

NEW COURT ENDS KANSAS STRIKES, SAYS GOV. ALLEN

Chief Executive of Sunflower State Explains Operations of Industrial Court.

turned to America they would be imbued with a determination to be useful Americans.

In his reference to Washington he said: "It never occurred to Washington to doubt the security of the future and we should seek to stretch ourselves up to his greatness."

Tells of Court. Of Lincoln he said: "It should steady us to recall the great faith he had in the thought that Lincoln had, that there is no menace so threatening but that it will disappear when American intelligence rises to meet it."

The governor then turned to the industrial court and the events which led up to its establishment in his state. He told of 15,000 miners on strike, with workers and operators looking at each other sullenly, without thought of what would become of the general public.

The railroad brotherhoods led the fight against the bill. They had a taste of their power by holding a stoppage over congress when the Adamson bill was passed and they had demonstrated how a solid minority having a monopoly of a certain commodity could coerce government.

In defense of the court he asserted that the state of expectation which waits upon the accomplishment of this court is as high as that which waits upon any other court.

"We realize that we must give impartial justice to labor and capital and we realize that the only source of impartial justice is in established government," he added. "The principle upon which we have based this court is not a new thing. The government has declared that transportation is impressed with public interest and Kansas has added coal, food and clothing. None doubts the efficiency of the criminal courts and none questions the sincerity of the civil courts and none will doubt that the industrial court is the only reasonable method with which these labor disputes may be fought out."

"An union official doubted whether this court would have jurisdiction over interstate shipments. There is a foolish notion that the federal government is above the state government. There is nothing more powerful in a state than the laws of that state. The constitution of Kansas provides that the state may create courts from time to time for the protection of its people."

"We have said to labor and capital: 'We are going to protect the public against industrial warfare. We have told capital that we are going to protect it against labor and we have told labor that we are going to protect it against capital. We are confident that by the end of this year the conservative laboring men will be the best friends of the industrial court. You can't force men to agree. This court places the administration of justice where it belongs. There is only one efficient pledge for a people to make and that is in sound government.'"

Power to Protect People. Speaking to members of the Chamber of Commerce at luncheon yesterday Governor Allen asserted that the industrial court in his state has proved that government still has the power to protect its people.

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"When we called a special session of the legislature for the enactment of a law which would prevent a recurrence of wasteful coal strikes, or other strikes, we found that in fact the coal miners were more in need of protection than the public," he continued, adding these thoughts: "My belief is that Kansas will lose all of its radicals and that for every radical that leaves, two conservatives will come in. I believe that Nebraska should have an industrial court. We have been striving to find a solution for industrial disturbances. Ordinary methods of arbitration seldom offer consideration for the public. There is only one guarantor of impartial justice, and that is the government."

Composed of Three Men. "Our industrial court is composed of three men appointed by the governor and the court is vested with real powers. Both sides of industrial controversies have recognized this court."

The governor stated that his experience during the recent coal situation in Kansas demonstrated in a practical way that coal can be mined in other ways than those prescribed by the unions.

"When the coal strike came on in Kansas," he said, "we were 100 per cent organized against the public. I asked the supreme court to turn the mines over to me and they asked me on what sort of an allegation I made that request. I said that any kind of an allegation that works would suit me and so they fixed up an allegation."

Lost \$1,000,000 in Wages. "Eleven thousand citizens volunteered within 24 hours for mining service. It was inconceivable to believe that coal could be mined only during certain hours and only by men who believed that the principal part of mining was to strike."

"During the first day we put out one car of coal and I never before saw such a sensation over one car of coal. Some of the coal contained slack, but we sold it all and paid expenses."

He stated that the miners of Kansas lost \$1,000,000 last year in wages on account of strikes and they paid \$157,000 to their unions.

Operated Six Months. "The court has been established about one month and already we have had six cases brought by labor and five by those representing capital," he said, "so you may see that both sides understand that the court will give fair consideration to their cases."

"We have had as many as 11 coal strikes in one month, but now these matters are being referred to the court and all employees and employers have equal confidence in the efforts of the state through this court to see that just decisions are rendered and that the best interests of each side are protected and that the industrial interests of the state are conserved. This court will do much toward the increase of production, in that it will abolish strikes in Kansas."

Blames Society Women For Dress, Dances, Luxury. Brussels, Feb. 23.—Cardinal Mercier, in his lenten pastoral letter, blames society women for setting a bad example for working women in what he terms their extravagant and audacious dress, sensual dances and luxury.

He decries bolshevist tendencies and calls attention to the necessity for reconstruction work. He also preaches moderation in political controversies.

working in conjunction with our New York store and representatives and being on the ground floor, we are in a position to take advantage of any good buying opportunity the market may afford, giving the public advantage of our tremendous purchasing power.

"In connection with the above, I wish to mention that on Wednesday morning, at 9 a. m. Sharp, we will offer to the women and misses of Omaha and vicinity, a Sale of High-grade Dresses made possible by a special purchase, values which were made to sell for \$75, \$65, \$55, \$45, at the ridiculous low price of \$23.

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Shoes and Stockings For Bride's Trousseau Cost Nice Little Penny

Paris, Feb. 23.—A Place Vendome shoe artist ransacked two continents for ideas and materials for the wonderful collection of footwear for the trousseau of the former Mrs. W. B. Leeds, now wife of Prince Christopher of Greece.

For evening wear there were robin's breast and humming bird feather effect; dancing shoes had high, narrow and square heels and other of century-old designs in embroidered brocades, embroidered with real gold.

Afternoon wear were of orchid colored kid with needle sharp pointed toes. Among those intended for ordinary house wear were some with silver velvet uppers trimmed with uncurled ostrich feathers.

One absolute novelty was a pair of walking shoes with low heels, yet high instep, of which the artist claims the American women possess the finest examples.

The outfit consisted of 90 pairs of shoes and 45 dozen pairs of stockings woven to fit the leg so snugly as to avoid the necessity of wearing garters. The whole set is valued at \$40,000.

Democratic Split Looms Over Wilson

(Continued From First Page.)

ers are sure now of the support of only 30. That leaves 34 to be delivered by the democrats, an even dozen more than the figure which represented the peak of the republican claims today.

Time Fights for G. O. P. In the belief that time is fighting on their side, republican leaders plan to first clear away collateral issues of the treaty disagreements when the subject comes again before the senate, probably tomorrow.

The next reservation to be considered in the revision being undertaken, in the senate is the qualification of article 10, against which the president has directed his principal criticism, but the republicans expect to ask that it be laid aside until all others have been acted on.

Meantime it is pointed out, a democratic caucus may have developed the real strength of the movement among democratic senators to break away from policy of resistance and put the treaty through. Should a majority of the 47 democrats vote in the caucus for such a move, it is expected by the republicans that the effect would be to bring over the votes needed for ratification.

In these calculations, however, neither the loss of sight of the possibility that the White house may again use its influence to stiffen the backs of the administration senators or that the president may, if an unacceptable ratification impends, withdraw the treaty from senate consideration. He might take the latter course, it is suggested, to express his displeasure with senate reservations and his unwillingness to have the nation become a party to any terms in the Adriatic settlement.

Party Policy Involved. Neither is it concealed that broad questions of party policy are involved in the problem of ratification, now generally admitted by leaders to have been thrust into the political campaign.

Who initiated the movement for a democratic get-together was not apparent, but the move was under the leadership of Senator Underwood of Alabama, a candidate for the democratic leadership and other influential senators who have been urging that every effort be made to bring a ratification. Senator Hitchcock, acting party leader, was not in Washington, but will return tomorrow. Today the treaty was not mentioned in the senate, and there remained some doubt tonight whether it would be called up tomorrow.

Leaders are anxious to work on tariff and appropriation legislation, which may be ready for senate action.

Firemen Deny Charge Of Cowardice at Fire. (Continued From First Page.)

ladder and give that man a hand." "After the fire," Fireman Winston asserted, "I heard Williams say to Dr. Adams, 'You got to give it to me—I'm Johnny Williams.'"

Chief Approves Work. Chief Salter approved the firefighting methods used by the men, according to their stories of what occurred. The chief explained that there are only five men on night duty at Florence and that it was natural that in a pinch they might have called on outsiders to help them. He further noted that No. 24 men had the fire extinguished before the arrival of other companies, the first instances being No. 11, making a run of 4 1/2 miles to reach the fire.

"They did the best they could under the circumstances," the chief said. "We will make an effort to obtain additional witnesses." Commissioner Zimman announced, indicating that the whole story has not been told: Fireman Jankowski stated that he heard swearing directed to his company as soon as the apparatus appeared at the fire. He insisted that none of the firemen of No. 24 shirked.

Granting of Foreign Credit Is Blamed for High Cost of Living by Federal Reserve

Annual Report of Banking Board Re-States Opposition to Financing Exports Which Require Long Time Credits—Greater Production Without Waste Urged to Reduce H. C. of L.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Determination of the federal reserve board to exert the full power of the reserve banking system in regulating and controlling the credit situation, a course designed to aid commerce and industry in restoring a pre-war equilibrium—was disclosed in the board's annual report, made public today.

The board was prepared to "test the ability of the system to check expansion and to induce healthy liquidation." The board explained it was aware of the implied power to rectify the condition which confronts the country. This power necessarily followed the authority for and employment of an elastic system of reserve credit and note issue, it was added.

Recommendations also were made to congress for amendment of the reserve act which would permit reserve banks to establish a normal maximum limit of credit accommodation for member banks. An ascending scale of rates would be provided in event money was borrowed above the maximum limit. This, the board believed, would work to the end that credit expansion on a large scale would be stopped.

Warns Against Deflation. Warning was given that the country must guard against too rapid deflation. It was pointed out, however, that the government employed to correct inflation might create even worse conditions than inflation itself.

"Deflation merely for the sake of deflation and a speedy return to 'normal' deflation merely for the sake of restoring security values and commodity prices to their pre-war levels without regard for other consequences," the report said.

Rail Reorganization Bill Passed by Senate

(Continued From First Page.)

way. Such reports, he said, were part of the propaganda set forth in an effort to defeat legislation on the eve of the return of the roads to their owners March 1.

Senators for Conference. Those voting for the conference report were: Republicans—Ball, Brandegee, Calder, Capper, Cull, Cummins, Curtis, Ekins, Ewing, Johnson, Jones, Keating, Killebrew, Kenyon, Keyes, Leonard, Lodge, McPherson, McNary, McPherson, Park, Phelan, Pendergast, Smart, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson.

Democrats—Beckham, Fletcher, Gay, Glass, Meyers, Phelan, Pomeroy, Danahy, Robinson, Shivers, Steiwer, Smith (Maryland), Underwood, Walsh (Montana), and Williams. Total for adoption, 47. Total voting against the report were: Republicans—Borah, France and Gronlund. Total, 25. Democrats—Ashurst, Dial, Gore, Harris, Harrison, Johnson (South Dakota), Jones (New Mexico), Keating, McPherson, Pittman, Sheppard and Trammell. Total, 14. Total against adoption, 17.

Some Senators Paired. Those paired follows: Hitchcock with Culler against; McPherson with Williams against; Dillingham with Swanson against; Park with Kirby against; Simmons with LaFollette against; Harding with Walsh (Massachusetts) against; Edge for with Owen against.

Announcement was made that if Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska; Stanley, Kentucky; Chamberlain, Oregon, democrats, had been present they would have voted for the conference report.

Labor Men Not Satisfied. Railroad labor is not satisfied with the way things are going over its wage demands. This was indicated in conferences today of union, officials and general committee members, called to pass on the president's proposal. Passage of the railroad bill by the senate tonight only added more bitterness to talk of the union workers.

Arrival of committee chairmen—union leaders closest to the rank and file—brought out strike talk. Higher officers were inclined to discount this evidence of the workers' feeling, but Hitchcock, buzzed with possibilities of the situation. There were indications that the union heads who have dealt with Director General Hines were worried lest all that was accomplished might be wrecked. The committee chairman spoke frankly of the sentiment in the local groups, describing it thus:

"Their temper is not such as to warrant us being optimistic." Union spokesmen believed there was no way to avoid a direct appeal to the president to veto the Cummins-Esch measure. They declared it must be done to satisfy the workers who have not had a "close up" of the situation. But as to hope that the legislation might yet be blocked there was a little expression. Labor's appeal to congress, having been rebuffed, some leaders were said to have assumed the attitude that the legislators were "trying to see how far they can go by nagging us."

Heated discussions marked all conferences of the 15 organizations which met separately. None was able to finish examination of the documents transmitted between union officials, the director general and the White House as delegates continued to insist on assailing "the unfairness with which congress and the government has dealt with us." The president's proposal is by no means sure of acceptance by the unions. It drew attack from various angles according to information which leaked out of the secret meetings.

The gist of the strike talk as expressed by several union officers was that the railroad organizations have reason to assert their strength through a walkout, but it was deemed inadvisable.

Demands Presidential Veto. Cleveland, O., Feb. 23.—Max S. Hayes, national chairman of the labor party of the United States, today in a telegram to President Wil-

EDUCATION WILL STOP HYPHENS, SAYS MARSHALL

Vice-President Says Happiness Is Not a Right, as All Might Get Married.

New York, Feb. 23.—Personal success as an element of American citizenship should be subordinated to the common good, declared Vice President Thomas R. Marshall at a Washington birthday service held by the Society of Tammany here.

Commenting on the declaration of Jefferson that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, Mr. Marshall said that liberty and life have a different meaning than they had even 50 years ago.

"Life consists in somebody having some good thought for his fellow-man," the vice-president continued, "and death will come to the man who goes about his business, piling up his money and giving no thought to the good of those about him."

How to Get Rid of Hyphens. "Jefferson, you will notice, did not say a man has a right to happiness. Oh, no, he knew most of us might get married. Jefferson was not going to give any guarantee."

"Americans should be Americans in reality and not in name only, Mr. Marshall said. "I am tired of the hyphenated American," he continued. "It cost an awful lot to get rid of the German-American hyphen. We can get rid of the other hyphens by education and enlightenment."

The man who does not believe in God was classed by the vice president as a menace to the country. "We should remember the advice of Washington, that a country cannot get along without morality and we

cannot have morality without we have religion. He said "a man is either religious or superstitious. For my part, I had rather believe in the living God than in the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit."

Warns Against Special Privilege. New Haven, Conn., Feb. 23.—Associations and individuals seeking to enlist the government in aid of their activities were warned by Vice President Marshall, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce, that they should take care not to claim privileges which would create grievances.

Dublin Installs New Mayor. Dublin, Feb. 23.—The city corporation met Monday to install the new lord mayor, Tom Kelly, who, after his recent release from the Wormwood Scrubs prison, is ill in a London nursing home.

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THOMPSON-BELDEN & COMPANY Pretty Wash Dresses for Little Girls. Gingham dresses in sizes two to six years come in a variety of plaids, stripes and plain shades, for \$2 to \$2.75. Gingham aprons to save the daintier frocks, sizes two to six, are \$1.25 and \$2.25. School frocks for Miss Six to Twelve are to be had in gingham, percales, and madras in any number of delightful styles, priced from \$4.75 up.

Sturdy Hosiery for Everyday or Dress-up Wear. Wayne knit hose come in white, black and cordovan for 45c in the small sizes, and 55c in the large. Silk hose for special occasions are of finest Japanese silk, fine ribbed, in white, black and cordovan, and are priced \$2.50 a pair. Misses' flat silk hose, shaped instead of ribbed, in white, black and cordovan are \$2.50 a pair.

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