

NEW INDUSTRIAL BODY CREATED BY THE PRESIDENT

Seventeen Men Named to Carry on Work Stopped By Foundering of Re-cent Conference.

By The Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 20.—President Wilson today appointed a new industrial conference and called it into session here December 1.

The conference will be composed of 17 men, including government officials, business men and former members of the cabinet and former governors of states, and it will carry on the work undertaken by the national industrial conference, which foundered on the rock of collective bargaining.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, former United States Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory and George W. Wickersham, former Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, former Secretary of Commerce Oscar S. Straus, Henry M. Robinson, Pasadena, Cal.; Prof. Frank W. Taussig, former chairman of the tariff commission; former Gov. Samuel W. Call of Massachusetts; former Governor Martin H. Glyn of New York and Henry C. Stuart of Virginia; Dr. W. O. Thompson, Ohio State University; Richard Hooker, Springfield, Mass.; George A. Slade, St. Paul; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Owen D. Young, New York City; H. J. Waters, Manhattan, Kan.; and Stanley King, Boston.

"In accordance with the suggestion given me by the public group of the recent industrial conference, I am calling a new body together to carry on this vitally important work, and I trust you will give me the pleasure of naming you as one of its members."

"Guided by the experience of the last conference, I have thought it advisable that in this new body there should be no recognition of distinctive groups, but that all of the new representatives should have concern that our industries may be conducted with such regard for justice and fair dealing that the workman will feel himself induced to put forth his best efforts, that the employer will have an encouraging profit, and that the public will not suffer at the hands of either class. It is my hope that this conference may lay the foundation for the development of standards and machinery within our industries by which these results may be attained."

"It is not expected that you will deal directly with any condition which exists today, but that you may be fortunate enough to find such ways as will avoid the repetition of these deplorable conditions."

The conference will meet at a place to be hereafter designated in this city on the first of December next.

Henry M. Robinson of Pasadena, Cal., a member of the new industrial conference, appointed today by President Wilson, is an attorney. He attended the peace conference at Paris as a member of the economic group of advisers to President Wilson and also served there on the supreme economic council and on the international labor board. Later he became a member of the United States shipping board, from which he resigned September 15.

Victor Rosewater's Statement to Court

Following announcement of Judge Redick that he was ready to pronounce sentence, Attorney Connell, for the defense, said to the court that, as was his right, Editor Rosewater wished to make a statement, in which he desired to express his position, and the position of The Bee, regarding the case at issue. The court granted the request, and Mr. Rosewater addressed the court as follows:

Editor Rosewater Says Judiciary Not Superior to Press



Victor Rosewater, Editor of The Bee.

If it please your honor, in making this statement I do so with every respect for this court. I have no doubt it has been doing what it believed is required to protect itself against interference.

I wish to say, however, for myself and for the corporation which publishes this paper, that there has been no consciousness of intent to interfere with the proceedings of this court in any manner which would be subversive of justice.

When I saw this article myself after it was printed, I felt and I still feel, though I may be mistaken in point of law, that it was not subversive of justice, but was in fact, promoting justice. I could not see and do not see how it could be subversive of justice to expose the corruption of the witnesses or the false accusation of an innocent man by any person, even though he may occupy an official position.

I will confess that when I saw the article, I had some doubts as to the propriety of printing it, but not in any way thinking it would interfere with the prosecution of the case. I felt rather that its effect on the case would be to interfere with the defense of Moore, that the paper had given to the prosecution the evidence which Moore had for his defense which would subject the boys who had been procured to give false testimony against him, as I believe, and have no reason to believe otherwise from the affidavits under the same pressure to go back to the statement brought upon them in the first place.

To me that was the only question, and I was greatly surprised to hear of this citation to show cause why this publication and those responsible for it should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court. I make that explanation because I think it due your honor and the public.

Now for The Bee, and myself I think it only fair for me to make this further statement: That the indictment of Moore, after my own experience in the grand jury room, when it seemed to me certain agencies of the police department had sought to secure my own indictment in connection with the riot, that the effort was to bring some indictment or some reflection upon The Bee with a view of impairing its influence in this community and to "white wash" the police department for its negligence in permitting this mob to burn this court house and to lynch the prisoner on that regretful September 28.

Only to Injure Bee. It seemed to me that this proceeding against Mr. Moore was a

stubborn fight if its use were proposed again. Without a limitation on debate the irreconcilable enemies of the treaty declare they would oppose vigorously any hasty action in the new session and with other pressing problems on hand and a Christmas recess planned it is reckoned that an action might be delayed well into the new year.

In that connection the leaders are mindful that some of the senators most bitterly opposing the treaty openly have expressed hope that the senate will not act until the people have spoken in next year's campaign. Senator Borah, republican leader, has announced in the senate on two occasions that unless his party declared against the treaty he will part company with it.

Senate's Rejection Causes Much Discussion in Paris. Paris, Nov. 20.—(By The Associated Press.)—The adjournment of the United States without ratification of the peace treaty created much surprise in peace conference circles, as dispatches from Washington had suggested that some compromise was probable.

Henry White of the American delegation received the news from the Associated Press while he was attending the supreme council session today. The members of the council, after adjournment, withheld comment.

In French official circles, although there was disappointment of the senate's adjournment with no ratification in some form and expressing a belief that the 64 necessary to ratify could get together ultimately.

"I realize," he said, "that it will require very genuine efforts at compromise to bring this about, and that concession on both sides must be real and not merely nominal."

Everything indicated that the administration had no intention of letting the treaty right pass, even during the interval before December 1, and that there was no thought of abandoning the treaty and negotiating a new one. The general opinion seemed to be that the president in order to get the treaty into an advantageous parliamentary position again, probably would withdraw it and then submit it again in the opening days of the new session.

It was pointed out that under such a procedure it would come back before the senate without the compelling cloture restriction which brought debate to an end yesterday.

proceeding only through him and over his head to injure The Omaha Bee and that it would be only fair and in no way contempt of court for The Bee to show that fact and to show that it was being attacked and to rebut the points. If that is true and if it has no such right, then must it submit without protest, without answer, without showing how this was brought about because this indictment may be pending perhaps for weeks and months; must it allow the public to believe that one of its reporters had been a most active leader in this riot? I, for myself, do not believe any such intention of the law is a proper construction of it.

I will not take up your time unduly at this stage, although three days have been used to identify me as editor-in-chief of this paper, when the first paper exhibited showed that on its face. I take the responsibility as editor-in-chief of the paper. In fairness, however, after the peculiar methods employed to prove this point, let me state that the Bee Publishing company is organized like most corporations, with a president and heads of departments, each in charge of his respective department. There is the advertising manager, the circulation manager, mechanical superintendent, managing editor, etc.

A Managing Editor in Charge. The managing editor has charge of the news department of the paper. Manifestly, for one who has charge of all of these departments it is physically im-

possible, no matter what the presumption of the law may be, for one man to have personal responsibility and personal control of every article or every advertisement going into the paper. If the law says I must be responsible, criminally and personally, I must accept that interpretation, but it is the same as if the presiding judge were held responsible for acts of other judges. That would not be accepted as a good rule. It is not the rule of law, and certainly not common sense.

The court in his decision says this is an attack upon the independence of the judiciary, whereas my counsel in the course of argument, suggests that this action is an attack upon the freedom of the press. The court has said the independence of the judiciary is superior to the freedom of the press. I do not so read it in the constitution. I read the two together, the freedom of the press in one place and the independence of the judiciary in another, and in my opinion, if I am free to express it, the two go hand in hand together. It is fully as necessary to the independence of the judiciary that there be freedom of the press as it is for the freedom of the press that we have an independent and fearless judiciary.

The judiciary protects the freedom of the press and the press insures the independence of the judiciary.

If this decision were carried out to its full limit and strictest application we would be free. That any corrupt, inefficient, or lawless public official could proffer himself against exposure by the press by merely having himself listed as a witness in a pending case. If the mere fact that an official who is not doing his duty, or dishonest, can call upon the courts to protect him against exposure because he happens to be a possible witness in a case to be tried at some future time, then the freedom of the press in my judgment is wholly subordinated to the will of the court.

Refers to Contempt Cases. The court has also referred to the fact that the contempt law of Nebraska is in large part made up by cases that have come out of litigation over publications in The Omaha Bee. That I take it is no reflection but a credit to the paper, it being proof positive that its editors and reporters have been alert in exposing corruption in office and standing against persecution and oppression when it believed it was right.

In this case, I have no consciousness whatever of any intent to interfere with the court in any way, but only to promote justice by exposing corruption in office and thus to subserve the public interest. If it means that for this I am to be held in odium and branded by the court as guilty of an offense, I must accept the situation and do accept it. I trust you will accept these remarks in the spirit in which they are intended.

Des Moines Schools Closed By Fuel Administration. Des Moines, Nov. 20.—Special Telegram.—Shortage of coal here compelled the fuel administration to order schools closed Thursday and to remain closed until the crisis is passed. Plans have been started to cut down street car service. No more coal is to be furnished theaters, pool halls and amusement places. All useless street lighting is to be cut off at once.

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Cannot Tell Truth About Any Witness, If Case Is Before the Court, Announced Judge

Point Is Made Clear in Final Decision and Pronouncement of Sentence in "Contempt" Case Against The Bee for Exposing State of Rottenness in Police Prosecution of Case Before Grand Jury.

(Continued From Page One.) court it might pass unnoticed, and thus never reach the public, and the crime remain forever buried, was not denied. Such was the decision, and it holds good, unless reversed by the higher courts, in all future cases of the kind, in which exposure of what is taking place involves a witness for the state. If the public doesn't like it, what is it going to do? If the public wants the news, how is it going to get it? Is there any other agency that can better get the news than a newspaper?

Cannot Analyze Cases. To correct whatever false impressions might have been gathered from the wording of his decisions, as pronounced hastily during the trial of the case, said Judge Redick, he would supplement them with respect to the liberty of the press by a definition of exactly what a paper could print and to what lengths it could go in referring to cases "pending" in courts. "The court does not inhibit publication, except to the extent that the paper must not analyze and comment on a case, or the testimony of a witness to the extent of making such analysis and comment a trial of the case before the public," said the judge.

In the story as published in The Bee, the situation with respect to certain cases handled by the police, and certain conduct of the police department was referred to as "rotten."

Under the ruling of the court this might be taken as coming under the head of either "analysis" or "comment."

That it might be true, under the ruling of the court, and that the public had a right to know the truth, would not warrant the publication, if the characterization of the department could be construed as coming within the meaning of "analysis or comment."

Under Head of "The Truth." The Bee in its headlines further said: "Captain Haze offered liberty to boys for false testimony before the grand jury."

Apparently this part of the story comes under that part of the court's ruling referring to the "truth."

Further on in the story of The Bee, the allegation: "Captain Haze framed-up malicious and false testimony before the grand jury."

This, in turn, appears to come under the head of analysis. Down in the body of the story is the interesting disclosure that: "Captain Haze is the same man who was discharged under a former administration for indecent and improper conduct towards women. He is the man to whom Commissioner Ringer looks for his most particular and delicate detective work."

Examining the ruling this appears to come again under the heading of "truth."

Editor's Statement. Previous to pronouncement of sentence by the court, Attorney Connell requested that the usual privilege be extended, and Editor Rosewater be allowed to make a statement, in which he wished to explain to the court and the public his position, and the position of The Bee, on the question at issue.

In his statement Editor Rosewater in a lucid and masterly manner discussed the fundamental rights of the courts and the paper, and took issue with the judge's ruling that the rights of the judiciary are paramount to the rights of each were equal.

"It is the press," said Mr. Rosewater, "which in fact, protects the judiciary."

Three American Women In Rome Seek Divorces

Rome, Nov. 20.—Three American women are concerned in application for annulment of marriage now being considered by the authorities at the vatican. Duke Heinrich-Berwin von Mecklenburg-Schwerin has asked the annulment of his marriage to the widow of Count Gasquet-James, who was formerly Miss Elizabeth Pratt of New York.

The Princess Radziwill, formerly Miss Williams of Washington, has requested the annulment of her mar-

Foreign Exchange Drops To Unusually Low Levels

New York, Nov. 20.—Foreign exchange again dropped to new levels in the local market today. Sterling brought \$3.99 3/4, which is 1 1/4 cents below yesterday's lowest quotation. Franc checks were quoted at 9.79 for the dollar, 5 centimes below yesterday's prices, while lire checks sold at 12.57, off 13 centimes.

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Plain gray centers with gay borders of pink or blue, a very heavy quality; size 60x80 inch blanket; priced, for Friday, \$6.50 a pair

Small Gifts made from ribbons

A vanity set, large powder puff and mirror, with the clusters of ribbon flowers on the backs, mounted on lona ribbon wound handles. Boudoir caps, camisoles, slippers, garters—all the colorful little feminine things a woman would be delighted to receive. Just to the right as you enter.

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