

Car Shortage in Nebraska to Be Given Attention

Interstate Commerce Commission Attributes Holding Up Of Grain to Other Causes Than Car Scarcity.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Assurances that the grain car shortage in Nebraska is being given "constant and careful attention" were furnished to the office of Senator Hitchcock today by Clyde B. Aitchison, Interstate Commerce commissioner in special charge of car service.

This statement was made in response to a request made by Senator Hitchcock last week for relief in the Nebraska car situation and for information as to what is being done. Figures furnished by the commission on the number of cars owned by Nebraska lines in their hands at present as compared with the number a year ago, show a distinct decrease in this year's supply over last year's. The commission said, however, that "taking into consideration the amount of grain moved by the lines a year ago and now, it does not appear that the movement this year has been correspondingly affected as the result of the car shortage."

Admits Decrease In Cars.

Further emphasizing this point, Commissioner Aitchison said: "Your attention is called to the loading of grain products in August last year and this year, indicating that except upon the line of the Chicago and Northwestern there has been a considerable decrease in the number of cars loaded this year, but that there has not been a corresponding decrease in the movement of other traffic loaded box cars. It is therefore natural to suppose that the falling off in the movement of grain this year is not altogether due to the car shortage. Indications point to the fact that the light movement is largely due to other causes, such as the downward trend of the market, the holding for better prices and the slow movement of export grain."

Omaha Demands Met.

The commissioner said that reports from railroad representatives at Omaha "indicated that the demands of shippers for cars in that immediate vicinity were being met in full, although some shortage existed in the western part of the state."

The commissioner further stated that efforts were being made to move cars steadily from various sections of the east and south into grain-producing territory on relocation orders "specially designed to provide necessary equipment in which to move the grain crop." Explaining what has been done in this regard, Commissioner Aitchison said:

"The principal lines serving the state of Nebraska benefited by these relocation orders are as follows: C. & N. W., 2,297; C. B. & Q., 2,418; C. R. I. & P., 8,076; U. P., 12,729; M. P., 2,137. At the present time, orders are in effect calling for the movement of the following:

"To the C. & N. W., 1,200; to the C. B. & Q., 1,198; R. I., 3,100; to the U. P., 4,200.

"In addition to this, instructions have been recently put into effect at the principal points of interchange requiring the various connections of these western lines to equalize with them on boxcars.

"As respects the percentage of home boxcars on home roads, it will be said that while it is a fact that the boxcars of the entire country are badly scattered, a consistent effort is being made to get the cars back to their owners in the most practical manner and in placing orders for relocation of cars to the west, it is required that those cars belonging to the roads in that territory and which are best suited to the needs of the traffic shall be given preference in filling such orders."

President Makes Public His Version of Dispute

(Continued From Page One.)

into English of M. Mantoux's translation into French of the president's remarks, and as you know, the translations sometimes mixed things up a bit.

"I wish I were in a position to make public what the president said to Mr. Carlson for the purpose of writing the article in the *World*, but, of course, as the meeting was a secret one, I can say nothing."

Mr. Carlson's letter was made public by Secretary Tumulty with this comment:

"This letter speaks for itself." Senator Spencer, in his reply to President Wilson's telegram of October 5, said the statement which he had attributed to the president "was made upon the floor of the senate on February 2, 1920, by Senator Reed, and so far as I have learned, has never been denied until now."

In his speech of February 2, Senator Reed quoted from a copyrighted syndicated article by Frank H. Simon, which purported to give the text of the president's address at the eighth plenary session and which Senator Johnson, republican, California, caused to be inserted in the Congressional Record on December 4, 1919.

Along with Mr. Carlson's transcript, the White House issued in parallel columns "for comparison" the version of the president's speech as given in Mr. Simon's article as it appears in the Congressional Record.

Give Wilson's Words.

In the opposite column from the official version of the president's words as previously quoted, appears the following:

"How could the government of the United States go before the congress and the people of the United States and pretend that it had assisted in insuring the peace of the world if it believed that the settlement agreed upon here contained unstable or dangerous alignments? If the world should be troubled again, if the conditions which we all regard as fundamental are challenged, the guarantees which will be given you will pledge that the United States will send its army and fleet across the ocean. Is it surpris-

Beautiful Wife of New Chairman of Demos



Mrs. J. C. Cantrell, wife of James C. Cantrell, representative of Kentucky, who will succeed George F. White as national campaign manager for the democratic party.

ing, under such conditions, that it should desire to reach a solution of the various problems which seem to be so satisfactory?"

The text of President Wilson's address as supplied to the White House by Mr. Carlson in part follows:

"Mr. President, I should be very sorry to see this, meeting adjourn with permanent impressions such as it is possible have been created by some of the remarks that our friends have made.

Guarantee to Save Peace.

"We are trying to make a peaceful settlement—that is to say, to eliminate those elements of disturbance, so far as possible, which may interfere with the peace of the world, and we are trying to make an equitable distribution of territories according to the races, the ethnographical character of the people inhabiting those territories.

And back of that lies this fundamentally important fact that when the decisions are made, the allied and associated powers guarantee to maintain them.

And, therefore, we must not close our eyes to the fact that in the last analysis the military and naval strength of the great powers will be the final guarantee of the peace of the world.

"Take the rights of minorities. Nothing, I venture to say, is more likely to disturb the peace of the world than the treatment which might in certain circumstances be meted out to minorities. And, therefore, if the great powers are to guarantee the peace of the world in any sense, is it unjust that they should be satisfied that the proper and necessary guarantees have been given?"

Uses Disputed Word.

"How can a power like the United States, for example—for I can speak for no other—after signing this treaty, if it contains elements which they do not believe will be permanent, go 3,000 miles away from the sea and report to its people that it has made a settlement of the peace of the world? It cannot do so. And yet there underlies all of these transactions the exception on the part, for example, of Roumania, and of Czechoslovakia and of Siberia, that if any covenants of this settlement are not observed, the United States will send her armies and her navies to see that they are observed.

"In those circumstances, is it unreasonable that the United States should insist upon being satisfied that the settlements are correct. . . . I beg my friend, Mr. Kramar, and my friend, Mr. Trumbic, and my friend, Mr. Brotiano, to believe that if we should feel that it is best to leave the words which they have wished to omit, in the treaty, it is not because we want to insist upon unreasonable conditions, but that we want the treaty to accord to us the right of judgment as to whether those are things we can afford to guarantee."

United to Save World.

"Therefore, the impression with which we should dispense ought to be these, that we are all friends—of course, that goes without saying—but that we must all be associates in a common effort. . . .

"Now, if the agreement is a separate agreement among groups of us, that does not meet the object. If you should adopt the language suggested by the Czechoslovakian delegates and the Serbian delegation, the Jugo-Slovak delegation, that it should be left to negotiation between the principal allied and associated powers and their several delegates, that would mean that after this whole conference is adjourned groups of them would determine what is to be the basis of the peace of the world. It seems to me that that would be a most dangerous idea to entertain, and, therefore, I beg that we may part with a sense, not of interference with each other, but of hearty and friendly co-operation upon the only possible basis of guarantee. Where the great force lies there must be the sanction of peace.

"I sometimes wish, in hearing an argument like this, that I were the representative of a small power so that what I said might be robbed of any mistaken significance, but I think you will agree with me that the United States has never shown any temper of aggression anywhere, and it lies in the heart of the people of the United States, as I am sure it lies in the hearts of the peoples of the other great powers, to form a common partnership of right, and to do service to our associates, and no kind of disservice."

Supreme Court Refuses Review of Race Riot Cases

Washington, Oct. 11.—Conviction of Frank Moore and five other negroes who have been sentenced to death for participation in a race riot in Phillips county, Arkansas, last October, will stand as a result of the refusal today of the supreme court to review their cases.

Lighting Fixtures—Gaudin Electric Co., formerly Burgess-Granden Co.—Adv.

Scores of Cotton Gins Are Closed By Night Riders

Campaign to Keep Staple From Market Until Price Advances, Being Carried on in South.

Chicago Tribune—Omaha Bee Leonard Wire. Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 11.—An economic impasse is threatened in Georgia and adjoining states by the campaign of night-riders to shut down the gins until the price of cotton advances to 40 cents a pound. Practically all business in the south is based on cotton and when the staple is not going to market, business begins to suffer.

That is what is happening now. By their warning notices ordering gins to close, coupled with an implied threat to burn the night-riders have succeeded in closing scores of gins. Not only have they intimidated the ginners, but they are even posting cotton fields with notices that the staple must not be picked. These notices recall to negro members of the Klu Klux Klan, just after the Civil war, and it is said the negroes cannot be induced to enter the posted fields. The dread of the negroes is increased by the fact that the old Klu Klux Klan has been reorganized, and has many lodges. Of course the new Klu Klux Klan has nothing to do with night-riding, as it is a fraternal organization chartered in Georgia, but one can't get negroes to believe that the Klan is not involved in the posting of gins and cotton fields.

Although gins are guarded and the governors of Georgia and Alabama have issued proclamations offering rewards for the arrest of night-riders, the campaign to keep cotton from the market continues.

Want 40 Cents a Pound.

The farmers expected 40 cents for the present crop, and they see ruin if they have to accept 23 cents, the present price. Their expenses were based on a 40-cent expectation and they claim they must get about that price to meet obligations to the banks and merchants. Meanwhile, with no cotton being ginned or marketed, the obligations are not being met. The sales manager of one of the largest fertilizer concerns says his company will not collect 50 per cent of what is due from farmers this year.

The leaders of the farm organizations tout the blame squarely on the Wilson administration. Secretary Houston and Governor Harding of the federal reserve system have declared that the reserve banks should extend credit to enable farmers to hold cotton. The staple has been dropping ever since, and farmers allege that they are being discriminated against by the Wilson administration.

Replies to Harding.

L. B. Jackson, director of the Georgia bureau of markets, has issued a strong reply to the statement of Governor Harding that it is up to the south to finance its crop, as the north could not do it for this section. Mr. Jackson declared that no one has asked the north to aid the south, and has such a thing yet been intimated.

J. J. Brown, Georgia commissioner of agriculture, has begun a movement for the cotton states to put on a quarantine next year prohibiting the planting of a single acre of cotton.

He claims this would exterminate the boll weevil and the farmers could then get as much for the present crop as for two combined.

The feeling against the administration because of its cotton policy is alarming democratic leaders, who frankly admit that they expect it to result in a heavy increase in the republican vote in November and a reduction in the democratic vote. Georgia is bitterly anti-Wilson, as evidenced by the overwhelming defeat of administration forces in the primaries this year. Political experts say that this anti-Wilson feeling has been so increased by the cotton situation that Harding and Coolidge will get the heaviest vote ever cast for republican candidates in Georgia.

It is a common remark that if there were no negro question the state would go republican.

Sustains Broken Neck in Stormburg Foot Ball Game

York Neb., Oct. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Theodore Nordlund sustained a broken neck when he plunged the line against the Polk foot ball team at Stormburg Saturday afternoon. He was brought to the Lutheran hospital here and operated on, but still is in a very critical condition, according to his physician.

Married in Plattsmouth.

Plattsmouth, Neb., Oct. 11.—(Special.)—Miss Alta J. Geary and Dr. Guy E. Romans of Omaha were married here Saturday by Rev. E. H. Poutins. They will make their home in Omaha.

There's many a delicious bite in a pound of **Chocolate Puff Cakes**

WATCH for the **35TH** and a **BAG of GOLD FREE!**

Lighting Fixtures—Gaudin Electric Co., formerly Burgess-Granden Co.—Adv.

Daughter of Chief Of Census Is Dead

Esther Rogers Dies In Philadelphia Hospital From Poisoning.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Miss Esther Rogers, daughter of Samuel L. Rogers, director of the United States census bureau at Washington died in the Garretson hospital here early today under circumstances that indicated she had ended her life with poison, according to the police.

Miss Rogers, who was 25 years old, was found in her boarding house last night suffering from the effects of poison. She was rushed to Garretson hospital and died without regaining consciousness.

Mr. Rogers was notified by telephone and announced he would leave Washington on the first train. He said his daughter had not been in the best of health and had been subject to spells of extreme nervousness. He knew no reason, he said, for her to end her life.

Miss Rogers came to the boarding house about three weeks ago. She was employed in this city as a stenographer.

Peeping Tom Shifts Scene of Operation As Posses Hunt Him

New York, Oct. 11.—While squads of detectives hunted the roads in the vicinity of Clifton, Roseville and Fort Wadsworth last night and early today, Staten Island's strange "Peeping Tom" shifted the scene of his operations and entered the sleeping apartments of two women in the home of a woman stealing silk stockings in each case.

In the last three weeks 32 complaints have been received.

Hold Farewell Reception For Recent Trainmaster

Grand Island, Neb., Oct. 11.—(Special.)—The Liederkrazz auditorium was filled to capacity at a farewell reception held for the retiring trainmaster of the Union Pacific here, Charles Weir, who resigned to return to North Platte and take a conductorship, after the longest period of service on record in the position he held. Railroad men of all departments came to the reception to bid him farewell. A gift of over \$500 was presented to him as a token of the esteem in which he is held by fellow employees. There were out of town guests from Gettysburg, Lexington, North Platte, Kearney, Shelton, Wood River and Omaha.

Plattsmouth Auto Bridge Raises Rates for Trucks

Plattsmouth, Neb., Oct. 11.—(Special.)—The district court has approved the application of the Plattsmouth auto and wagon bridge company for an increase in its tractor and truck rates. Hereafter the rate for trucks weighing a ton or over, with driver, will be \$1 when loaded and 50 cents when traveling empty. Tractors without lugs, weight over 5,000 and under 10,000 pounds, are subject to a \$5 toll.

Nebraska Corn Harvest Escapes Serious Damage

Condition Indicates Highest Average Since 1906—Yield of 251,619,000 Bushels Forecast.

The United States bureau of crop estimates and state agricultural department in a report based on October 1 conditions, yesterday estimated Nebraska's 1920 corn crop at 251,619,000 bushels.

Last year's production was 184,286,000 bushels, and the five-year average was 192,430,000 bushels. The present condition indicates the highest average yield since 1906. While killing frosts came slightly earlier than usual, the weather had been so favorable for drying and maturing corn during the previous three weeks that the percentage of damaged corn is small. A few of the correspondents report some damage, but most of the comments state that corn had matured sufficiently to escape damage. An estimate of yield will be made next month.

The average yield of oats is 35 bushels per acre as compared to 32.8 bushels last year. The total production is 74,655,000 bushels as compared to 69,962,000 bushels last year, and the five year average of 78,374,000 bushels. The yields are exceptionally good over the entire state except in parts of the northeastern quarter.

The yield of spring wheat is 11 bushels per acre. Last year the yield was 8.5 bushels. There was a heavy reduction in acreage this year and the production is 4,411,000 bushels as compared to 5,678,000 bushels last year. Black rust and scab are responsible for the light yields. Some of the spring wheat was not worth threshing. The preliminary estimate of all wheat is now 56,777,000 bushels, as compared to 60,675,000 bushels last year.

The yield of barley is very good, being 30 bushels compared to 25.7 bushels last year. The production is 5,850,000 bushels compared to 5,377,000 bushels a year ago.

A condition of 90 per cent on the potato crop indicates a production of 10,109,000 bushels compared to 6,325,000 bushels last year and the five-year average of 9,669,000 bushels. Last year's yield was very low. If the yield turns out as well as indicated by the condition, it will exceed all since 1902 except the 1915 yield.

Save Yourself Fire Escape Is Approved

An automatic fire escape was recently demonstrated at New York fire headquarters, when two men lowered themselves from an eight-story window on it. The escape is a rope with a wire running through it and running through an automatic pulley. The rope travels through the pulley at the rate of about four yards a second. It has been tested to bear 1,100 pounds.

Harding Feels Sure of Victory In Middle-West

Last Trip Away From Front Porch Will Be Tuesday, When Candidate Goes To Tennessee.

By PHILLIP KINSLEY. Chicago Tribune—Omaha Bee Leonard Wire. Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 11.—Senator Harding traveled homeward Sunday convinced that nothing will stop the middlewestern from turning to the republican party for domestic reconstruction and international guidance, and that the best thing he can do is to spend the remaining days of the campaign in the Ohio battlefield.

The eastern trip, which was to have started October 21, with a speech at Buffalo, probably will be abandoned. His last trip out of Marion, according to the present plan, will begin next Tuesday, when he will leave for Chattanooga, and will end at St. Louis on the 16, with speeches at Louisville and Indianapolis on the 14 and 15.

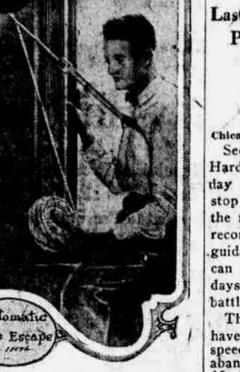
Jake Hamon, Oklahoma committee man, redeemed his promise to give Harding a great meeting in Oklahoma City. In some respects this was the greatest meeting of the campaign. It was the most vociferous, at least. There was a crush amounting almost to a panic to get a view of the candidate.

The people seemed amazed at the republican doctrine. They had been led to think in terms of Cox and democracy. Their papers told them little of what the republicans were saying and doing. They wanted to be nice to Harding, but they intended to vote for Cox in November.

But Harding overcame a good deal of this. His meeting was a triumph, for this was the first time a republican presidential candidate ever visited Oklahoma, and his meeting was the biggest either party has held in this campaign. It is not impossible that the state will go republican.

The candidate took up the negro question, fired at him in the city paper. Asked if he favored segregation and if he would favor the force bill, introduced by Senator Lodge in 1899, which authorized the use of federal military forces, if necessary, to supervise

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Governor McKelvie Not to Favor Socialists' Program

Lincoln, Oct. 11.—(Special.)—Governor McKelvie addressed a public meeting at Humboldt this afternoon. "If I am elected," he said, "I shall give every support and encouragement to farmers co-operative movement in the past, but I would not, even if I knew it would enhance my chances of re-election, give encouragement to the radical elements that are carrying on their political campaign in the state today."

Harding-Coolidge Club Formed in Plattsmouth

Plattsmouth, Neb., Oct. 11.—(Special.)—A Harding-Coolidge club has been organized here, electing D. Harris, a young attorney, as president. The club is growing rapidly in membership.

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Cuban Girl Denied Share in Millions of Spanish Millionaire

New York, Oct. 11.—Consuelo Carraras, a pretty Cuban girl of 26, who was the last love of Rafael Arcoena, a Spanish multi-millionaire, who died at 72, today lost a fortune when Referece Louis Vandoren decided she was not the wife of the Spanish grande.

The Cuban girl claimed she was the common law wife of the Spaniard, but when the will was opened there was not a word regarding Consuelo. The grande's estate was left to the children of his daughter. Consuelo protested and the case was given to the referee. He decided against her.

What Dual Valves Mean to Pierce-Arrow Trucks

THE Dual Valve principle marks as notable an advance as the Worm Gear, which has revolutionized motor truck propulsion, since introduced by Pierce-Arrow in 1910.

How Dual Valves Operate

By facilitating intake of gas and clearing the exhaust entirely, they make possible a purer, fuller gas charge. With double ignition, this pure, rich mixture is fired simultaneously by two sparks, assuring complete combustion.

What Dual Valves Do

Their increased area for intake and exhaust, their very quiet action because of short lift and small diameter, decreases the liability to warp and regrinding is seldom necessary.

This Means to Owners

Saving in operating expense, less loss of time, less strain, fewer repairs, lower maintenance costs and more money earned, as well as more saved.

THREE TRUCK SIZES:
2-ton, 3½-ton and 5-ton—and a tractor—all electric lighted, worm driven, and equipped with Dual Valve engines.

Pierce Arrow

48 of the FIRST FIFTY trucks still running after 9 years' service.

Delivers more work in a given time.
Loses less time on the job and off the job.
Costs less to operate and less to maintain.
Lasts longer, depreciates less, commands a higher resale price.

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THOMPSON-BELDEN & COMPANY

Novelties that Autumn brings

Ribbed lisle hose that look like wool, yet are not so bulky and warm. In heather shades, \$3 a pair.

Brogues of beautiful pebbled calf skin, practical and very good looking, \$15 a pair.

Gauntlets of heavy leather, with a pointed cuff and stitchings in a contrasting shade, \$9 a pair.

Canteen bags of fine pin seal, contain all the dainty toiletries the fashionable Miss requires—a rouge box, shopping pad and pencil, lip stick, mirror and coin purse—with a shirred bag in the center for powder puff and kerchief, \$17.50.

Jane Sel