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VICTORY.
Will Win Be-
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 Victory for ers, president tion of labor, departure for hat the strike i be discussed industrial con- ashington on ill win because d Mr. Gompers. public opinion g and said that s in the steel in Washington ping of labor pitate a calm- or chieftain dem- by Judge States Steel cor- rized the chargs nspired by radi- s false. and the highest Judge Gary, he passed when a rd its employes

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House Will Mark Time.
 While the senate is engaged with the treaty and industrial problems, the house will continue comparatively quiescent this week, engaged in minor bills, with early agreements by conferees in prospect on three bills—prohibition enforcement, food pioneering and restoring pre-war ratemaking authority of the interstate commerce commission, it is expected the reports will be adopted this week and the measures sent to the white house.

In the treaty controversy the Fall amendments technically have right of way until a final vote. Consideration of the amendments, however, promises to be subordinate in interest to under-surface negotiation on the questions of reservations. If President Wilson's physical condition permits, several democratic senate leaders plan to confer with him early in the week as to a decision on dealing with reservations.

Besides the "mild" and "strong" republican reservations, a program of reservations is to be proposed tomorrow by Senator Smith, democrat of Georgia.

Whether President Wilson will continue the fight against all reservations, "mild" or "strong," interpretative or definitive, or will make known a disposition to accept ratification of the treaty with some sort of reservations may be decided this week, it is believed in both democratic and republican quarters.

ITALIAN ISSUE IN SENATE.
Landing of Marines in Dalmatia
Expected to Start Debate.
 WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—(Leased Wire Service.)—As a concrete illustration of the employment of American forces against a friendly power without the consent of congress the operations of the United States navy and the marines against the Italians on the Dalmatian coast will receive considerable attention when the senate debate on the league of nations covenant is resumed tomorrow. The administration defenders will be called upon to explain by what authority American marines were sent

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circles hope Japan's bluff will be called and should Japan prove recalcitrant, that the money be forthcoming from the remaining members of the consortium.

OMAHA A RIOT CITY

(Continued from Page One.)

Two negro policemen were among those officers rushed to the scene. Both were badly used by the crowd, one of them receiving dangerous injuries at the hands of the mob. Several other officers received serious, but not dangerous, injuries.

SHERIFF MASSES FORCE.

Early in the afternoon Sheriff Mike Clark massed a large number of deputies in the jail, which is on the top floor of the court house. To his force were added several score of uniformed police officers. Chief of Police Eberstein climbed on top of a box and undertook to appeal to the crowd to disperse, but was hooted down and had considerable trouble extricating himself from the mob and getting into the court house building.

Just before dark fire hose were turned on the mob which retaliated by throwing stones and bricks. The entire south end of the building has been wrecked. The big double doors were wrecked when the mob threw a policeman thru the glass doors. Four policemen within the county jail have been injured by bricks.

At 8 o'clock a man on horseback, yelling for the mob to follow, rode right up the steps of the county jail. The mob followed but was beaten back by police.

Three streams of water were turned on the crowd of men from windows which apparently only served to further anger them. Some person threw a brick and broke a window. Then followed a fusillade during which more than fifty windows were smashed on the south side of the big county building.

GET BEYOND CONTROL.

By 8 o'clock in the evening the situation had got quite beyond the local police and a request was made to the war department to send troops from Fort Crook and Fort Omaha to the city. Major Weiss, commandant at Fort Omaha, at once began putting his men in readiness to entrain on street cars for the city. About 2,000 soldiers are stationed at the two forts.

Moreover, the strike leaders have been constantly impressing the public with the importance of keeping the peace. There were informal conferences between the cabinet ministers today and the heads of the executives of the various unions of railway men and the managers. The managers are endeavoring to run skeleton plants wherever possible, with the aim of meeting, as far as possible, the needs of London's suburban railway nearby seaside and holiday resorts. For this purpose a few men are being called in to work, and volunteers from the railway clerical staffs have been employed.

No Widening of Issue

James Henry Thomas, secretary of the union, declares firmly against widening the issue, unless called to do so, and will only call a meeting in London and ask the assistance of the triple industrial alliance. He finds that he is unable to answer the question unaided. The effect of railway stoppage have been serious. Notices issued at some places to close down mines and other industrial establishments.

Robert Smillie, the miner, speaking at Glasgow tonight, says that within a few days 90 per cent of the miners would be idle because the industries were so interlinked. He is desirous that there should be a ground given to the government for using armed forces against the strikers.

The controller closed Hyde Park to the public tonight.

The superintendent of the British railway reports part of the trains in Scotland on Saturday and Sunday, but there is no prospect of running the trains London to Edinburgh. A meeting of strikers in Edinburgh today it was announced that the strike of the railway men in Scotland is still out.

Lloyd-George in Conference

Premier Lloyd-George, with Geddes, the minister of transport, and other members of the cabinet, conferred thruout this morning on the railway strike situation, which apparently was unchanged today. On the railwaymen's side James H. G. As, secretary of the national railway men, gave out a statement declaring he was anxious to settle the matter, but adding: "The labor question is complicated and making it difficult to settle. I will definitely refuse to widen the issue." The Sunday newspapers are full of the daily press in a clamorous demand for the speedy termination of the strike.

An official statement from Downing street at 5 o'clock today noon says: "The traffic is still unchanged. Food distributions are proceeding smoothly."

Parliament May Be Opened

LONDON, Sept. 28.

the men are striking for Thruout the worker is to enjoy fair It is this for es during the Any lowering wages now It would bring wer wages con- ase and with would neces- allment of pro- gnition of the on the part of our prosperity. contention that ed by agitators ut that Willfam of the national ing iron and dvocated synda- hn Fitzpatrick, ltee, was an ex- ng ago have re- ng. Besides, if them today, you eir making any s in the present ter's record has t has been found ed syndicalism is 300,000 or more dscredited. The ords alone has ent that the strike revolutionary in-

ALL CLOSED.

ation in the Ma- alley.

D., Sept. 28.—With the Mahoning val- of the companies o operate, interest here has shifted to her districts. At tonight it was of the organizers en sent to Pennsyl- izer just returned asserted that the sed down tight and hat way. Youngs- rons remain peace-

Sept. 28.—Senators the league of na- because it gives ghts, James C. Bul- sident of the Colo- tion of labor, today eech before a mass 000 persons, held at e call of representa- l workers, on strike are not fighting the hey think it will not d Mr. Bulger. "They vent war. They are hey know it con- oo favorable to labor,

without the consent of congress the operations of the United States navy and the marines, against the Italians on the Dalmatian coast will receive considerable attention when the senate debate on the league of nations covenant is resumed tomorrow. The administration defenders will be called upon to explain by what authority American marines were sent into the Dalmatian port of Trau to chase out the Italians and restore the place to the Jugo-Slavs.

Neither the president nor congress knew anything of this operation until it was reported in the press. Yesterday Secretary Daniels confirmed the authenticity of the report and said the landing of the American marines was ordered by the supreme council at Paris.

It appears that Admiral Andrew, in the Adriatic received his orders from Admiral Knapp, who is in London and that Knapp received them from the British admiralty, which is directing allied naval operations. Trau is in the policing zone of the Adriatic assigned to the United States.

It is regarded as significant, however, that the allies ordered the United States to drive the Italians out of Trau while making no move to drive d'Annunzio and his forces out of Fiume which is in the allied polic- ing zone.

It is not doubted that this event will increase Italian bitterness toward the United States. By opponents of the league of nations the incident is regarded as a concrete illustration of the operation of the principle of article 10 of the covenant providing for the use by the league of American forces to preserve territorial integrity of European nations.

Under the terms of the proposed reservation to article 10 the league council could not obtain American forces for such a performance as at Trau without the consent of congress. The president is fighting this reservation and threatens to pigeon hole the whole treaty if it should be adopted by the senate. Without such qualification the president could land marines or other forces wherever he might choose without asking the permission of congress.

It now is practically a certainty that this and the other proposed reservations will be adopted by the senate, the president's tour having failed to produce the public pressure he believed would drive the senators into unqualified acceptance. The utmost he appears to have accomplished was to frighten back into the administration senators who were threatening to vote for the Johnson amendment equalizing the votes of the United States and Great Britain in the league.

Both sides are predicting victory in the fight over the Johnson amendment. The other proposed amendments appear to be doomed to defeat they did before Mr. Wilson started on his tour.

police and a request was made to the war department to send troops from Fort Crook and Fort Omaha to the city. Major Weiss, commandant at Fort Omaha, at once began putting his men in readiness to entrain on street cars for the city. About 2,000 soldiers are stationed at the two forts.

For a time the big crowd was aflame and firing of shotguns and revolvers was heard repeatedly in the vicinity of the courthouse.

Numerous attacks on negroes in the heart of the downtown district continued to occur and a large number of them were injured, some dangerously hurt.

The police seemed powerless to be at the points which were threatened by the mob, which continued to increase the territory over which it was working. Women joined in the beating administered to at least three colored men. A big crowd marched to the police station and threatened to storm that institution in search of colored prisoners. This crowd, however, was held at bay by armed officers.

Superintendent Ringer, of the police department, could not be found late this evening and his home could not be raised by telephone. Mayor Smith's home when the trouble began, but later appeared and appealed to the crowds to disperse.

GOT AN ORDER FOR TROOPS.

Acting Governor in Communication With Secretary of War.

Lieutenant Governor P. A. Barrows, acting governor, telegraphed Secretary of War Baker Sunday evening for permission to obtain the aid of federal troops stationed at Forts Omaha and Crook to help restore order in Omaha. Telephonic communication with the secretary of war was established by Phillip Gross, secretary of the department of finance of Nebraska, in which Mr. Baker promised to communicate with the commanding officer of the central department of the army of Chicago for the use of troops stationed at Fort Crook near Omaha. Attempts by the Nebraska authorities to get in touch with the Chicago army headquarters were fruitless.

Late Sunday evening a volunteer force of members of the home guard of Lincoln and University Place was assembled to go to Omaha on a special train in charge of a detail of five Lincoln policemen, but the order to take the trip was held in abeyance on advices that the lynching of the negro had the effect of quieting the mob and that it was dispersing. Chief of Police Johnstone requested the guardsmen to hold themselves in readiness, however, should there be a fresh outbreak. Ex-service men who are willing to serve in an emergency are requested to communicate with the adjutant-general of Nebraska. Nebraska

The Sunday newspapers took the daily press in a chorus of denunciation of the strike.

An official statement issued Downing street at 5 o'clock this noon says: "The traffic situation is unchanged. Food distribution arrangements are proceeding smoothly."

Parliament May Be Called

LONDON, Sept. 28. — (New York Times-Chicago Tribune Cable, Sept. 28, 1919.) — The national strike has come as a great surprise to Prime Minister Lloyd-George and his government, which has been supplied with a good excuse for postponing action on the vexed question of Ireland, Russia and reconstruction of the cabinet. The prime minister was expected to produce some solution of all these almost insoluble problems in the reassembling of parliament in three weeks, but now there is a general demand that parliament be called together at once to deal with the railway situation and the government will not be expected to produce the solutions.

The first result is an announcement that Ian MacPherson, the secretary, has recovered from his illness and will not resign a position that Lord French will continue to occupy.

The strike will not be broken until the first of October. A dozen long distance trains from London yesterday arrived in other districts.

One train from London yesterday was run by two men, one as engineer and fireman.

The government has made arrangements for food supplies and there is no danger of a riot.

WAGE AGREEMENT IS REACHED

Railroad Administration and Labor Men Come to Terms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. (Wire Service.)—The railroad administration tonight confirmed that 600,000 railroad shopmen, members of the American Federation of Labor, and the United States railroad administration have completed an agreement on wages and hours and conditions of work.

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United States and Great Britain in
the league.

Both sides are predicting victory in
the fight over the Johnson amend
ment. The other proposed amend
ments appear to be doomed to the
defeat they did before Mr. Wilson
started on his tour.

Senator Hitchcock hopes to be able
to see the president in a few days and
tell him the exact situation in the sen
ate.

CAN COME BACK TO STATES.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Sept. 28.
—(New York Times-Chicago Tribune
Cable. Copyright 1919.)—So far as
Berlin knows, Countess Montgelas,

...ever, was held at bay by armed off
cers.
Superintendent Ringer, of the police
department, could not be found late
this evening and his home could not
be raised by telephone. Mayor Smith
...home when the
trouble began, but later appeared and
appealed to the crowds to disperse.

GOT AN ORDER FOR TROOPS.

**Acting Governor in Communication
With Secretary of War.**

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acting governor, telegraphed Secretary
of War Baker Sunday evening for per
mission to obtain the aid of federal
troops stationed at Forts Omaha and
Crook to help restore order in Omaha
Telephonic communication with the
secretary of war was established by
Phillip Bross, secretary of the depart
ment of finance of Nebraska, in
which Mr. Baker promised to com
municate with the commanding of
ficer of the central department of the
army of Chicago for the use of troops
stationed at Fort Crook near Omaha.
Attempts by the Nebraska authorities
to get in touch with the Chicago army
headquarters were fruitless.

Late Sunday evening a volunteer
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of Lincoln and University Place was
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quested to communicate with the adju
tant-general of Nebraska, Nebraska
State bank building, Monday morning.

His Offense.

Manager—Thomson, you are dis
charged.
Clerk—But I've done nothing, sir;
absolutely nothing.
Manager—Exactly. That's why
you're discharged.—Washington Star.

that Ian MacPherson, the
secretary, has recovered fra
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that Lord French will ca
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The strike will no
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The government has co
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men Come to Ter**

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