

CONVENTION OF STATE TEACHERS COMES TO CLOSE

Afternoon Meet Scores Narrow Salary Policies and Insists on Having More Pay.

(Continued From Page One.) McCook, submitted amendments to the old constitution. The principal concession was on election of officers. The proposed new constitution took away the referendum vote on this and was attacked because in so doing it was un-democratic. The executive committee placed in the proposed constitution a provision that officers shall be elected by referendum vote.

Says Concessions Made. "We made other concessions also," said President F. M. Gregg, "which bring the proposed constitution close to the old one. Those who want to retain the old constitution propose to amend it so as to permit the formation of district associations throughout the state such as are provided for in the new constitution."

Five candidates for each office are to be nominated by the legislative council, according to this amendment. At present nominations also are made by the teachers. Another important amendment inserted in the proposed constitution provides that amendments to the constitution can be made by a majority vote instead of by a two-thirds vote. Amendments must be proposed in writing and signed by at least 400 teachers.

With these concessions as a basis for agreement, the debate in the auditorium went on for nearly an hour. Those who favor the new constitution say it will bring to Omaha just as big meetings as are held here at present. District meetings will be held in various parts of the state.

To Have Paid Secretary. The legislative council will meet in some large city and the headquarters of the association with a paid secretary in charge will be decided upon if the proposed reorganization carries when the proposition is submitted to the teachers by a referendum vote through the mails within the next 30 days.

It is admitted by those who are seeking to bring about reorganization that the plan will meet with violent opposition. There is no party working against it and seeking to bring about much the same result by amending the present constitution.

The Auditorium was crowded to the doors yesterday morning by the 5,000 teachers and their friends in attendance at the first day mass session of the convention. Prof. W. W. Dykema of the University of Wisconsin, led the community singing and Dr. C. H. Judd of the School of Education, Chicago, made an address on "Training for Citizenship in Democracy."

Long Been Recognized. "The use of schools as means of training communities has long been recognized," said Dr. Judd. "The changes discovered in the middle ages that it could control belief and personal practices best by training children. European governments have long used the schools as means of fostering devotion to the state."

"The type of nationalism and sectarianism which grows up when the school is used for narrow party purposes is to be discarded, but I wish the strongest kind of evidence that an idea planted in the minds of pupils is a powerful means of social reform. It is no accident that just a generation after alcohol physiology was introduced into American schools, the country passed a prohibition amendment."

"American schools have been lax in their realization of their responsibility and opportunity. There have been efforts to cultivate the spirit of Americanism by the introduction of history into the curriculum. Indeed, state legislatures are easily prevailed upon to pass laws requiring schools to teach the history of the country. Some have gone so far as to require the teaching of the history of the state. But history, especially of the type common in the text books, is not a suitable medium for education in the institutions of a democracy."

Discussion is Needed. "What is needed in the United States is a discussion of the every day life of the common people. What are the institutions which control the production and the income of the common man? What are the forces of government which operate when congress is not in session? These are not questions to be answered by recounting the biographies of political leaders or the story of wars."

GOMPERTS FAILS IN HIS EFFORTS TO REOPEN MINES

Government Will Not Discuss Injunction Proceedings Until Strike Order Is Withdrawn.

(Continued From Page One.) president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers said Mr. Palmer before the house for the White House for a word with the president and to outline the strike situation to the cabinet. The second meeting took place immediately after the cabinet session adjourned. It lasted an hour, and when the labor leaders departed they were far more cheerful than they seemed to night. Mr. Gompers told the attorney general they would return later and Mr. Palmer intimated that Mr. Gompers would talk meanwhile with Lewis.

Talks With Leaders. Somebody asked Mr. Gompers, as he was entering the elevator after his third conference, if he had talked with Lewis. He wheeled about and snapped out that he could not answer that and would not say anything at all about any of the conferences or the strike.

Various theories were advanced as to the apparent difference in the attitude of the labor leaders after the second and third conferences. Returning to his office tonight, Mr. Gompers remained there for several hours and was in communication with labor officials here and elsewhere.

Not much came out of the cabinet meeting. All of the members declined to say what was taken up, although Secretary Glass, a trifle more communicative, smilingly turned his questioners away by saying it was just an hour and a half wasted.

Cabinet Backs Palmer. The standpoint policy of the government and its determination, as one official expressed it, "to go through with the injunction suit" still has the undivided support of the cabinet, it was said, and the absolute approval of President Wilson. The widely current reports that Secretary of Labor Wilson, himself a miner, had strongly opposed court action were not denied, but it was emphasized that the cabinet was unanimous against withdrawal of the restraining order unless the strike was called off.

But in spite of the absence of this information it was admitted that the nation's coal pile was decreasing and officials scanned weather maps to find whether any real cold wave was on the way. No attempt was made to hide the feeling that the situation was serious and would quickly become critical unless some way was found to get the strikers back to the mines.

Little Change in Strike Situation at End of Week. Chicago, Nov. 7.—As the first week of the soft coal strike ended tonight with production generally paralyzed in union mines, transportation affected and virtual war-time fuel regulations in force, both operators and miners awaited developments in the government injunction proceedings.

The seventh day of the strike witnessed little change in the general situation. About 425,000 union miners remained on strike, although coal operators of West Virginia, where 44 union mines were reported in operation yesterday, and Colorado reported increased production.

Miners' leaders denied the West Virginia operators' claims and said only a few mines were working on the open shop basis. Nearly normal production continued in the non-union fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania and in union mines of Utah and some parts of New Mexico, as well as in western Kentucky, where the miners did not participate in the strike because of contracts.

Two thousand lignite miners in North Dakota planned to strike in the morning. No further reduction in train service, as begun yesterday in the middle of the week, is authorized by the railroad administration where necessary, took place today, but in railroad circles it was considered likely that further suspensions would be ordered next week unless there was a rift in the strike cloud.

Priority List Changes Will Ease Coal Movement. Washington, Nov. 7.—Slight changes were made in the railroad administration's priority list tonight by Director General Hines. The changes ordered make the movement of coal freer and avoid some delay in the dispatch of coal shipments.

Under the new regulations shipments consigned under the first four divisions of the priority list will be permitted on straight consignments without a permit. This includes, besides the railroads themselves, government departments, the army and navy and state institutions and some industries.

Seven Firemen Replace 28 Now Out on Strike. Yakima, Wash., Nov. 7.—Seven experienced firemen were obtained today to replace the 28 city firemen who quit their jobs because the city commissioners refused to permit the firemen to continue their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Plumb Explains Plan Of Railroad Control

(Continued From Page One.) ment takes back to itself these public highways. It is proposed that the courts shall determine the amount of the investment actually made, and we would leave it to the courts to determine the compensation. We would authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds on such terms that they would be accepted at par and thus we would get the railroads back to the people.

"We might want to have some of the present executives remain, but it would be under a different system; it would be a system in which temptation to be dishonest would be removed. We create a corporation for service, rather than for profit. May we not safely trust our transportation service to a corporation composed only for the public service? The plan is that the government, the railroads and the employees shall each receive one-third of the board."

Society, Capital and Labor. He asserted that the three fundamental principles of a railroad are: The needs of society for transportation service, the capital invested in the enterprise and the labor necessary to make that capital profitable and to give society the service it needs.

"The grant is the people's part of the investment," Mr. Plumb continued. "Capital is the unexpended surplus of yesterday's labor. We have been accustomed to think labor is something paid for in wages, but labor is any form of human effort expended for production. Labor's power to produce is a living, vital force."

"The three principles I have referred to in the operation of a railroad are of importance, because if any one is missing, the other two can not exist. When you have three interests equal in importance, then they should have equal authority."

Discussing the present upward trend of wages and prices of commodities, Mr. Plumb explained that an increase of wages is accompanied by increase in commodities or service, and thus the circle is completed and the worker is not benefited by the increase of pay he receives. He added that the cost of transportation affects the prices of all commodities, regardless of whether they may be actually transported.

Cost of Beans. "Even if the article is manufactured at your next door," he said, "you would pay the price fixed in New York, plus transportation charges. I was in Grand Rapids recently and a farmer gave me an illustration of this case in the shipment of beans. He sold the beans for 13 1/2 cents a pound and forgot to keep a sack for himself. The next day he went back to the store and exclaimed in his plight. The store man looked at his Chicago price sheet which showed beans at 16 cents per pound. The dealer added 1 1/2 cents for freight charges, although the beans had not left Grand Rapids, and then added 2 1/2 cents for his own profit."

"Every man who produces is a consumer, and if he consumes he should produce," he added. "The two classes that do not produce are those in the poor houses and those in the rich houses. A man who lives on the interest of his money lives on what someone has produced. How can we fix it so that an increase of wages does not cause an increase in what we produce, or the service we perform?"

Capital Committing Suicide. "The present capitalist regime has nearly committed suicide," was another characteristic Plumbism. Referring to the railroads in another line of thought, he said: "The railroads said the men, 'If you don't like our terms get another job.' And then if the men quit, the railroads would say to the public: 'We can't give you service because these men won't work on our terms.'"

"And then, as we all know, the railroads would seek the police powers of the country to help run their business."

As it was adopted by the senate, the reservation preamble was as follows: "The reservations and understandings adopted by the senate are to be made a part and condition of the resolution of ratifications, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings

Editors Launch Lowden Boom for Presidency

(Continued From Page One.) be lost sight of. To that end we must develop a reasonable method for honest and efficient labor to acquire an interest in the business to which labor is expected to give its best efforts. Pending this development the equilibrium between production and wages must be established and there must be justice for all, exact justice, the justice of right and of reason, but not of force. Justice for all, and do not forget that the American people still know what exact justice is.

"The republican party from its inception has stood against undue federalization of industries and activities. There must be strong federal regulation, but not federal ownership. We have always endeavored and still endeavor to find the middle ground so well defined as between the anarchy of unregulated individualism and the deadening formalism of inefficient and widespread state ownership. We are against paternalism in government, and we are against that form of pedagogic paternalism that has developed recently in this country. We are against autocracy as vigorously as we are against anarchy. Bolshevism and kaiserism are equally dangerous in industry as in government. We are against both."

Will Pass Necessary Laws. "There shall be legislation passed as rapidly as possible, and when the complete republican control necessary for full functioning shall have been brought about, there shall be legislation executed on all of these things I have mentioned, all moving in the direction of efficiency and economy, for the establishment of business in the country on a sound, safe and sane basis; the solution of the railroad problem; legislation for a better relation between labor and capital, with justice for both. A law providing for a budget system for the country's own business, a method which should have been adopted long ago—and it is interesting to note that in the message of the chief executive last given to congress he omitted any mention of a budget system. There shall be legislation for the development of trade, the improvement of our diplomatic service, the solution of our shipping problem that we may have a merchant marine adequate to meet the development of world trade, the development of our position on international relations, and still other innumerable problems—all incident to the readjustment which is imminent."

Let not our great accomplishments in the war be marred by our inability to order our own affairs. Mere agitation and mere motion are not progress. The vicious circle is not the shortest distance between honest effort and highest reward. Remember that one man is only better than another when he does better. Give every well-beloved man his quality of opportunity, and require from him his full measure of accountability. Live and let live is not enough—we must live and help live—and as you live and help live, find always exact justice and enforce it."

G. O. P. Senators Unite In Policy on Treaty. (Continued From Page One.) declared, for the senators favoring ratification without reservations and those wanting ratification with reservations to get together.

By leaders of the reservation republicans the possibility of such a compromise was emphatically denied, and it was declared the group had gone as far as it would go in curtailing treaty qualifications. Feels had been thrown out immediately after Senator Hitchcock returned from the White House, these senators declared, and had been absolutely fruitless. They were more uncertain as to what might happen, however, should the irreconcilable enemies of the treaty adopt the course, said to be advocated by some of them, of demanding more drastic reservations as the price of keeping the republican majority intact.

Reservation Preamble. As it was adopted by the senate, the reservation preamble was as follows: "The reservations and understandings adopted by the senate are to be made a part and condition of the resolution of ratifications, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings

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Messenger for Bank Admits He and Pals "Framed" Big Holdup

Helena, Mont., Nov. 7.—Charles Stevens, an 18-year-old messenger for the Union Bank and Trust company, confessed today, the authorities announced, that he stole \$40,000 worth of securities from a registered package which he was conveying last Wednesday from the postoffice to the bank.

Stevens, the authorities asserted, admitted that he had two accomplices in the robbery. After the money package had been opened and its contents divided Stevens' two companions bound and gagged him, the confession alleged, to make it appear that he had been held up and robbed.

James Ford and George Blodgett, who were arrested Wednesday and later released, have been re-arrested and are being held for alleged complicity in the robbery. The money has not been recovered.

Buy Bulgarian Gold. New York, Nov. 7.—The Federal Reserve bank of New York announced that it had purchased approximately \$5,000,000 gold received by the United States Grain corporation from the Bulgarian government in payment for flour purchased by that country.

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Ribbons Present Possibilities. That are quite fascinating, particularly the ribbons you will find here.

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Just to the Right as You Enter. Silk Hose. Black, cordovan, navy, African brown and field mouse in pure thread silk hose with lisle garter tops and soles, a very fine hose for \$2.75.

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Pure thread, fine ribbed silk hose in black, white, light blue and pink for \$2.50 a pair.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs. New designs in Madeira, Spanish and French embroidered handkerchiefs.

All-linen handkerchiefs with hand-embroidered corners are priced from 35c to 85c each.

Children's handkerchiefs with dainty designs are 10c, 15c and 20c each.

Children's handkerchiefs in boxes, 35c each.

Dresses and Breakfast Sets. A table of two-piece morning dresses in bright shades and most attractive styles are priced for Saturday, \$1.95 each.

In the Basement. Linen Section. Corset Dept.—Second Floor.

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As a Saturday special we offer selected values for 59c and 69c.

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U.S. ARMY GOODS FOR SALE. THE NEBRASKA ARMY & NAVY SUPPLY CO. (The House That Saves You Money). U. S. Army Wool Blankets (Renovated)—A dandy new lot of blankets will be on sale today. \$15.00 values. Sale price... U. S. Army Comforters or Quilts... U. S. Army Sanitary Cot Beds... U. S. Army Harness (double sets)...

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