

STRIKE MAY TIE UP THE MACHINE SHOPS OF OMAHA

Men to Decide Thursday On 80-Cent Offer in Response to Demand for 85 Cents Hour.

A machinists' strike, which will affect eight large Omaha machine shops, is to be considered by union machinists at a meeting to be held Thursday night in the Labor temple.

Union machinists have demanded an increase in wages from 75 to 85 cents an hour. Employers offered to increase the scale to 80 cents. The men are debating whether or not to accept this offer, and will make their decision Thursday, according to George Lamb, business agent.

A 5-cent increase is not sufficient to meet the increased cost of living and machinists in other cities are receiving a much higher scale, according to Mr. Lamb. On the other hand, G. C. Edgerly, secretary and general manager of the Sunderland Machine and Supply company, asserts that 80 cents is higher wage than machinists are receiving in most parts of the country.

J. L. Baker, of the Baker Ice Machine Co., which employs only union machinists, asserted that today that for his men apparently had been satisfied with the 80-cent compromise. If machinists do strike they will tie up practically all the machine shops of the city, he said. There are about 200 skilled machinists employed in the city, not including those in the Union Pacific motor car shops and the McKee Motor Car company works, according to Mr. Baker.

Machinists in the employ of the railroad are now negotiating with Washington in an effort to secure a wage increase. Railroad machinists are now receiving about 77 cents an hour, Mr. Lamb said.

Triplane Will Be Used to Carry Mail for Omaha

Experimental Plane to Be Tried Out—Completion of Hangar To Be Rushed.

Work of completing the air mail hangar at Ak-Sar-Ben landing field will be rushed during the next two weeks in anticipation of an early opening of service between Chicago and Omaha, W. A. Ellis, assistant commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce announced yesterday.

"Superintendent McCandles of the Chicago-Omaha division of the air mail service assured us Saturday, after inspecting the landing facilities here, that it is only a matter of days until service begins," said Mr. Ellis. "A City will be used as a stopping point between Omaha and Chicago as long as the small DeHaviland planes are in use, but Otto Praeger, second assistant postmaster general, has promised to secure larger and more powerful planes for the Omaha division in the near future and the trip will then be made without a stop. We expect to be able to announce the exact date when service is to start in the next few days."

Mail triplane to be tried.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Retention of the airplane mail service for which the house refused to provide funds, was urged before the senate postoffice committee by Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger. He asked that \$5,400,000 be provided for service on routes from New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Detroit, Washington, Cleveland, Toledo, St. Louis, Atlanta, St. Paul and Minneapolis. He also asked other funds for private airplane mail contracts on branch routes.

A powerful mail plane, Mr. Praeger stated, is being developed to carry mail over the mountains to San Francisco, and a new British triplane is to be tried out between Chicago and Omaha.

For the first time in this country snow skids are being used on mail planes, Mr. Praeger stated, to facilitate landings.

Reforms Asked for in Running American Roads

Federal Director of Operations Advocates Changes After Railways Are Returned to Companies.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Reviewing "efficiencies and economies accomplished in various phases of railroad operation by the railroad administration," W. T. Tyler, director of operations, recommended in his annual report today to Director General Hines that "many effective reforms" be continued after the roads are returned to private control, March 1. His recommendations included:

"That arrangements be made to set up, at least in skeletonized form, the organization necessary to control movement of traffic to and via ports whenever traffic conditions warrant the placing of embargoes and the issuance of permits.

"That every effort be made to continue and extend the pooling of lake and tidewater tolls, the railroads maintaining the necessary organizations to handle such traffic.

"That the railroads continue to establish uniformity in rules governing car supply for various important commodities handled.

"That the campaign for the more effective utilization of equipment by heavier loading be continued.

Co-ordination of Terminals.

"That the co-ordination of terminals be made a continuing policy.

"That the centralized control of cars be continued under proper limitations and the central organizations of the railroads themselves.

Mr. Tyler emphasized the benefits derived from the permit system for control of freight shipments. He pointed out the congestion which results from indiscriminate efforts to move freight for which the roads have no outlet.

The remedy, he said, is the source of this freight at its origin through the permit system to the measure of the consignee's ability to accept the railroads' facilities, or the ports' capacity.

Common Use of Cars.

Referring to the common use of cars, Mr. Tyler said this was successful not only with reference to box and stock cars, but particularly so in the case of refrigerator cars, the movement of fruits and vegetables having increased more than 20 per cent in 1919.

Mr. Tyler said locomotives were in a better condition as a whole than ever before during the period of heavy business and that while they numbered above 65,100 an adequate program for new power should be adopted. A comprehensive car building program also should be adopted, he said.

"The benefits from the unification of terminals," said Mr. Tyler, "are so many that it is to be hoped that there may be serious consideration given to each case of consolidation, unification or co-ordination before it is discontinued."

He added that 844 terminals had been consolidated during federal control.

Calls Walkout of 300,000 Railway Men

(Continued From First Page.)

erhood membership authorized a strike to enforce them. We held a strike in advance, however, upon President Wilson's request that he be permitted an opportunity to bring about a reduction in living costs. He has not done so, and we have fixed at 60 to 90 days. We have waited six months, and there has been no reduction in the cost of living."

The wage demands of the men average 40 per cent, Mr. Barker said, adding: "There are more than 100,000 of our members who receive less than \$3 a day. More than 100,000 mechanics, consisting of carpenters, masons and painters, are receiving an average of 55 cents an hour, which is about one-half the wage received by the same class of labor in the building trades."

Fear Action of Hines.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Belief that Director General Hines will refuse to grant the wage increases demanded by more than 2,000,000 railroad workers continued to grow today. As the union officials prepared for what Railroad Administration officials declared likely would be the last conference tomorrow, indications were strong that a bare concession of adjustment of alleged inequalities in pay would be the sum total of any permission in the present wage agreements.

Representatives of the workers have prepared a re-statement of their case for submission tomorrow to Mr. Hines. All declined to discuss its contents but it was understood to be a counter proposition to the views of Mr. Hines as thus far laid before the conference.

Only Brief Session Held.

The conference held only a brief session today for the reason that the union argument claims had not been completed. Not all of the workers' representatives attended the conference and discussion was limited to some details.

Director General Hines was reported to have received recommendations from certain other government officials that the wage demands of the railroad employes be refused. Mr. Hines' previously announced attitude that no increase could be granted was said to have been held by some of these officials to be proper even though living costs have not come down. The railroads will go back to their owners within less than three weeks and the views given the Railroad Administration from most government quarters were that in fairness to the owners, a general wage increase should not be saddled on them.

The further argument was said to have been advanced that any increases in wages would bring higher freight and passenger rates and Interstate Commerce commission officials have declared that the general public would enter strenuous protest against such. These officials have held that if rates can be held at their present level, it will be a check on living costs if not an aid to reducing them.

For Colds, Grip or Influenza.

Prevents, relieves, kills LAXATIVE BROWN QUININE TABLETS E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 5c.

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Congressman Jefferis is making every effort to get relief to the Springfield people, realizing the seriousness of the situation.

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(Helsingfors, Feb. 9.—(Havas).—Leon Trotzky, Russian bolshevik minister of war and marine, will become director and high commissioner of food transportation and his duties as minister of war will be assumed by General Polanoff, according to advices received here. Command of soviet forces in Siberia will be given to General Egeert, while General Ivanoff will lead the bolshevik troops in Turkestan.

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BULLET WOUNDS HUSBAND, BARELY MISSING HIS WIFE

Policeman's Shot Fired at Automobile Penetrates Bed Room of Couple.

Mrs. D. B. Burright, 2011 Sherman avenue, escaped possible death at 3 a. m. yesterday when a bullet from the revolver of Officer Bilyeu plowed through the side of her home and lodged in the left shoulder of her husband, D. B. Burright, 65 years old, who was asleep beside her, lying on his right side. His injury proved to be only a flesh wound.

Officer Bilyeu was firing at a group of speeding joy-riders 700 feet from the Burright home.

He says he fired five shots, the automobile being in flight at Sixteenth and Grace streets. The occupants fled, but first, he declared, when he attempted to stop them. Their identity has not been learned by police.

When Mr. Burright was wounded, he suspected burglars, he said. He awakened his wife who remarked he had been dreaming, but when the light was turned on he saw clothes were found covered with blood.

A son, C. C. Burright, who was sleeping upstairs, was awakened by the firing of the shots, and ran to investigate when he heard his father cry out.

Officer Bilyeu stated that he realized the new police riot gun is too heavy for use in such cases, but it was all he had. Other officers have made similar complaints against the revolver which were distributed to the members of the department following the riot in Omaha September 28.

Troops Fire on Mob; Four Persons Killed

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a mob which began surging toward the building. Soldiers and police dropped back into close formation and trained their guns on the mob, which never ceased to advance.

Adjutant General Deweese, in command of the militia, shouted a final warning to the crowd and then fired a revolver into the air. It was a signal for the troops to fire.

Machine Gun Rattles.

Soldiers and police fired point blank into the crowd and a nearby machine gun rattled. From the windows of the court room above another hail of bullets spattered down on the asphalt street.

Four men fell at the first volley. The mob which had surged half way up the steps pressed back and broke. Quick action on the part of the authorities got the negro out of the building.

Those killed in the clash were: B. F. Carrier and L. M. King, both of Lexington, and John Thomas and William Effington, both of Versailles.

Among those wounded were: J. W. Stansell, W. J. Reed, O. J. Sharp, Emmett Dozier, Irwin Gwynn, Emmett Danziger, Fred Sowers, H. C. Weathers, Mrs. E. T. Cross and James Maasevally.

Felled in its first attempt to get the prisoner, the mob broke up into small groups, which paid hurried visits to all the pawn shops and hardware stores in a quest for firearms. In some stores as many as 50 or 60 revolvers and guns were seized.

No Further Violence.

Groups of men congregated on the streets and sought to learn the whereabouts of Lockett. The word that regular army troops were coming spread rapidly, and no further violence was attempted.

Lockett's arrest, indictment, trial and sentence set a new record for rapidity in Kentucky. He was arrested last Tuesday night, indicted Friday and was tried, found guilty and sentenced in a few minutes today. Under his sentence he will die in the electric chair March 11.

The little Hardman girl's body was found mutilated in a cornfield last Tuesday morning soon after she had left her home for school. Her head had been crushed in with a heavy hammer, partially covered up with corn stalks.

Lockett, recently discharged from the army, was suspected, and passes were formed immediately to look for him. He was found at the home of a friend, six miles from the scene of the murder, late that night. Police there were evidence also that he confessed to the murder, adding that "he didn't know" why he had killed the girl.

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House Democrats in Caucus Go on Record Against Universal Military Training.

(Continued From First Page.)

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"The present disturbed state of the world does not permit such sureness as to allow us lightly to decide upon any great question upon purely military grounds while the demonstrated advantage to the use of the country which came from military service in the war plainly suggests that in the national interest quite apart from military considerations, the moderate and carefully conducted course of military training may have the highest possible advantages. In our discussion of the subject you will recall I gave my approval in principle to the various very moderate training projects suggested by the general staff and I would be very glad to have you convey to appropriate members of the house, who will attend the caucus my strong feeling against action by the caucus which will tend to interpose an arbitrary party determination to the consideration which this subject should receive from the best thought of the members of the house, considering alike the national emergencies which may confront us and the great disciplinary and other advantages which such a system plainly promises for the young men of the country."

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The opinion of Mr. Ferris was cited by Mr. Kitchin as that of one "who knows the feeling of every district in the country" who prompted a response from the floor: "Yes, Ferris is running for the senate."

Taking up the attack started by the North Carolina member, Representative Flood declared "it was all right to talk of waiting for the national convention, but he added that the convention "might get the idea we are for training" by the silence of her members.

Answering both these speeches, Representative Caldwell declared that every post of the American Legion by the action today at Indianapolis had gone on record in favor of universal training. He urged that political expediency favors a declaration for such training rather than a stand against it. Representative Olney, Massachusetts, and Fisher, Tennessee, both members of the house military committee, along with Mr. Caldwell, also urged no action at present, but the other democratic committeemen opposed them or remained or remained silent.

Score Joint in Debate.

More than a score of democrats joined in the debate, but few added substantially to the statement of the leaders in the fight. Some opposition was manifest against universal training on the ground that too many youths would be called from farm and industrial pursuits, curtailing production which was said to be the "greatest need of the country."

Discussion of universal training was not confined to the democratic caucus. In the senate during the day Senator McKellar, democrat, Tennessee, declared that the system would open the way to a "military oligarchy" while in a formal statement Senator Gore, democrat, Oklahoma, declared the training would prove the "egg of militarism." Cloak room discussion among both democrats and republicans also reflected varying feelings toward the plan, while in the house Representative Egan, New Jersey, made public a letter from the army recruiting service declaring that more than 190,000 recruits would be needed this year to maintain the army at its authorized strength.

Though record votes were taken in the democratic caucus, these were not made public. The 17, however, who voted against declaration of the stand of the house democrats were understood to have been Representatives Be, Texas; Caldwell, New York; Campbell, Pennsylvania; Cantor, Kentucky; Carter, Oklahoma; Doremus, Michigan; Dupre, Louisiana; Egan, New Jersey; Fisher, Tennessee; Igoe, Missouri; Lea, California; Loneragan, Connecticut; Minahan, New Jersey; Mooney, Ohio; Olney, Massachusetts; Peel, New York; Phelan, Massachusetts.

Fifty Escaped Prisoners Say They Are German

Berne, Feb. 9.—Fifty men who escaped last week from a train taking 1,500 Polish prisoners of war back to their land from France, have claimed sanctuary on Swiss soil, asserting they were really Germans.

They declared that when captured they posed as Poles so as to get better treatment in France and asked to be transported to Germany.

No Details on Initials Of Americans Captured

Washington, Feb. 9.—A consular report from Harbin gave the following list of Americans as recently captured by the bolsheviks at Klu-chinskaya, Siberia, but contained no details on initials:

Red Cross: Medfild, Ford and Charlat; engineers, Blunt, Buchanan, Geisse, McGinty, Chavannes, Hoskinson and Meredith.

Peace Treaty Fight Taken to Senate Floor

(Continued From First Page.)

on the motion to suspend the rules and another on sustaining the vice president when he overruled Senator Norris' point of order against the motion to reconsider the ratification vote. The latter resulted in a count of 62 yeas, 30 nays, the irreconcilable refusing to back up the ruling of the chair. Later Senator Norris made a speech bitterly criticizing the parliamentary methods by which the treaty's reconsideration was accomplished.

Stipulation Not Binding.

In asking that the committee be instructed to return the republican reservations along with the treaty, Senator Lodge declared the stipulation would bind no one and was requested merely to get the resolutions back before the senate for possible revision. When that has been done the republican leader is expected to propose modifications agreed on by the disbanded bipartisan compromise conference, thus opening again the whole field of compromise discussion.

In all quarters it was emphasized tonight that the smoothness of the day's proceedings was not to be taken as assuring any agreement between the parties on reservations. Although many senators professed to be very hopeful of ratification, it was conceded "everywhere" that many differences still stood in the way. There were evidences also that the irreconcilable group had plans of its own to magnify these differences as much as possible.

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The opinion of Mr. Ferris was cited by Mr. Kitchin as that of one "who knows the feeling of every district in the country" who prompted a response from the floor: "Yes, Ferris is running for the senate."

Taking up the attack started by the North Carolina member, Representative Flood declared "it was all right to talk of waiting for the national convention, but he added that the convention "might get the idea we are for training" by the silence of her members.

Answering both these speeches, Representative Caldwell declared that every post of the American Legion by the action today at Indianapolis had gone on record in favor of universal training. He urged that political expediency favors a declaration for such training rather than a stand against it. Representative Olney, Massachusetts, and Fisher, Tennessee, both members of the house military committee, along with Mr. Caldwell, also urged no action at present, but the other democratic committeemen opposed them or remained or remained silent.

Score Joint in Debate.

More than a score of democrats joined in the debate, but few added substantially to the statement of the leaders in the fight. Some opposition was manifest against universal training on the ground that too many youths would be called from farm and industrial pursuits, curtailing production which was said to be the "greatest need of the country."

Discussion of universal training was not confined to the democratic caucus. In the senate during the day Senator McKellar, democrat, Tennessee, declared that the system would open the way to a "military oligarchy" while in a formal statement Senator Gore, democrat, Oklahoma, declared the training would prove the "egg of militarism." Cloak room discussion among both democrats and republicans also reflected varying feelings toward the plan, while in the house Representative Egan, New Jersey, made public a letter from the army recruiting service declaring that more than 190,000 recruits would be needed this year to maintain the army at its authorized strength.

Though record votes were taken in the democratic caucus, these were not made public. The 17, however, who voted against declaration of the stand of the house democrats were understood to have been Representatives Be, Texas; Caldwell, New York; Campbell, Pennsylvania; Cantor, Kentucky; Carter, Oklahoma; Doremus, Michigan; Dupre, Louisiana; Egan, New Jersey; Fisher, Tennessee; Igoe, Missouri; Lea, California; Loneragan, Connecticut; Minahan, New Jersey; Mooney, Ohio; Olney, Massachusetts; Peel, New York; Phelan, Massachusetts.

Fifty Escaped Prisoners Say They Are German

Berne, Feb. 9.—Fifty men who escaped last week from a train taking 1,500 Polish prisoners of war back to their land from France, have claimed sanctuary on Swiss soil, asserting they were really Germans.

They declared that when captured they posed as Poles so as to get better treatment in France and asked to be transported to Germany.

No Details on Initials Of Americans Captured

Washington, Feb. 9.—A consular report from Harbin gave the following list of Americans as recently captured by the bolsheviks at Klu-chinskaya, Siberia, but contained no details on initials:

Red Cross: Medfild, Ford and Charlat; engineers, Blunt, Buchanan, Geisse, McGinty, Chavannes, Hoskinson and Meredith.

Peace Treaty Fight Taken to Senate Floor

(Continued From First Page.)

on the motion to suspend the rules and another on sustaining the vice president when he overruled Senator Norris' point of order against the motion to reconsider the ratification vote. The latter resulted in a count of 62 yeas, 30 nays, the irreconcilable refusing to back up the ruling of the chair. Later Senator Norris made a speech bitterly criticizing the parliamentary methods by which the treaty's reconsideration was accomplished.

Stipulation Not Binding.

In asking that the committee be instructed to return the republican reservations along with the treaty, Senator Lodge declared the stipulation would bind no one and was requested merely to get the resolutions back before the senate for possible revision. When that has been done the republican leader is expected to propose modifications agreed on by the disbanded bipartisan compromise conference, thus opening again the whole field of compromise discussion.

In all quarters it was emphasized tonight that the smoothness of the day's proceedings was not to be taken as assuring any agreement between the parties on reservations. Although many senators professed to be very hopeful of ratification, it was conceded "everywhere" that many differences still stood in the way. There were evidences also that the irreconcilable group had plans of its own to magnify these differences as much as possible.

Jury Convicts Man Charged With Assault in 15 Minutes

Louis Circirella, 510 South Twentieth street, was found guilty of criminal assault by a jury which heard his case before District Judge Estelle yesterday. The jury reached a verdict in 15 minutes. The complaining witness was Gladys Bayless, 14 years old, 508 South Twentieth street.

Death Warrant Signed

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 9.—Governor Morrow late this afternoon signed Lockett's death warrant. The negro will die in the electric chair at the state penitentiary March 11.

British Troops at Danzig

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The advance guard of a British battalion, which will be one of the units of occupation in Danzig, has arrived in that city and the last German troops left yesterday.

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