NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

Timely News Culled From All Parts of the State, Reduced for the Busy.

SCORES OF EVENTS COVERED

All legislation enacted by the special session of the legislature which convened at Lincoln October 8 and adjourned October 11, affected Omaha and Douglas county alone, the most important being a bill to provide county commissioners power to issue bonds to repair the court house and replace furniture and records destroyed in the recent riot, without submitting the bonds to a vote of the people. Other measures enacted give the city commissioners of Omaha the right to elect non-residents as chief of police, inspector of police and patrolmen, raises salaries and repeals the civil service provision relating to the police.

Despite the fact that the federal government has fixed 11 cents as a fair retail price for sugar, rumors are going about among merchants at Omaha and other Nebraska cities that sugar will wholesale at $20 a hundrey and retail twenty-two and a half cents a pound before the winter is over.

Walter Briggs, Seward county boy, who raised a $5,000 litter of pigs under the direction of the State college of agriculture, added $632 to his profits when he captured thirteen ribbons at the national swine show at Des Moines.

During the cold spell about ten days ago ground in and around Rushville froze so hard potato harvesting had to be stopped for a few days. When work was resumed it was found that about half of the tubers had been frozen.

About 450 students, representing virtually every county in the state, have enrolled for farming engineering courses at the State Agricultural college at Lincoln. New registrations are being added each Monday.

Water users in the irrigated districts of western Nebraska are raising such a cry for congress to appropriate more money for developing purposes it is being heard at Washington and action is looked for.

During a scuffle over a loaded revolver at Kearney, Art Meyers was shot and instantly killed. Witnesses say the victim was under the influence of liquor and had attempted to run amuck.

Only returned service men who are members of the Buffalo county post of the American Legion will be permitted to attend a big banquet and celebration at Kearney Armistice Day, November 11.

Six Lincoln boy scouts are to be presented with honor awards by the government as an acknowledgment of their efforts in obtaining subscriptions in the Victory Loan campaign.

A drop in the price of $1 per hundred for hogs on stock markets means a loss of about $8,000,000 to Nebraska raisers if applied to the annual production of hogs in this state.

Miss Ellen Harn, 91, pioneer woman suffrage leader of Kenesaw, made an airplane flight with Aviator Burgess Creeth. She is believed to be the oldest Nebraska woman to fly.

Corn huskers in Buffalo county will get eight cents a bushel for their work this fall, that price having been agreed upon by the farm bureau members.

Winter wheat in a number of counties in the South Platte district is well out of the ground and will go into the winter in splendid shape.

The city commissioners of Nebraska City granted an increase in pay to policemen. The chief will receive $125 a month and the patrolmen $100.

Fremont, it is said, is short more than 100 rental homes to house new residents who have moved into the city in the past few weeks.

The extension service of the State Agricultural college at Lincoln is now organizing junior baby beef clubs in various parts of the state.

The city council of Alliance has voted to purchase two square blocks in the business district for parking purposes.

The Buffalo County Live Stock association plans to expend $15,000 for the erection of a sales pavilion at Kearney.

Ulysses is making preparation to add a number of extensions to her sewer system.

Miss Helen Haggard of St. Paul, who succumbed as the result of injuries received in an airplane accident in that city, is the first woman in Nebraska to meet death while flying.

The state supreme court has denied a writ of habeas corpus to Anson B. Cole, sentenced to electrocution in December for the murder of Mrs. Lulu Vogt in Howard county two years ago.

The legality of the action of the legislature calling a constitutional convention is held valid by the state supreme court. The election of delegates will be held November 4. The convention starts December 2.

In order that the school teachers of Schuyler may attend the convention of the State Teachers' association in Omaha, November 5, 6 and 7, the Board of Education will pay the railroad fare of all the city teachers to and from Omaha.

Director General Hines of the railroad administration has notified state officials that more than 1,800 new freight cars, built for eastern traffic, have been diverted to western Nebraska to transport surplus wheat to Omaha and beet sugar to eastern points.

A conference of mayors of Nebraska, state fair-price commissioner, chairmen and members of county fair-price committees and other state representatives are to convene at Lincoln November 27 at the request of Governor McKelvie, to consider plans for cooperation with federal officials in the campaign against the high cost of living. United States Attorney General Palmer will represent the government at the meeting.

Rex Randall of Gibbon, pilot of the airplane which crashed to the earth at St. Paul, instantly killing Lieut. Cameron Wright and causing injuries to Miss Helen Haggard which resulted in her death, is unable to explain the cause of the accident further than to say something was wrong with the mechanism of his plane. Randall escaped with a broken arm and bruises.

Of the $25,000 appropriated by the legislature for the welcoming of Nebraska soldiers returning home from overseas service, but $6,447.98 was used, according to the report of the committee which has been filed with Governor McKelvie. Most of the funds were expended in New York.

Benkleman citizens are getting anxious over the delay in the establishment of a fish hatchery in the town by the state. Fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated by the last legislature for the project, and so far nothing has been done.

A campaign is under way in this state, sponsored by the Nebraska branch of the League to Enforce Peace, to flood the senate at Washington with petitions urging immediate adoption of the League of Nations covenant.

Jefferson county has the distinction of having a woman deputy sheriff, said to be the only one in Nebraska. Mrs. Mary Criger has been appointed by Sheriff Tippin and has accepted the position which she is now holding.

Time lost in putting down paving at Wahoo, necessitated because of lack of material, was made up when a number of husky business men of the city volunteered their services to help the work along.

Articles of incorporation for the Consolidated Electric company, capitalized at $10,000, have been adopted by business men and farmers of Virginia, Rockford and Holmesville, Gage county.

The boy scouts of Wahoo whose organization became demoralized during the war because of the enlistments of its scoutmasters, has recently been reorganized with a membership of fifty to begin with.

A baby international stock show will be held at the State Farm, Lincoln, the evening of Nov. 14. Following the exhibit the stock will be sent to Chicago for the big international show.

Nebraska ranks third for the best condition of all crops to September 1, 1919, according to a report issued by the Omaha Chamber of Commerce. Oklahoma and Texas outranked Nebraska.

It is rumored that J. E. Miller, mayor of Lincoln, is strongly considering the matter of entering the democratic primaries for the democratic nomination for governor.

At a big meeting of advertising men at Omaha the other day it was predicted that prices of clothing and shoes will greatly advance in the next few months.

The blanket permit system on grain shipments from country stations to the Omaha market was cancelled October 25. Individual permits are now required.

It is reported in financial circles at Lincoln that the Omaha-Lincoln and Beatrice interurban electric line will be completed next spring.

John Blazka, Cherry county farmer, was found guilty of second degree murder, for the killing of his wife, by a jury at Valentine.

Hog prices went as low as $10 a hundred at the South Omaha market during the past week, the lowest since February, 1917.

Plans are being laid by a number of towns and cities in this state for the observance of Armistice Day, November 11.

York is preparing for the State Christian Endeavor convention, which will be held there November 6 to 9.

Virtually all the soldiers stationed at Omaha following the disorders of September 28 have been withdrawn.

A twenty-acre patch of potatoes on the Peter Jenssen farm, near Morrill, averaged 500 bushels to the acre.

Work on the construction of a $50,000 sewer system at Wymore is to begin in a few days.

More than 5,000 teachers are expected to attend the convention of the Nebraska State Teachers' association at Omaha, November 5, 6 and 7.

Nebraska beet sugar refiners have indicated their intention to abide by the government ruling to sell sugar at the factory at 10 cents a pound.

Although fighting gamely throughout the entire contest the Nebraska university football squad went down to defeat before the husky Notre Dame aggregation at Lincoln by a score of 14 to 9, it being the second defeat administered to the Cornhuskers this season.

Several farmers near Auburn report potato crop yields of 400 bushels an acre.

Bonds to the amount of $450,000 were voted at a special election at Norfolk to construct a new high school building.

A mineral company has leased several thousand acres of land along the range of hills which divides Scotts Bluff and Banner counties, on which will be employed a large force of men to remove a volcanic ash deposit, known as Fuller's earth, or pumice stone.

1—The French liner Venezia burning in mid-Atlantic. 2—President C. M. Seiph of the National Association of Postmasters and the floral piece he presented to President Wilson with best wishes for his recovery. 3—President Poincare of France laying a wreath on foundation stone of big monument to be erected at St. Mihiel in honor of the American victory there.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Labor's Withdrawal Breaks Up Industrial Conference in Washington.

OTHER GROUPS ALSO QUIT

Coal Miners Reject Offer and Prepare to Strike—Government May Operate Mines—Senate Committee Adopts Strong Reservations to the Peace Treaty.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

After two weeks of discussion and negotiation, the industrial conference at Washington was disrupted Wednesday by the withdrawal of the labor delegation. Mr. Gompers led his bloc out of the conference because its resolution on collective bargaining was rejected. As he departed he declared the employers' group was adopting exactly the position assumed by the I. W. W.—that workers should not enter into agreements with employers—and that he had nothing further to submit. "You have defeated labor in its declaration here," he added, "but we will meet you again in conference, and when we do meet you there you will be glad to talk collective bargaining."

Spokesmen for the capital group denied the employers were opposed to collective bargaining, but said the resolution submitted, if adopted, "would go out to the world as a concession on the part of the employers' group that they recognize the necessity of the unionization of all the industrial establishments in the country and the kind of collective bargaining that the labor unions insist upon as distinguished from other kinds."

The group representing the public approved the resolution, and it was beaten in the employers group by ten votes to four. The rules of the conference required a unanimous vote for the passage of any resolution. L. E. Sheppard of the railroad conductors charged that political motives inspired the action of some of the delegates, and to others it was apparent that the steel strike issues really were responsible for the attitude taken by the majority of the capital group.

President Wilson, on his sick bed, had dictated and signed a letter to the members of the conference pleading for continuance of the sessions until a solution of industrial relations was reached, and this was read by Chairman Lane, but it did not have the desired effect on Gompers and his colleagues.

When the labor group quit, the employers followed suit, disclaiming responsibility for the fiasco. President Wilson asked the representatives of the public to continue the work alone, but this was deemed useless and the conference broke up entirely.

The utter failure of the industrial conference to accomplish anything is disappointing enough, but public attention is centered just now on another labor trouble that is imminent—the threatened strike of soft coal miners which is set for November 1. Secretary of Labor Wilson has been working desperately to avert this, and made a proposal that would grant the miners an increased wage, but that ignored their demand for a 30-hour week. The miners' committee formally rejected this offer, though it was thought the operators would agree to it, and the leaders of the miners left Washington at once to prepare for the struggle. The territory involved is the "central competitive district," including western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Secretary Wilson and the other government officials directly involved in this matter did not announce their plans for the future, but they have intimated that if necessary, in order to insure a supply of coal to consumers, the mines will be kept open and operated by the government, with troops on guard. Congress also may intervene if the efforts of the government fail. Already in both house and senate measures are being framed that would declare it a crime to incite a strike in coal mines. Senator Frelinghuysen was especially severe in his comment on the miners' demands, and took the occasion to denounce trade unionism under its present leadership as a "new autocracy" tending toward bolshevism.

On the surface there is little change in the steel strike situation, but the American Federation of Labor and some state labor associations, notably that of Illinois, came out strong for unlimited support of the strikers, both morally and financially. In the convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor a general strike was advocated in order to "stop the wheels of industry and bring Gary to his knees." The labor leaders are planning to spread the strike in various directions and rejoiced at the action of the officials of the railway brotherhoods giving the workers permission to take such action as they may find necessary in each district. This may mean the men operating the lines into steel plants will quit work.

Last Wednesday was the last day on which steel strikers could return to their jobs and save their seniority and pension rights, and many of them did go back to the mills.

The railroad workers of the country, who are demanding increased wages, time and a half overtime, the eight-hour day, and changes in working conditions, are preparing for a finish fight with the railroad administration, according to what Timothy Shea, chief of the firemen, told the administration's board of working conditions. Shea's data and claims were strongly combated by A. O. Wharton, who left the presidency of the railway employees, department of the American Federation of Labor to become a member of the board.

Director General Hines put a sudden end to the strike of express drivers in New York by threatening to fill their places with troops, but efforts to settle the longshoremen's strike there were futile and the food shortage in the metropolis grew worse daily with prices soaring. In order that there should be no further delay in government work on transports and other vessels, Secretary of War Baker sent a large number of troops to the port to take the places of strikers, and the latter were warned that interference with the soldiers would be met with bullets. The troops, it was declared by the army officials, would do only government work. Although some of the longshoremen's locals have voted to abandon the strike and it is disapproved by their international officers, most of the men refuse to return to work unless they are given $1 an hour and $2 an hour for overtime.

The senate committee on foreign relations prepared the ground for the final battle over the treaty with Germany by adopting 14 reservations and a preamble to the resolution of ratification providing that America's ratification of the pact shall not be effective until the reservations have been accepted by three of the four chief allied nations, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The reservations, which Senator Lodge said will be supported by a majority in the senate, are framed to accomplish the following:

To give the United States unqualified right of withdrawal from the league upon notice by congress.

To relieve the United States of any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any country under article X or to go to war under any article unless congress so decides by act or joint resolution.

To provide that no mandate may be accepted by the United States except by express authorization of congress.

To protect the sovereignty of the United States over domestic questions.

To guard the Monroe doctrine by declaring it outside the jurisdiction of the league.

To declare the dissent of the United States from the Shantung settlement.

To protect American exports to Germany from interference by the reparations commission unless congress approves.

To remove the United States from any obligation to contribute to the league's expenses unless congress authorizes such appropriation.

To reserve the right of the United States to decide for itself the size of its armament.

To reserve the right of the United States to refrain from entering into the economic boycott provided for in article 16 of the league covenant.

To invalidate any act of the league in so far as it affects the United States, unless the American representative on the league council or assembly has been confirmed by the senate.

To protect the rights of American citizens under the articles of the treaty dealing with debts and property.

To relieve the United States of any obligation to assume trusteeship for any of the German overseas possessions surrendered to the allied and associated powers.

To reserve the right of the United States to refuse to submit to the league any question affecting the vital interests and national honor of the United States.

Senator Hitchcock, speaking for the proponents of the treaty as it stands, said the reservations were utterly obnoxious and that 40 Democrats would vote against ratification with such conditions. The preamble he considered especially objectionable.

Bringing up unexpected strength to the defense of Petrograd, the bolsheviki succeeded in postponing the fall of that city, though their officials moved to Moscow with all their records. At latest reports, the troops of the Russian northwest army were but a few miles from Petrograd and the fighting was severe. It is known that General Yudenitch's men are not well equipped, and they are not numerous; therefore the Finns are expecting that he will reconsider his refusal to accept the help they offered him some time ago. In the Volga region General Denikine claimed to have defeated the bolsheviki near Kampshin, but the soviet government announced that Denikine's advance on Moscow from the south had been definitely stopped.

According to the British admiralty, the story of the bombardment and capture of Kronstadt by British naval forces was untrue; but last week a message from Helsingfors said French warships had been shelling the fortress for several days. Two bolshevik torpedo boat destroyers attacked British and Esthonian vessels in the Gulf of Finland and were promptly sunk.

The Letts continued their struggle for the possession of Riga with the Germans, who are under the command of Col. Avaloff-Bermond since Von der Goltz quit. The Germans claim to be carrying on their campaign against the bolsheviki and to have offered an armistice to the Letts. They have been joined by an entire regiment that had been stationed at Thorn to guard the Germano-Polish frontier.

The American mission to Armenia under Major General Harbord arrived at Constantinople after a strenuous trip in the course of which the members, except Harbord, were captured by Kurds and held prisoners for several hours. Correspondents who have interviewed the commissioners say most of them are opposed to America's accepting a mandate for Armenia or any other part of the former Turkish empire unless the other powers first pledge themselves to a policy of hands off.

Premier Lloyd George found himself up against another "crisis" almost immediately after the opening of parliament. By an unexpected shift of the line-up the government was defeated on a minor amendment to a pending measure. But because only about half the members were present it was believed the cabinet would not consider it necessary to resign, as is customary when it finds itself outvoted.

The French military authorities have unearthed a great conspiracy in Alsace-Lorraine having for its object the establishment of an autonomous republic. The leader has confessed it was financed by Germans and that a relative of Bethmann-Hollweg was the intermediary between the Berlin foreign office and the conspirators.

APPEALS TO MINERS

WILSON URGES THAT STRIKE ORDER BE RECALLED.

GREAT WRONG TO THE NATION

President Avers Laws of Land Will be Enforced—To Protect the Interests of the Country.

Washington.—President Wilson issued a statement Saturday from his sick-bed to the coal miners of the nation saying a coal strike at this time would be a grave moral and legal wrong against government and people.

Law will be enforced, said the president, and means will be found to protect the interests of the nation in any emergency that may arise.

The president declared that this "is a time for plain speaking" and told the miners the strike "would be wrong both morally and legally."

The president requested the mine workers' officials to recall the strike order, which is to go into effect November 1.

The president's statement followed two lengthy sessions of the cabinet, at which the whole industrial situation was reviewed. The cabinet unanimously agreed that a new round-table industrial conference should be called, representing the public and not divided into groups. It will have a membership of fifteen.

The cabinet will recommend to the president the personnel of the industrial conference.

"This is one of the gravest steps ever proposed in this country," said the president, referring to the miners' strike.

"It is proposed to abrogate an agreement as to wages which was made with the sanction of the United States fuel administration and which was to run during the continuance of the war, but not beyond April 1, 1920."

The president urged arbitration of the dispute.

SLAIN BY MEXICANS.

Bodies of Dead Aviators Brought Back to United States.

San Diego, Cal.—It is officially announced here that Lieuts. Cecil H. Connolly of San Diego and Frederick B. Waterhouse of Weiser, Idaho, army aviators missing since August 21, were slain in Lower California by two Mexican fishermen.

The announcement was made upon the arrival here of the destroyer Aaron Ward, bringing the bodies of the two aviators from Bahia Los Angeles on the Gulf of Lower California, to which point they had flown after losing their way in a border patrol flight from Yuma, Ariz., to San Diego.

According to Maj. R. S. Bratton, head of the military party sent from here to recover the bodies, the slayers were from a Mexican sloop, their identity is known to both the United States and Mexican governments, and steps are being taken to capture them.

The destroyer also brought a part of a story of the sufferings endured by the young aviators in the form of notes scrawled in part on the wings and fuselage of the De Havilland airplane in which Connolly and Waterhouse made their last flight. Some of these messages, evidently written when the aviators had almost lost hope of being found, were of such a tragic nature that Major Bratton asked the newspaper reporters to refrain from using them, out of consideration of the officers' families.

Not to Obey Strike Order.

Washington. — Timothy Shea has given notice to congress that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of which he is acting president, would not observe pending anti-strike legislation if enacted into law.

Such an attempt to single out railroad employes and deprive them of what he termed the economic right of workers to strike to prevent injustice must be accepted, he said, in connection with other information which the railroad brotherhoods have as a foregone conclusion, that the railroads contemplate a general reduction in wages when the government surrenders control and desires such a measure to forestall a strike.

Austria Ratifies Treaty.

Vienna.—The Austrian national assembly ratified the peace treaty of St. Germain. The ratification was voted without debate. The German party alone opposed favorable action.

Movie Actress Scout Captain.

New York.—Miss Marguerite Clark, popular motion picture star, is to become a Girl Scout captain and lead a troup of scouts. She offered her services at Scout headquarters and was immediately accepted.

Doctors Contemplate Strike.

Madrid.—Failure of the municipality of Xeres to pay the municipal doctors their salaries may precipitate a strike by all the doctors in the province of Seville.

Operators Must Meet Demands.

Des Moines, Ia.—Representatives of miners' local unions in district 13, United Mine Workers of America, say a strike November 1 is unavoidable unless operators meet demands for increased wages and shorter working days.