

MINISTER ASKS FAIR CHANCE FOR BYRON MICHAEL

Urges Same Treatment God Would Give for Youth Sentenced to Reform School.

Rev. Charles W. Savidge at the People's Church yesterday took as his subject, "Byron Michael," the 12-year-old boy charged with stealing books from the library at Beatrice, Neb. The text was taken from Proverbs 22-6, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

The city of Omaha and the whole state of Nebraska has become greatly interested in the fate of Byron Michael, the 12-year-old boy of Beatrice.

"The crime! It appears he stole 29 books, was tried in the courts of his city and was sentenced to nine years in the reformatory, or until he became 21 years old.

Not Born Criminal. "As I understand it, this boy is not a born criminal. He is somewhat mixed up, but he has a lot of company all over this land and that, too, of people much older and better instructed than himself. One night last week 15 houses were robbed right in Omaha. If a man in Omaha leaves his auto unlocked some thief will get away with it.

"This boy has read the papers and knows this and he has fairly breathed a thieving atmosphere. So he took some books.

"This state, by the very condition of its people and by the example which it has set, has trained this boy and raised this boy to be what he is.

Give Him a Chance. "God does not treat offenders as this boy has been treated. God never sent a person to hell, and never will, without giving them at least one good fair chance. This boy never had that. I know this by his youth and by his surroundings and his opportunities. What light has this child had? Has he been able to weigh the results of human actions? What teacher has instructed him in the matter of right and wrong? That boy has a right to demand that he be given a chance outside of prison walls and with proper surroundings.

"Another consideration I beg you to think on. He is a child 12 years old. His habits are not fully formed. His character not shaped.

"He is a student, a reader. He has a 'wolfish hunger' for books. He thirsts for knowledge. This is fruitful ground for the making of manhood.

Must Have Home. "Some will reply to me that he will be taught in the reformatory. I reply that the reformatories of the country and the prisons of the country have not made any great record in the creation of model citizens. But the very thought that they have been confined for a term of years sticks for evil. The result is bad. Another thing—they are taught ways of sin and wickedness by evil associations, which result in further harm.

"We have a noted case of this very thing now in this city. A young man, 21, who has spent most of his life in the reformatory, hired a car for three days, ran off with it, and the authorities are now offering \$300 for his capture. They will get him, and when he comes out of prison the next time he will be a confirmed criminal.

"Fainting Bertha" Example. "Fainting Bertha" is a more desperate woman with every year she serves in prison.

"What that boy needs is not a public home, nor a private home in a city. He ought to be on a ranch with a good, wise man and woman. He ought to be in the open. He ought to have books, interesting and helpful, and inspiring. He ought to be taught the principles of right and wrong. He should be taught of God and the Word of God. You can't make a man without this."

Yudenitch Reported Steadily Advancing On Petrograd Front

Helsingfors, Nov. 2.—The latest reports from the army of General Yudenitch declare that he is steadily advancing on the entire front before Petrograd and to the south, his right flank being fully protected as the result of the progress made by the Estonians.

The British fleet continued its bombardment of all the islands between the Finnish coast and Krasna Gorka, encouraged by General Yudenitch's improved position.

Stockholm, Nov. 2.—The town of Krasna Gorka, the strong bolshevik position on the Gulf of Finland, just to the west of the island on which the fortress of Kronstadt stands, has capitulated to the forces of Gen. Yudenitch, according to a dispatch from Revel.

Copenhagen, Nov. 2.—A telegram from Kamenetz-Podolska to the Ukrainian Press Bureau here, dated Friday, claims that General Denikin's army is retreating along the whole Ukrainian front under the pressure of General Petlura's offensive. The Ukrainians, the message says, have captured the railway junction of Kodyma.

South Side Brevities. Two sleeping rooms for rent. 4508 So. 19th St. Storage and Express—also moving—quick service.—Jack Ford, South 37th.

Back-to-the-Mines Idea Is Now Growing

Attorney General Palmer a few hours after the injunction was issued at Indianapolis. Members of the delegation said at the time they merely wanted to "offer their good offices to the government" and Mr. Stone personally declined to discuss the strike, saying the brotherhood's attitude would be made known later. Today's statement was the first formal one to come from any member of the railroad delegation since the conference.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—A crucial test of strength in the great strike of soft coal miners, which already has made idle more than 425,000 men, according to union leaders' claims, was awaited tonight by both operators and miners to develop tomorrow morning when the mine whistles sounded the call to work.

Although the strike went into effect at midnight Friday night, both sides to the controversy have agreed that Monday would prove the power or lack of it on the part of the United Mine Workers of America to stop production of bituminous coal. In some sections, notably western Kentucky, union miners have continued to work under an agreement entered into several weeks ago.

Elsewhere also will put to the test, in part at least, the power of the United States government as expressed through the injunction, issued Friday by Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis restraining union officials from issuing further strike orders or encouraging the miners to join in the strike. Most union chiefs gave immediate orders to their men in most instances left the mines Friday and refrained yesterday from returning to work.

Strike Very Effective. Union leaders in announcing that more than 400,000 had quit work declared the strike was virtually 100 per cent effective.

Coal operators did not wholly concede the union men's claims. The operators pointed to practically normal production in the huge northern mines of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, there being about 150,000 nonunion miners in those two states. West Virginia operators maintained that in that state soft coal production was at 50 per cent normal. About 50 per cent of Kentucky's 40,000 union miners were also at work yesterday under contract.

In Alabama, where the miners' chiefs said 23,000 of the 26,000 miners had walked out, operators, while not denying the figures, pointed to some of the larger mines of that state as still in operation.

In North Dakota most of the 1,500 lignite miners remained at work. In Utah the majority of miners remained at work it was reported, because of conflicting statements that the strike was off and that it was not off. At least 1,000, however, had struck, it appeared.

Five Mines Operate. Colorado's mining districts were largely closed down, although the Colorado Fuel and Iron company reported five mines in operation.

Yesterday's reports said only 800 of the 4,800 miners in New Mexico had struck.

Elsewhere, especially in the great bituminous fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the strike apparently was fully effective.

The full effect of the government's action in the strike, including the rehabilitation of the fuel administration and the seizure of coal in transit by the railroads for distribution by regional committees has not been indicated. The War department, it became known yesterday, had ordered the O'Gara mine, near Springfield, Ill., which supplies Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., with coal, to continue operation. The company was unable to comply as the miners remained away from the mine.

Coal operators in many regions have expressed themselves as ready to operate if possible under government orders and protection. Union leaders generally have asserted not even the government could compel the miners to work.

Sunday Passes Quietly. Denver, Colo., Nov. 2.—Sunday passed quietly in Colorado coal camps, according to reports from all over the state tonight.

Meetings of union miners throughout the Trinidad district were held during the day, at which, according to organizers, the vote virtually was unanimous not to return to work tomorrow morning. Corps of organizers under the direction of Robert Llewellyn, organizer of district No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, visited the various southern fields' camps. Later the organizers met at Trinidad and reported two new locals organized at the Royal and Green Canon mines, near Aguilar.

The organizers said they impressed all miners with the importance of maintaining good terms with the National Guard forces now distributed to half a dozen different camps in the state.

Llewellyn said there would be no trouble unless soldiers were ordered to the mouth of the mines.

Representatives of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, the largest operator in Colorado, announced the company would throw open its properties in the Trinidad district tomorrow to give miners an opportunity to go to work.

Troops Leave For Duty. El Paso, Tex., Nov. 2.—The first squadron of the Eighth cavalry, numbering 240 officers and enlisted men, under Maj. Kenzie B. Edmonds, left here for Gallup, N. M., for duty in connection with the coal strike there.

The troops were sent in response to a request by Governor O. A. Larrasolo of New Mexico.

WOMEN AND MEN CHARGED WITH MURDER

One of Men Dressed in Uniform of U. S. Army Major, Former Driver for Pershing, One Slain.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 2.—Four men and four women, one of the men dressed in the uniform of a United States army major, are held charged with murder at Las Cruces, N. M., 45 miles north of El Paso, in connection with the death of John T. Hutchings of Alamogordo, N. M., who was shot and fatally wounded while piloting an automobile in the El Paso to Phoenix cross country race near Lanark, N. M., 16 miles west of here.

Hutchings was shot in the back, a bullet penetrating the automobile seat and lodging near the base of his spine. His motor car was traveling 45 miles an hour at the time.

Oliver Lee, Hutchings' mechanic, said he heard six shots fired. Lee piloted the car with its wounded driver to Lanark. There Lee, holding a rifle, returned to the scene of the shooting with Winchester Cooley and District Judge W. B. Howe, where they took into custody the eight persons held at Las Cruces. The four men and four women were occupants of an automobile.

Hutchings was chauffeur for Gen. John J. Pershing when General Pershing commanded the American punitive expedition into Mexico. He had won numerous automobile races in El Paso and Juarez, Mexico.

Warrants charging attempt to murder were issued against Maj. F. M. Scanland, Harry G. Overstreet and "Chalk" Altman of El Paso, and Fred Jackson of Alpine, Tex. Names of the women in the warrants were Billie Bennett, Mrs. Overstreet, Mrs. P. L. Holbrook and E. M. McPherson of El Paso.

"It was only an accident," said Major Scanland. "We were target shooting and had a target on the same side of the road we were on."

The state seriously affected by the strike. No disorders have been reported from any point.

Orders to Be Ready. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 2.—Two companies of coast artillery stationed at the Presidio here have received orders to be ready for movement at any time in case of emergency calls from points in the coal strike zone, it was announced. Army officers said this was merely a precautionary measure.

Won't Emulate Dealers. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2.—Striking coal miners, who return to work tomorrow, will be treated as though they had never walked out, Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the coal operators' scale committee, asserted tonight.

Mr. Brewster said coal operators in the central competitive fields would not emulate New York wholesale coal dealers, in asking president Wilson to give them representation on regional committees which will supervise the distribution of coal.

After being apprised of the suggestion of the advisory board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that an industrial commission be appointed to deal with the present industrial unrest, Mr. Brewster said any action taken by the government would receive the hearty co-operation of the operators.

Ready to Negotiate. He reiterated the operators would resume negotiations with the miners as soon as the latter agreed to submit disagreements to arbitration and continue coal production pending the award of the arbitration board. He asserted the operators did not contemplate meeting in the near future to discuss the situation.

"While we do not expect many union miners to return to work tomorrow," Mr. Brewster said, "those who do report will be treated as though they had never laid down their tools. No miner will be discriminated against."

"As was stated previously, there are about 15,000,000 tons of bituminous coal mined and as soon as that is exhausted the country will be without soft coal. Probably some of the men will return to work when their surplus funds run out and their families are in need."

"We are anxious to reopen negotiations with the miners whenever they agree to our proposition to refer all disagreements to arbitration and continue coal production pending the award of the arbitration board."

"We will leave everything to the government and will not request representation on regional committees. We also will support the government in whatever action it takes regarding the suggestion of officials of the locomotive engineers' brotherhood."

Gompers Noncommittal. Springfield, Ill., Nov. 2.—Responding to questions as to whether Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, had suggested a plan for settlement of the strike of soft coal miners, John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Miners Workers of America, declared tonight, he was "non-committal."

Questions put to Mr. Lewis were prompted by persistent rumors in miners' circles here that President Gompers had intervened in the strike, at least offered his good offices.

TRAIN OF RIFLES SHIPPED FROM U. S. HELD UP

Anti-Bolshevik Leader Demands 15,000 Be Turned Over, But Command Refused.

Vladivostok, Sunday, Nov. 1.—(By The Associated Press.)—A train with part of a consignment of 68,000 rifles recently shipped from America to Admiral Kolchak, was held up on October 24 by General Semineff, the anti-bolshevik leader, in Siberia. General Semineff demanded that 15,000 rifles be delivered to him by 11 o'clock on the morning of October 25 or force would be used to obtain them. The lieutenant commanding the train guard of 50 Americans communicated with Maj. Gen. William S. Graves, commander of the American expeditionary forces in Siberia, and received an order under no condition to turn over the rifles.

Although no word has been received at American headquarters at Vladivostok regarding events at Tchita, since Semineff's time limit expired, Japanese headquarters last night notified General Graves that advice from Tchita—the Japanese guarded sector—were that through Japanese officials the train had not been molested and had proceeded toward Omsk.

The last word from the American guard was that General Graves' instructions had been received and that the Cossacks would need to use force to get the arms.

As compared with the small American guard, Semineff has several hundred Cossacks with artillery and armored trains at Tchita.

Major General Graves recently refused the delivery of arms to the Russian authorities at Vladivostok, his action resulting in criticism of the American command by the Russian authorities in the far east, as by General Knox, chief of the British military mission, now at Omsk, who said that General Graves had held up the delivery of arms which the Russians had bought and paid for.

Sixty-eight thousand rifles and large quantities of ammunition consigned to Admiral Kolchak arrived at Vladivostok two months ago, at a time when Cossack and American relations were tense. General Graves refused the delivery of these arms and ammunition supplies at Vladivostok, believing that they would fall into the hands of the Cossacks and never reach the Kolchak front. He finally agreed to the delivery of the arms to the Kolchak representatives at Irkutsk. If Americans were permitted to guard the train through Cossack country, the Russians insisted that 35 cars be made up into two trains and asked permission to guard one of them. The Americans found the Russians were attempting to sandwich many cars of merchandise between the cars carrying arms. It was then insisted by the Americans that American guards accompany both trains to Irkutsk. The first train was not molested.

In making his demand General Semineff quoted the authority of General Becklesheff at Omsk. The Russian command at Vladivostok is without knowledge of the position held by General Becklesheff. Payment for the rifles and ammunition was made after the supplies left Vladivostok.

Stage Stars to Aid in Drive for Red Cross

(Continued From Page One.) court house and fired off each noon before the auction.

Many articles of material value, as well as many of sentimental value will be offered at the auction this week. War relics, brought from the battlefields of France and Belgium by American soldiers and Red Cross nurses, will be placed on sale. Household articles, sewing work, statues of "The Greatest Mother in the World," and many other articles have been donated to the Red Cross for this sale.

The Red Cross can still use additional articles, and anyone having anything which can be auctioned is requested to send it to the office of the fund committee, 1503 Howard street. All of the proceeds of the auction go to the Red Cross.

Carmen Vote to Strike

Denver, Colo., Nov. 2.—Trainmen employed by the Denver Tramway company at a meeting Sunday voted to strike as soon as authority to do so can be secured from national union officials in Detroit. The men recently asked an increase in wages from 48 cents an hour to 70 cents an hour. The company declined the request and also refused to arbitrate the demands.

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WIDOW GIVES UP \$10,000 ANNUITY TO MARRY ACTOR

Mrs. Larocque Tinker is Bride of Man 32 Years Her Junior.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—By marrying an actor less than half her age, Mrs. Louise Larocque Tinker, widow of Henry S. Tinker, first president of the Liberty National bank of New York, has forfeited \$10,000 a year of the annuity left to her. The actor is Noel T. Arnold, 27 years old. The former Mrs. Tinker is 59.

Mrs. Tinker's friends describe her as decidedly handsome. She has snow white hair. Under the will of her husband she loses half of the annuity through her remarriage. Besides the annuity of \$20,000 a year, Mrs. Tinker is wealthy in her own right.

Met at Soldiers' Club. Her winter home is known as The Hill, and is near Augusta, Ga. In the war period she kept this open, and, friends say, used it as a sort of officers' club, where she entertained lavishly.

One young officer often among Mrs. Tinker's guests was Arnold. Friends were inclined to the belief that the love affair began when Arnold wore a soldier's uniform and was training in the southern camp. Mrs. Tinker's father, Joseph Larocque, lawyer, left her a fortune. She has two children, Annie R. and Edward L. Tinker. Miss Annie Tinker is in Italy doing Red Cross work.

Tinker's death was the result of an unusual accident. When a dentist was working on his teeth, using an extremely fine instrument, Mr. Tinker took a long breath, breaking off part of the instrument and drawing it into his lungs. Efforts to find and remove the fine piece of steel were unavailing, and Mr. Tinker contracted pneumonia, from which he died.

Son Handles Estate. Edward Tinker looks after the \$3,000,000 estate left by his father. His winter home is in New York, and he has a summer place at Setauket. The bulk of Henry Tinker's estate was left to the children.

Traveling Salesmen

"WIDOW," WEDDED BY HANDCLASP, WANTS \$300,000

Left \$100,000, She Sues for Full Share of Estate, Placed at \$800,000, As Wife.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—A woman who claimed she became the wife of Isaac Rosenthal in a "handclasp" marriage ceremony has started suit for a widow's share of the estate, valued at between \$600,000 and \$800,000.

Rosenthal, known as the "millionaire junk dealer," was president of Joseph W. Rosenthal Sons, Inc. The woman formerly was known as Mrs. Mary A. Link, but later said she was Mrs. Isaac Rosenthal. She was divorced in 1907.

Left Her \$100,000. The day before he died Rosenthal made a will in which he left \$25,000 outright and the interest on \$75,000 during her life to the "wife." She rejected these bequests and is pressing instead her claim for a widow's share under the law, which, if sustained, will approximate \$300,000.

Margaret Joyce, a milliner and dressmaker, was the first witness. She testified she had been acquainted with Mr. Rosenthal and the claimant, as the wife of Rosenthal, for over 10 years. On Christmas eve, 1905, while Mr. Rosenthal and the claimant were living at 940 Erie avenue, Miss Joyce testified, her friend informed Mr. Rosenthal that she had received her divorce. The witness said she often had seen Mr. Rosenthal introduce the claimant as his wife to his friends and business associates.

Was in Mourning. Abraham L. Asher, an undertaker, testified that he made arrangements for the funeral at the direction of Mr. Rosenthal's brother, Henry. He said he could not remember who gave instructions for the death notice, which read "Rosenthal, aged 63 years. Funeral Tuesday from his late residence, 1000 Erie avenue. Interment private. Mt. Sinai hospital."

The claimant, who is a middle aged woman, appeared at the hearing in mourning. Relatives of the deceased, who received substantial bequests in the will, also were present. None of the estate was left to charity.

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Be Rid of That "Bad Back" WHY be miserable with a bad back? Get rid of it! You can't be happy when every day brings morning lameness; sharp, shooting pains, and a dull, nagging, ever-present ache. There's surely a reason why you feel so badly. Likely it's weak kidneys. You may have headaches and dizzy spells, too—a weak, tired, depressed feeling, and perhaps some kidney irregularities. Don't wait for gravel, dropsy or serious Bright's disease to set in. Get back your health and keep it. You can't afford to lose time experimenting with an unknown remedy. Try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. They have done wonders in scores of cases right here in Omaha for people you either know or can look up. Ask your neighbor! Omaha People Tell How