupation in Germany.

Only One Balloon In Big Race Not Yet Accounted For

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—At 8:30 tonight, marking the end of the first 24 hours in the army-navy balloon race started from here yesterday, only one of the five contestants remained unaccounted for. The balloon for which no report had been received is a navy representative from Washington, D. C., piloted by Lieut. R. Emerson and Ensign F. L. Sloman.

A telegram received during the afternoon by Maj. A. B. Lambert, official of the derby, reported that the Langley field, Virginia, craft alighted in Lake Michigan 20 miles from the shore at Marinette, Wis., about 500 miles from St. Louis.

Of the other two army entrants, the Fort Quahaug bag came down near St. Louis shortly after the start and a Brocksfield, Tex., craft descended at Pittsfield, Wis., a distance of approximately 435 miles.

In announcing that the shipping board would retain the eight German liners, Mr. Rosseter said their allocation to the United States was permanent. When the ships were delivered by the Germans in England, the shipping board, it was explained, turned them over to the War department for use as transports and his now taken them back for commercial employment.

Could Only Return Them. It was said at the War department today that since the ships had been assigned to it by the shipping board, the department's only course was to return them when no longer needed as transports. At the State department it was said that the matter had not been brought formally to the attention of officials there and no statement was forthcoming.

Great Britain has contended that the allocation of the eight liners by the inter-allied commission was only temporary and that when the need for the ships as troop transports had passed they were to revert to the allied pool for permanent allocation, among the allied and associated nations.

Officials of the shipping board would not say upon what authority they were acting. It was expected, however, that the whole question would be brought to the attention of President Wilson upon his return to Washington, either by the board or by Viscount Grey, the new British ambassador, who arrived today to take up his duties.

Rye Watered His Defense. New York.—Charged with selling liquor in violation of the war-time prohibition act, John J. Hanley said that the liquor was diluted to such an extent that it did not come under the provisions of the law. He was held for further examination.

PRESIDENT STAYS ABOUT THE SAME, GRAYSON REPORTS

Remains in Bed Nearly All Day on Train Speeding to Washington.

On Board President Wilson's Special Train.—Although benefited by several hours' sleep, President Wilson's condition showed no important change tonight, while the special train on which he made his interrupted tour of the country was approaching Washington.

Late in the afternoon Dr. Grayson, Mr. Wilson's personal physician issued this statement: "The condition of the patient this afternoon shows no material change since this morning, but he has benefited from the sleep and rest of the early hours of the day."

Remaining in bed nearly all day the president ever said to have regained some of the loss of strength which followed his nervous attack of yesterday. His train is due in Washington tomorrow morning and he will be taken to the White House for a more complete rest from his long speechmaking trip for the peace treaty.

Second Bulletin. The bulletin issued by Dr. Grayson was the second of the day, a morning statement declaring there was little change from Mr. Wilson's condition of yesterday, which had been described as "not alarming."

Mr. Wilson sat up a short time during the early afternoon, but Dr. Grayson, enforcing strictly his rule of absolute rest, did not permit his patient to give attention to executive affairs or to exert himself in any other way. The physician spent practically the entire day with the president and insisted on keeping his mind away from the cares of his office and of the treaty fight.

During the entire day Mrs. Wilson, too, was in constant attendance upon her husband, insisting upon acting as his nurse and ministering in person to many of his wants.

Dr. Grayson seemed particularly pleased at the rest which the president was able to get during last night and this morning. Throughout the evening and early night Mr. Wilson had been restless, but in the early morning he fell into a sound sleep, which lasted for several hours. Although still weak, his rest during the night helped him to pass a more comfortable day.

Speeding eastward on a clear track, the presidential special ran virtually without schedule, railroad officials making what speed they could without taking unnecessary risks. No stops were made except at long intervals to take on water or change engines. It was thought tonight that the capital would be reached not later than 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Aboard the train it was packing-up day for the members of the presidential party, who virtually have made their home aboard since the departure from Washington three and a half weeks ago.

During the trip of nearly 10,000 miles all of those in the party, including the president and Mrs. Wilson, have spent all but three nights on the train.

Late today the president, on the advice of Dr. Grayson definitely abandoned his plan to go to New York next Friday to welcome King Albert of Belgium.

The president wired the State department asking that some one else be designated to officially represent the nation's welcome to the royal visitor. Later he expects to meet the king at the White House.

Orders Less Speed. As the train neared Pittsburgh, running at a rate in excess of most express trains, Dr. Grayson objected to the pace and it was decided to slacken it during the night. It was understood Mr. Wilson became uneasy at the way the train was speeding and that Dr. Grayson decided a slower pace would be advisable in the interest of the patient's comfort.

At the rear end of the train, the president's private car had the hardest jolts as the special cracked around curves and bumped over switches along the way. Under the new schedule no attempt will be made to reach Washington until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Dr. Grayson issued no further formal bulletin, but he told inquirers late tonight that the president was doing "as well as could be expected."

"He still suffers from headaches and nervousness," said Dr. Grayson.

Goldman Released.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 27.—Emma Goldman, who has been in the Missouri state penitentiary for violation of the espionage act, was released and left for New York.

"but he has secured a little refreshing sleep and retained some nourishing food. I believe he will respond to the simple treatment of complete rest."

Germany Respected Yank Prisoners in World War

Washington, Sept. 27.—While the German government failed to live up to agreements concerning housing and care of American prisoners of war, their treatment was merciful on the whole and there was no systematic abuse, according to a statement by Carl P. Den-

nett of Boston, Red Cross commissioner for prisoners' welfare during the war.

Yeomen Dance. On Wednesday evening the Omaha Homestead 1404, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, will give a dance in the "Yeomen Castle" Eighteenth and Harney streets, after the electrical parade.

Advertisement for Baldutt Egyptian Chocolates. Features a logo with the name 'Baldutt' and 'EGYPTIAN CHOCOLATES'.

Advertisement for Bowen's Furniture. Headline: 'Bowen's The Seeker of Values'. Includes an illustration of a bedroom and a list of furniture items with prices.

Advertisement for H.R. Bowen Co. Furniture. Headline: 'Exceptional Living-Room Values'. Includes illustrations of a sofa, lamp, and dining table, along with a list of prices.

Advertisement for Hayden Bros. featuring Ampico Reproducing Pianos. Includes an illustration of a piano and text describing a performance by George Copeland.