



1.—American cemetery at Romagne, near Verdun, where lie 22,000 of our soldiers who fell in the Argonne Forest drive. 2.—Czechoslovak legionaries, who served in Siberia, welcomed home by the people of Prague. 3.—Launching of the great superdreadnaught California at Mare Island navy yard.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Coal Shortage Becoming Acute and People Demand That the Strike Be Ended.

MIDDLE WEST IN DISTRESS

Miners' Officials Cited for Contempt of Court—Diplomatic Relations With Mexico Likely to Be Severed Soon — Supreme Council Calls German Bluff.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"Give us coal, and quickly," was the imperative demand of a great part of the American public last week. So serious had the fuel situation become, that it seemed a settlement of the dispute between the operators and miners must be forced by dire necessity. In the northwestern and middle West states the condition was aggravated by a severe cold wave, and the people of that part of the country especially, actually became alarmed by the prospect of freezing to death. Plans for ending the strike at least temporarily were as numerous as the platters, but almost the only steps really taken were for the conservation of the existing supplies of fuel. It is true that in some of the western states the operation of the mines was taken over by the state government and volunteer miners were put at work under protection of the state troops. This was most commendable in principle, but naturally the concrete results in the way of coal to burn were not extensive. Chicago, and Illinois generally, felt the pinch more acutely than most regions, and prominent men gathered and devised regulations to curtail the use of coal. The state public utilities issued these regulations formally, and Governor Lowden proclaimed them, and also planned to ask the federal government to adopt the same rules for the entire country. They cut the working day of stores and factories to six and a half hours, and materially reduced the heating and lighting service everywhere. Already the regional coal committee had cut off all new supplies from non-essential industries. These rules promised, within a very short time, to throw out of employment many thousands of men and women.

New York city was not suffering from the soft coal strike, because the law permits it to burn only anthracite, but it was worried by rumors that the hard coal miners also might strike soon. In general the Atlantic coast states had enough fuel, and Director General Hines was shipping hundreds of carloads from there to the distressed middle West.

The federal government got into action again by filing in the district court at Indianapolis, information charging criminal contempt of court against 84 international and district officers of the miners' union. These leaders, who include Acting President Lewis and Secretary Green, were summoned to appear in court Tuesday and answer the charges. Of course such proceedings may result in the punishment of the accused men, but will they get coal for the world-be consumer? That is what the latter is interested in just now, and that only. He is thoroughly disgusted with the whole wrangle and is no more in sympathy with greedy operators than with greedy miners. In his view, both sides are criminally inconsiderate of the public needs, and he demands that they be forced into a compromise. The suffering and financial loss to the people already have been immense and cannot now be checked entirely even if coal mining is resumed at once. But the people do insist that they be kept warm from now on.

Toward the end of the week hope arose that the warring operators and miners might reach an agreement. A number of the largest operators formulated a new wage scale offering slightly more than the 14 per cent

raise suggested by Dr. Garfield and making certain other concessions. This scale was submitted to the fuel administration before being made public. Though in most of the mine fields the men were reported to be firmly standing for the 31 per cent increase which Secretary Wilson proposed, in some parts of the country they were said to be drifting back to work on the Garfield basis; and it was hoped that even if their union did not accept the new scale offered, it would help to break down the holdout of the more stubborn.

At this writing Consular Agent Jenkins is still in jail at Puebla, the state department at Washington is awaiting a reply to its second request that he be released immediately, and President Carranza is in conference with Generals Marguila and Dieguez, two of his strongest military commanders. Secretary Lansing's second note went to considerable length to refute the contentions put forward by Mexico in the Jenkins case and closed with a repetition of the urgent request for the freeing of the consular agent, but it was no more of an ultimatum than the first note. The Mexican congress formally put the whole matter in the hands of Carranza.

Many members of congress as well as many other Americans are not satisfied with the administration's Mexican policy, and in response to this feeling Senator Fall of New Mexico drafted a resolution requesting President Wilson to sever diplomatic relations with Mexico, and to withdraw his recognition of the Carranza government. The resolution was taken under consideration by the foreign relations committee, and that body had before it copies of official documents said to disclose the activities of Carranza, his embassy in Washington and his consulates in various American cities, to stir the radical elements to revolutionary outbreaks. There was a report that these documents were supplied by Secretary Lansing, who wished congress to relieve him of the responsibility for aggressive action against Mexico. It was said that President Wilson had not been consulted concerning the Mexican crisis and that the state department wanted congressional action before breaking off diplomatic relations. If this were the state of affairs, it seemed likely that Mexico could not avert the rupture now by releasing Mr. Jenkins. The demand that the whole unsavory mess be cleaned up is growing insistent, notwithstanding the fact that the motives of some of the loudest shouters for such action are open to grave suspicion.

When he introduced his resolution Senator Fall said the evidence by which it is supported "will astound the people of the United States when it is produced." Senator Ashurst scored the war department for ignoring repeated requests for sufficient troops to protect the border. Senator Shields of Tennessee, a Democrat, said: "There is no question that our relations with Mexico constitute the most humiliating chapter of our foreign relations and that there ought to be some action to protect the citizens of the United States. We have had occasion for war with Mexico for five years, and now this resolution ought to declare war against Mexico."

Germany persisted in its refusal to sign the protocol and thus delayed the interchange of ratifications and the proclamation of peace. The Germans objected especially to the requirement that they make reparation for the sinking of the surrendered war ships in Scapa Flow; to the evacuation of Lithuania; to the necessity of turning over to the allies for trial the German officers accused of crimes, and to the paragraph which, as Baron von Lersner says, "would permit the invasion of our country by armed force in times of peace on any trivial pretext." The supreme council showed no disposition to recede from its position, and as the American delegation delayed its departure and supported its colleagues entirely, it seemed certain the Germans would yield soon. Their assertion that if the terms are too drastic their government will fall and the country lapse into bolshevism is discounted, for recent investigators have learned that that kind of talk, so prevalent since the signing of the

armistice, is largely "bunk." Mr. Polk has let the Germans know definitely that any differences in American administration before being made public, though in most of the mine fields the men were reported to be firmly standing for the 31 per cent increase which Secretary Wilson proposed, in some parts of the country they were said to be drifting back to work on the Garfield basis; and it was hoped that even if their union did not accept the new scale offered, it would help to break down the holdout of the more stubborn.

The American delegates planned to return home because they felt that such matters as were being handled by the supreme council should be handled by the state departments of the various nations. The British and French urged that their departure be delayed for they considered the situation as threatening in view of the ugly temper shown by the Germans, and felt that the armed assistance of America might still be needed. A Paris dispatch says secret advices from Germany state that more than half a million German soldiers still are under arms—a force exceeding the combined British and French forces not yet demobilized.

The American, French and British peace commissioners last week formulated a compromise agreement on the Adriatic question which was presented to Italy for consideration and which it was confidently expected would satisfy the Italians and all other parties to the dispute. A dispatch from Rome said Italian regulars would occupy Fiume and all the territory given to Italy by the treaty of London, and that Captain D'Annunzio's, volunteer troops would withdraw. Unless some solution for Italy's troubles is found, there is a good prospect of a revolution there. When parliament assembled the Socialist deputies refused to rise on the entrance of the king or to take the oath in his presence. Next a general strike was started in several large cities, and though this did not last long it was accompanied by disorders that assumed revolutionary aspects. In Rome Turin and Milan there were serious riots.

The tangled situation in Russia, Poland and the Baltic countries is still more complicated by dispatches that show Denikine is being fought to a standstill by the Ukrainians, Poles and Jews; that the bolsheviks are either winning or losing ground, according to the source of the news; that Colonel Bernadot and his German army in the Baltic region were fighting for Denikine and Kolchak and against the bolsheviks. It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to figure out the truth concerning that part of the world.

Esthonia and Lithuania began a conference with the Russian soviet government on Thursday at Dorpat and it was believed a truce would result. Finnish and Lettish delegates attended, but they were without instructions as their governments were awaiting word from the allies.

From Tiflis comes word that an American officer, Colonel Rhea, has been named personal arbiter in all disputes between Armenia and Azerbaijan that cannot be settled by agreement. The Armenian premier said this was the first time in history that the Armenians and the Tartars had signed an agreement, and he gave full credit to Colonel Rhea for having ended a warfare that had been going on for nearly two thousand years.

Although it was not wholly unexpected, the indictment of Senator Newberry of Michigan and scores of his supporters in the senatorial election came as something of a shock. The defendants are accused of corruption, fraud and conspiracy. At first there was a widespread rumor that plans of guilty would be entered, but Mr. Newberry not only declared he would fight the case to a finish, but also demanded a senatorial inquiry into his right to his seat.

Politicians looked toward South Dakota last week with great interest, for the state conventions of the various parties declared their preferences for presidential nominees. The Republicans endorsed General Wood after a lively struggle in which Governor Lowden came out second best. The Democrats were unanimous for Wilson for a third term, and the Non-partisans were a unit for Governor Frazier of North Dakota. Both Republicans and Democrats endorsed the League of Nations covenant, the former with reservations, the latter without.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

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

SCORES OF EVENTS COVERED

Public schools at Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Crete and numerous other places in the state have been closed because of the coal strike. Theaters have been closed at Omaha and business generally curtailed; the state university at Lincoln was ordered closed last Monday. The drastic regulations issued by the government for forbidding fuel to all industries—save essentials, are expected to cause a general paralysis of business in this state and to close virtually all schools and places of amusement until after the holidays at least.

Hastings is tightly closed by the fuel order. Theaters and the library are shut down. All meetings, lodge gatherings and public entertainments are prohibited. All school and college activities have been suspended. Coal deliveries are limited to 1,000 pounds, to be made on official permit only.

In a field of eight contestants for the privilege of submitting plans for the new Nebraska \$5,000,000 state capitol, John Latenser & Sons of Omaha, Ellery Davis of Lincoln and John and Allen MacDonald of Omaha, presented plans that were selected by the capitol commission in Lincoln.

A municipal wood yard was started last week by 50 business men at Superior. They contributed \$25 each as a working fund. It is reported 3,000 loads of wood can be got by the woodchoppers along the Republican river to help cut the coal shortage.

In the book of estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, Secretary of the Treasury Glass asks for an appropriation of \$102,500 for the Geneva Indian school, and \$1,000,000 for the North Platte reclamation project in Nebraska.

L. C. Christie, county agent for Dodge county for the last two years has resigned and will go to Seward county to take up similar work. Mr. Christie has leased a farm of 52 acres near Seward, which he will operate along lines he advocates in his work.

The republican state central committee will take no part in the contests between individuals in the republican primaries, according to a statement issued by Robert Devoe, chairman of the republican state central committee at Lincoln.

Land values in Saunders county are increasing. Six years ago Eli Keiser bought 40 acres of unimproved land north of Ashland for \$6,000. Three years ago he erected a modern home, and has just sold the property for \$25,000.

Formation of co-operative associations throughout the state soon will be started. Governor McKelvie is having printed some pamphlets containing the laws regarding the forming of associations of this kind which will be distributed to the public.

Two hundred "buck privates," who served under General Pershing overseas, will meet him at the Nebraska state line and escort him to Lincoln when he arrives in December to spend Christmas in the Capital City.

Business men of Beatrice have shortened business hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. All display signs and residence street lights have been turned off. Many people are reported burning wood with their coal.

With three of last year's team back in school and some excellent material to choose from, Midland College at Fremont, will have a fast basket ball team to represent it in the conference games this year.

A Marsland colored boy was arrested for robbing the bank at that place and locking the cashier in the vault. The money stolen from the institution was found in the boy's possession.

Governor McKelvie directed Adjutant General Paul to take charge of the enrollment of Nebraska volunteers for work in the coal mines, pursuant to his proclamation for such service.

It is estimated that approximately 6,000 packing house workmen at South Omaha will be benefited by the increased wage scale announced by Judge Alschuler of Chicago.

Timber along Muddy Creek is being used as fuel by the people in Stella and vicinity. The coal supply was exhausted last week.

Actual suffering from lack of fuel was reported to the Nebraska Railway commission in a telegram from Kilgore, which said the village had been without coal for ten days.

The statement that farm women are driven to hospitals for insane by country life gains no support from facts announced by J. O. Rankin, of the Nebraska College of Agriculture at Lincoln. From every 100,000 of their population, the rural communities send 41.4 persons to asylums, while the cities send 86, or more than twice as many.

Loss of stock, snowbound mails, and suffering among the poor resulted in Arthur county from the blizzard last week.

A handsome Partridge Wyandotte cock, owned by Fred Karre, of Cotesfield, was awarded the sweepstakes prize at the Omaha Poultry show. The bird is valued at \$3,500.

The contract for 41 blocks of brick pavement in David City has been let to an Omaha firm, at a total cost of \$180,000. When this is completed, David City will have 55 blocks of good pavement.

George E. Johnson, secretary of the Nebraska department of public works, told delegates to the state convention of county clerks, registers of deeds, commissioners, supervisors and highway commissioners at Omaha that every county in the state will have state aid roads next year. He said his department has 220 trucks and 50 tractors for the work.

The suddenness of the blizzard which swept over northwestern Nebraska early last week caught many ranches of Hooker and surrounding counties without sufficient brushwood and cobs to last through the bad weather. One rancher is reported to have torn down a half mile of fence in order to get the posts for fuel.

Bartos Brothers, Wilbur, attorneys, charged with illegal practices in their profession during the war, have filed an answer in the supreme court in Lincoln denying all charges. The complaint was filed by the county attorney of Saline county with the idea of having them debarred.

A Hooker county rancher offered \$20 a ton for coal the other day at Mullen, but was obliged to go home with an empty wagon. Two cattle cars, remains of a wreck, at Mullen three weeks ago, are bare skeletons, every bit of removable lumber having been torn off.

At a special meeting of the county board in Kearney, Chairman George Conroy was authorized to sign a lease with the Union Pacific railroad for 50 feet of their right-of-way through Buffalo county for use as a federal and state aid highway.

Since farm bureaus of the state have been so successful in combating hog cholera, grasshoppers and other destructive pests, attention is now turned to ridding Nebraska of the gopher pest, which is threatening alfalfa production.

Several deals relating to a tract of land in Platte county, chronicled recently in a Columbus paper, shows that the land was bought thirty-nine years ago for \$3,150, and was sold the other day for the sum of \$180,000.

Gravel is to be used as surfacing on the latest federal and state aid road project designated for Buffalo county. This is the Lincoln Highway, work on which will be started in the spring and completed before fall.

The War department at Washington refused Governor McKelvie's request to cut national guard companies from 100 to 65 men, basing its contention that the latter would be too small for a peace time state military unit.

Nebraska is the largest potato producing state in the union, according to the Omaha Chamber of Commerce. The state produced 28,854 tons of the 54-562 tons of potato in the United States in 1918.

The state department of finance has bought seventy twelve-foot graders for road construction in the department of public works, paying \$48,700 on a contract calling for deliveries by March 1.

Father F. B. Tomaneck dedicated the new Sacred Heart hospital at Lynch, which was immediately opened under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Benedict from St. Vincent hospital, Sioux City.

The annual convention of the Nebraska State Laundrymen's association, scheduled to be held in Fremont last week, was indefinitely postponed because of the fuel shortage.

Geo. A. Williams, head of the state bureau of markets, plans to tour the state to encourage formation of co-operative enterprises, as a means of reducing living costs.

That Sarpy county land prices have not yet reached the top was evidenced when the Olderoz 160-acre farm near Gretna was sold at referee's sale for \$50,000 cash.

William Krieger Post No. 126, American Legion, has been organized by over 100 ex-service men in Butler county with headquarters at David City.

The will of the late Frederick Krug, pioneer Omaha brewer, filed in county court at Omaha, shows he left an estate valued at \$500,000.

The annual convention of the Nebraska Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union will be held in Omaha January 13 to 15.

Farmers in the vicinity of Imperial and Belfast are reported to be burning ear corn, due to the inability to secure coal or wood.

The Lincoln Commercial club sent a request to the government urging the use of the army and volunteer labor to work coal mines.

Members of the midwest retail implement dealers' association will meet at Omaha January 6 to 8.

The first airplane taxi line in the world is the claim of Lincoln, where the Ensign company, pioneers in taxicab service in that city, have purchased a plane, hired a driver and selected a landing field for the new branch of their business.

Shortage of coal has led to the possibility of the state board of control beginning a wood harvest on some of the trees near the Soldiers' Home at Milford. A natural growth of timber along the Blue River will insure the institution sufficient fuel to keep the veterans warm.

Farmers' unions all over Nebraska and Iowa are preparing to combat the reduction of hog prices, say members of various organizations in this state.

Weather records in a number of Nebraska cities show that the last few days of the past month were the coldest for November in more than ten years.

Lester Kittering, who returned in June from France, was killed at Grand Island by the explosion of a bomb which he picked up on the battlefields of France and brought back with him as a trophy.

FLU CAUSES SIX DEATHS IN CHICAGO

The weekly bulletin of the health department issued yesterday, shows that six persons died in Chicago last week as result of influenza. Dr. W. A. Evans, health authority and writer of Chicago, last week predicted that the world would witness far more severe epidemic of influenza far more severe than last year, when thousands of lives were lost. One thing is sure, that is, the warm weather this fall has kept the epidemic down, but as colder weather approaches, influenza is liable to break out any time. Dr. Brady says: "No one has yet discovered a positive method of diagnosing early cases of influenza from alleged 'colds.' The utmost care should be taken, therefore, not to catch cold, for colds weaken the resistance to influenza germs.

Doctors seem to agree that it is much easier to prevent influenza than to cure it. The secret of preventing influenza is to keep the germs from lodging and developing in the respiratory organs—the mouth, nose and throat. No one should be allowed to breathe in your face in this manner, are often transmitted in this manner.

Influenza can be prevented; last year's results prove that. As a preventive for flu, Turpo has been a pronounced success. Turpo is an effective germicide, combining the old-fashioned remedies of turpentine (which has always been known as the best home germicide), camphor and menthol in a pure mineral base. These ingredients have long been recognized as effective germicides, as well as having really wonderful qualities in relieving colds and congestions. Snuff a little Turpo up the nostrils several times a day, and the flu germs will have little chance of getting a lodging and breeding place. Many physicians and hospitals use and recommend Turpo.

Prepare now. Buy a thirty cent jar of Turpo, while your druggist has a supply on hand, and use as directed. Last year druggists could not supply the demand. Remember that Turpo is a preventive, not a cure for influenza. Take care of yourself.—Adv.

The Pianist's Hair. Patience—I understand Paderewski was only two years old when he began to play the piano. Patrice—Well, he couldn't have had enough hair then to play very good.

TONIGHT!

Take "Cascarets" if sick, Bilious, Constipated.

Enjoy life! Straighten up! Your system is filled with liver and bowel poison which keeps your skin sallow, your stomach upset, your head dull and aching. Your meals are turning into poison and you cannot feel right. Don't stay bilious or constipated. Feel splendid always by taking Cascarets occasionally. They act without griping or inconvenience. They never sicken you like Calomel, Salts, Oil or nasty, harsh pills. They cost so little too—Cascarets work while you sleep.—Adv.

On the Links. Dubb—I don't like my caddy; he laughs every time I play badly. Gubb—I noticed he had a perpetual grin.

YOUR COLD IS EASED AFTER THE FIRST DOSE

"Pape's Cold Compound" then breaks up a cold in a few hours

Relief comes instantly. A dose taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a severe cold and ends all the gripe misery. The very first dose opens your clogged nostrils and the air passages in the head, stops nose running, relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffing! Clear your congested head! Nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only a few cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, contains no quinine—Insist upon Pape's!—Adv.

Necessary Preliminary.

"Miss Cutie, will you accept my hand?" "First, let me see what you have in it."

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Not all the free air stations on earth are labeled.