

LONDON PREPARES FOR STRIKE SIEGE

Prime Minister's Manifesto Held Conciliation Bar.

DARK CITY POSSIBILITY

Sympathetic Walkouts Threaten, Gas Famine Looms—Government Assembles Troops.

(Copyright by the New York World. Published by Arrangement.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.—(Special Cable.)—Prime Minister Lloyd George's manifesto yesterday declaring that he has reason to believe the strike has been "engineered for subversive ends" is accepted by the unions as destroying all bridges of possible conciliation and the public generally, in its present temper, is prepared to abide by the issue of the fateful fight ahead.

The extension of the strike to the buses is regarded as certain and London is threatened already with a sympathetic strike of electricians and gas workers, plunging the city into darkness and depriving innumerable households of their only means of cooking. The lines upon which the strike is developing show clearly the union plan of campaign and the whole country prostrate was carefully prepared regardless of consequences and in a way best calculated to produce widespread anarchy.

Some Leaders Oppose Strike.
Thomas and some other labor leaders are known to be opposed to the strike, but they have surrendered to the bolshevik forces, which have gained the upper hand with objects that cannot be mistaken.

There is no possibility yet of judging the merit of the government's plans for keeping the food situation from becoming a disaster. The government has been passing out of London all day and the crowds usually seen in the streets Saturday afternoon were missing, everybody going home as early as possible.

If the buses and trams cease running, tens of thousands of workers will be unable to get to work on Monday.

All kinds of motor vehicles, including ambulances, furniture vans and traction engines are being commandeered by the government and are being parked in Hyde park awaiting orders.

Canned Goods in Demand.
There has been a terrific rush for canned eatables, especially milk, at all the stores, but, acting under the food controller's orders, the normal quantities are being supplied to panicky would-be hoarders.

The coal ration is cut down to 100 pounds weekly for private houses, the quality of gas is reduced and all display lightings prohibited. Instead of 12 ounces of sugar, the weekly ration is to be six, and the butter ration is cut from 1½ ounces to one ounce.

Meat is rationed at one pound a day, the old war rate, 20 pence worth per head per week. Strict rationing of bacon and margarine is reimposed and an aviation food inspectors are given power to compel consumers to register for any other food.

KIN QUARREL; ONE SHOTS

WINNER OF FISTIC COMBAT DISAPPEARS.

William J. Apple Fires Shots Through Windshield; Brother-in-Law to File Complaint.

Enraged, it is said, over some imaginary grievance, William J. Apple, age 28, fired two shots at his brother-in-law, George V. Adams, in front of Adams' residence, 3115 Fifty-fourth avenue, Southeast, shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Preceding the gun play, the two men engaged in a fistic combat in which Mr. Adams was badly beaten. He was treated at the police emergency hospital. Immediately after the shooting Apple disappeared and an all-day search by police detectives yesterday failed to locate him.

Mr. Adams told the police that his brother-in-law, who has been living at his home since his return from the war, had been out on a party Saturday night. Mr. Adams declared Mr. Apple showed signs of drinking when he returned. They became embroiled in a wordy combat.

After the fight, according to Mr. Adams' version, his brother-in-law drew a revolver and fired two shots while Mr. Adams was sitting in his machine. Both bullets pierced the windshield but neither touched Mr. Adams.

The two men were in the navy together and both have been working for the C. L. Ross Automobile company since they returned to Portland. Police believe Mr. Apple has left the city. Mr. Adams said he would file a complaint against him today.

WILD MOB RULES IN OMAHA

(Continued From First Page.)

or for the police to protect the firemen in their work. Several lines of hose were quickly cut by the mob.

Within ten minutes after the firemen arrived every line of hose laid by the firemen had been cut. The flames quickly mounted to the fourth floor and could be seen pouring out of the sheriff's office. Directly above is located the big jail, where more than 100 prisoners were located. Frantic efforts were being made to release them by fire escapes.

It was learned that one man, Frank Canney, aged 20, had been killed and two others, Frank Morasco and James Borda, were wounded.

At 10 P. M. two-thirds of the courthouse was in flames, which had reached the fourth floor and, forced by heat, a large part of the mob moved back from the building, toward the north side. They gathered again, however, on the south side, where the heat had not become intense.

At this point a Barbara Fritchie appeared at a window at the north end of the building in the person of an aged woman, who wildly flung Old Glory to the wind and appealed to the mob to desist. There were mingled cheers and hoots from the rioters who yelled for the prisoner whom they sought to lynch. It had the effect, however, to give the firemen an opportunity to run an extension ladder to the third floor, from which it was hoped to take out the sheriff and his deputies and his prisoners who were about to become victims of the flames.

Thousands of spectators are in the streets. Either the police are cowed by the mob, or else they cannot be organized to try to stop the mob from committing depredations.

Meantime the fire increased its fury and extent.

OMAHA, Sept. 28.—Rioting which began in the vicinity of the Douglas county courthouse late this afternoon continued until this evening, as the result of an attempt to lynch a negro, William Brown, held there for an assault on a white girl.

Hundreds of shots were fired and it was reported that one sailor was seriously wounded. The mob broke out more than a hundred windows on the south side of the structure and a large number of them succeeded in entering the building. All police reserves were called out.

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, commanding at Fort Omaha, at once began putting his men into readiness to entrain on streetcars for the city. About 2000 soldiers are stationed at the two forts. Just after darkness set in an immense crowd began sacking a downtown gun and ammunition store which the police were powerless to prevent for the time being. The crowd reached enormous proportions during the evening, every street within a radius of four or five blocks being jammed with humanity. 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.

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Clemenceau and Parliamentary Body Want Assurance of Munitions Ban on Germany.

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Munitions Ban Approved.
Apparently both Premier Clemenceau and the parliamentary commission have approved in principle at least, Deputy Andre Lefevre's resolution inviting the government to propose to its fellow signatories an appendix to the treaty assuring the disarmament of Germany by forbidding certain manufactures in that country and by such other measures as might be deemed necessary. Deputy Lefevre argued before the parliamentary commission that his proposition was perfectly feasible inasmuch as Andre Tardieu had said that the treaty was susceptible of modification. On the other hand, it is pointed out that if the French peace plenipotentiaries are inclined to urge the Lefevre amendment before the conference, it will necessarily open the door to a flood of similar proposals emanating from the chamber of deputies and in effect nullify the constitutional provision which forbids the French parliament to alter a treaty.

End of Debate Not in Sight.
Under the constitution the deputies are empowered to ratify or reject such an instrument as a whole and on the other hand, it is pointed out that the socialist leader in the chamber, has raised a point which would require the league of nations would stand even if America declined to enter it. Renauld asks how, in view of the facts that article five specifically states that the first meeting of both the assembly and council of the league shall be summoned by the president of the United States, the league can begin to function if the United States is not a member?

There are no signs that the debate on the treaty will reach a swift conclusion. A big crowd marched to the police station and threatened to violate the ban on the use of arms. Half a dozen orators, among them violently talkative Franklin Bouillon, came to speak at Tuesday's session, and some of the deputies have already formally expressed their intention of explaining their votes when the balloting begins, but no word has yet been heard of a deputy is entitled to speak as long as he wants.

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RAIL STRIKE CLOSES MINES

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