



1—Representatives of the soldiers and workmen's council conducting their business in the reichstag building in Berlin. 2—Russian men and women being trained as rifle shots in a free class established by the soviet government. 3—Beautiful figure of Liberty in the salon of the French ministry of foreign affairs which was re-decorated for the meetings of the peace delegates.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Ebert, Opening German National Assembly, Protests Against Harassment of Allies.

DELEGATES SHOUT APPROVAL

Huns Adopt Unique Attitude for a Conquered People—Peace Conference Makes Progress With the League of Nations—America May Be Asked to Govern Constantinople.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
Chancellor Ebert, in his speech at the opening of the German national assembly at Weimar, gave expression to the growing resentment of the Germans which has already been noted and commented on. Seemingly not recognizing that Germany is a conquered nation, he protested bitterly against the "unheard of and ruthless" terms of the armistice, and went so far as to warn the allies not to push the Huns too far. His hearers applauded his utterances, and shouted their indignation when he alluded to the 800,000 prisoners of war still held by the allied nations.

The reply of the allies was swift and decisive. The supreme council at Paris at once took up the discussion of the armistice terms with the apparent intention of putting on the clamps tighter and of compelling Germany to carry out certain of the terms that she has not been complied with yet.

History does not record another example of a thoroughly whipped people assuming toward their conquerors an attitude comparable with that of the Huns are taking. Because their opponents announced they were fighting to wipe out German autocracy and militarism and because the German revolution, so called, says it has done away with these evils, the boches seem to think the issues of the war have been settled and that they are entitled to sit in with the victors on an equality in arranging the "peace of justice" of which they now prate. Prof. Hans Delbrueck predicts that the Germans will again plunge the world into war if their country is made the "wage slave" of its enemies.

Though the peace conference's commission on the league of nations is making very considerable progress with its task, the drafting of the plans for the organization is not without serious difficulties. These last week centered in the diversity between the desires of the great powers and the claims of the smaller nations as to representation in the league. Before the close of the week it was announced the commission had agreed provisionally on the preamble and two-thirds of the articles, but what these were was not revealed.

Two general plans were laid before the commission. The first, which was favored by the small nations, provided for a legislative branch on which the large and small nations would be equally represented, each as a unit; an executive branch consisting of two members from each of the five great powers and nine members chosen from the small powers; and arbitration of international disputes by three arbitrators. In the second plan the legislative branch was left unchanged, but the executive branch was made to consist chiefly of the great powers, and instead of arbitration, there was substituted an executive council of the great powers as a tribunal for judging international issues.

In a word, the great powers fear that if all nations are given equal representation in the league, they will find themselves in the minority through their interests might be much greater, and the small powers fear that, if not equally represented, they will be swamped. But the "big five" shows signs of yielding enough to satisfy them.

Concurrently with the work on the league, the conflicting territorial

claims of the various nations are being heard and studied but the establishment of a principle on which such claims shall be decided depends so much on the creation of the league of nations that action on the report of the territory commission is not expected before the other matter is settled.

Just where the United States is going to "get off" in all this is a question that is worrying many others besides our senators, who debate it frequently. If the orders of the league are to be backed by force, it might be necessary to land European troops in a South American country, and that is in direct violation of the Monroe doctrine. If the former German colonies and parts of the Turkish empire are to be governed by mandatories of the league, the United States cannot well evade some of the responsibility and might be called on to administer the affairs of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, maintaining military as well as civil forces there. Conceivably, this would arouse the bitter opposition of a considerable portion of our population, but as we, through President Wilson, are taking a leading part in the reconstruction of the world by the nations that defeated Germany, we cannot avoid shouldering our share of the resultant labor.

Another interesting angle to the situation was disclosed by the statement by British Foreign Secretary Balfour that the establishment of the league of nations would not require the abrogation of international alliances hitherto entered into. Apparently Great Britain, France and Japan are not entirely sure of the full efficacy of the league and would have their offensive and defensive alliances to fall back upon in case of need. Mr. Balfour's statement also gave rise to the opinion that the allied nations might decline to abrogate the secret treaties they entered into for the division among them of certain territories of the central powers. France is perhaps especially interested in this, as the secret treaties not only gave her Alsace-Lorraine, but also the entire coal district of the Saar valley, and provided that the German territories on the left bank of the Rhine should be freed from all political and economic dependence on Germany.

Lenine's foreign minister, Tchitcherin, has sent out a wireless message saying the soviet government is willing to participate in the proposed conference on the Princes' Islands. He also intimates that his government will cease its propaganda in other countries if the entente powers will undertake not to interfere with Russia's internal affairs. The other Russian factions, as represented at Paris, were rather surprised by Tchitcherin's action and were not at all pleased. They are strongly opposed to the conference and had hoped a refusal by the soviet government would relieve them of the necessity of rejecting the plan. The bolsheviks, or, to give them the more fitting appellation, the anarchists, in northern Russia, after a series of successes against the American and allied troops which were due to the difficulty the latter experienced in getting supplies, went a bit too far and were given a stinging defeat by the Yanks at Vistavka on the Vaga river. About the same time the Siberian troops under General Gaida practically annihilated two divisions of the anarchists at Kungur, 50 miles southeast of Perm, relieving the latter city from the danger of attack. General Gaida then advanced on Ufa, which the anarchists took some time ago. The central soviet of Moscow has called to the colors all men between the ages of twenty-nine and forty-five years, saying they will be thrown into the war if the conference on Prinkipo Island is a failure.

In some directions the successes of the anarchists of Russia were continued. They were reported to have captured Windau, Courland's port, and to have gained control of virtually the whole of the Ukraine.

The Polish and Czech-Slovak troops that had been fighting on the Silesian front signed an armistice which, it is presumed, will permit the emissaries of the peace conference to settle the quarrel between the two nations.

The authorities of the allied nations maintain their aloof attitude toward

the German "revolution," never permitting themselves to be quoted concerning it nor paying the slightest attention to the incursions of hypocrites such as Bernstorff. But they are watching with interest the international conferences of Socialists and trades unions that are in session in Berne, Switzerland. The former seems to be virtually dominated by the pro-Teuton elements. The Trades Union conference, in which are delegates from the United States and England, is discussing international labor legislation in conjunction with the Socialists.

Turkey let out a loud wail recently in protest against the proposition to put Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles under international control. This idea is being promulgated in Paris, especially by the entente nations, and they assert that the controlling nation should be the United States as the one disinterested power that could handle the territory. The Ottoman liberal party, which has been anti-German throughout the war, asked President Wilson to save Constantinople to Turkey by giving it a chance at self-determination. Several days later the sultan himself sent a secret letter to the liberal Turks in France and Switzerland, appealing to them to return home and save their country from the starvation and lawlessness prevalent under the regime by which the nominal ruler is dominated. Many communities and municipalities under Ottoman rule have sent petitions to the American peace delegates asking that they be put under the protection of the United States.

The labor situation grew better in Great Britain and worse in the United States last week. The British public apparently awoke to the fact that the strikes there, unauthorized by the trades union authorities, were being stirred up by alien anarchist leaders and the men began returning to their work pending peaceful settlement of the disputes. The railway men and electrical workers resumed their labor in London and the city began to get relief from conditions that had nearly paralyzed it for days. In Belfast the strike leaders were arrested on conspiracy charges.

The United States was hit hardest last week at points widely separated—New York and Seattle. In the metropolis building operations were virtually tied up by a lockout declared by the Building Trades Employers' association which affected 25,000 workers and which threatened to spread throughout the country and Canada.

In Seattle the 30,000 shipbuilders who are on strike received the support of a general strike which was started on Thursday. Practically all union laborers quit work, though the engineers in the municipal lighting plants were exempt. The textile workers in Lawrence, Mass., struck for a 48-hour week with 54 hours' pay, and some of the big cotton mills in Fall River were closed owing to disputes with the employees.

One more "greatest war revenue bill in the country's history" was presented to the house last week by Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee. As fixed up by the conference it provides for the collection of about \$6,000,000,000 in taxes from the American citizen, and in addition it gives a bonus of \$60 to each soldier, sailor, marine and woman nurse in the American forces. Pretty nearly everything one possesses or does will be subject to tax. Even the president and all other federal officials must pay tax on their incomes, though state officials do not.

The normal income tax for 1918 is 6 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000 and 12 per cent on higher incomes. After 1918 the normal is 4 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000 and 8 per cent on those over \$4,000. The present normal is 4 per cent.

The income surtax rates begin at 1 per cent on incomes of \$5,000 to \$6,000 and run to 65 per cent on incomes of over \$1,000,000.

Provision is made for both war and excess profits taxes in the fiscal year, but after that the war profits tax comes off, except in certain specified cases where war contracts run over in later years.

NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

Occurrences Over the Cornhusker State Chronicled in Paragraph Form for the Busy Reader.

The two big political parties are making plans to win Nebraska women since the partial suffrage bill has been sustained by the court in Lincoln. They will by energetic and systematic siege for the woman vote, with organizations throughout the entire state. If the women of Nebraska take advantage of their new privilege, it will increase the normal vote of this state from 250,000 to 500,000.

At the state potato show at Scottsbluff, Box Butte county again won most prizes, winning the Newberry cup over every county in western Nebraska for the best quality exhibit of spuds, and the fine silver cup given by the Scottsbluff Commercial club for the best arranged exhibit, also seventeen individual prizes. The 1920 convention goes to Rushville.

A petition signed by 800 men of the farming community of Cuming county was presented to the county board, asking for the abolition of the farm bureau and discharge of the county agent. The board took action and granted the petition and discontinuing the bureau, consequently letting out F. B. Glassburne, the present county agent.

Nebraska's two United States senators, Hitchcock and Norris, split their vote on the suffrage amendment when the senate turned it down for the fourth time. Norris casting his vote for the resolution and Hitchcock against it. Both houses of the state legislature had called upon Senator Hitchcock to support the measure.

The Sheldon farm, near Columbus, was selected as the site for the permanent Y. M. C. A. boys' camp, according to unanimous decision of the committee which met in Lincoln. C. C. Sheldon gives the boys the land and a building, which is in memorial to his father. The site is a picturesque one.

England's embargo on American products anticipated an embargo the United States will have to declare to protect American interests and labor against competition with nations where labor standards are lower. Governor McKelvie wired in answer to a query from the New York American.

G. H. Schmelling, who formerly lived near Norfolk, told friends there that his three sons, James, Frank and Richard, were killed in the battle of the Marne. They were fighting with American units, composed mostly of Iowa men. The Schmellings now live at Shenandoah, Ia.

A movement is on foot at West Point to call a special election to vote bonds to take over the gas and electric light plant of the city. Many complaints against the service rendered by the company have been filed with the city council.

It took \$1,004,719 to run Nebraska in January, 1919, according to warrants issued by State Auditor Marsh. The semi-annual apportionment of \$300,123 in state school funds distributed to every district in the state helped swell the total.

Governor McKelvie, on his return from Washington, asserted at Lincoln that he is in favor of a Nebraska state constabulary of sixty men, to patrol the state against booze runners and auto thieves, a substitute for the old Nebraska national guard.

Up to last Monday, twelve counties: Dodge, Gage, Boone, Butler, Dixon, Dawson, Howard, Nemaha, Polk, Sarpy, Valley and Wayne had reached their quotas in the campaign for \$20,000 in Nebraska for relief in the near east.

Arrangements have been made for the construction of state highways from Lodgepole to Dalton, from Fort to Dalton and from Sidney to Bridgeport, via Dalton.

Clinton Mattocks, Cherry county man, twice reported killed in action has arrived at his home from France. He reports he had never been in front line trenches.

Grain dealers over the state predict that corn acreage in Nebraska will be kept low this year because of the government guarantee of a wheat price.

Plans have been formulated and money pledged for the erection of a modern 23-room hotel building to cost \$20,000 at Dalton.

Parties at Brock refused \$300 per acre for a half section of land adjoining the Brock townsite.

Corn prices at the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, dropped from \$2.00 to \$1.75 per bushel.

It is estimated that more than 3,000 persons in Douglas county will lose the right of suffrage as a result of the "full citizenship" requirement passed at the last session of the legislature.

David A. Best of Omaha, who had charge of prisoner's savings at the state penitentiary at Lincoln, has been charged by the state board of control with usurping from \$250 to \$260 of the convicts' money.

A very unusual accident occurred at Lyons when the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Robley fell down a corn chute where they were loading shelled corn and was smothered to death.

Provost Marshal Crowder's report to congress shows that Nebraska's registered men were fourth in point of perfection as disclosed by examinations under the draft systems. Oklahoma led with 82 per cent, closely followed by Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Texas and North Dakota.

The Kemper Dry Goods Co., the Morrison Dry Goods store, the Golden Rule store, and the Farmers' State bank at Bayard, were burglarized the other night, the thieves taking \$800 worth of silk from the Morrison store and \$1,000 worth of the same class of goods from the Golden Rule. Very little was taken at the Kemper store. At the bank the thugs contented themselves with taking \$10 worth of revenue stamps, and three pistols.

Richard C. Craven of Albany, N. Y., field director of American Red Star animal relief, made the assertion recently that Nebraska lost 84,144 cattle from disease and exposure between March, 1917 and March, 1918. Enough cattle are lost every year in the United States through starvation and exposure to feed an army of 3,000,000 men, figured from the regular army national basis, he said.

Carl L. Modessill, head of the Potash Refinery company at Hoffman, has made the prediction that every potash plant in this state, with 2,600 employees and representing investments of \$10,000,000, will be closed within thirty days. "The truth of the situation is," he is quoted as saying, "the bottom has dropped out of the potash market."

Henderson, York county, has been the scene of considerable excitement lately as the result of the return to the community of two conscientious objectors, Peter Dickson and Geo. Klippenstein, from the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan. An attempt to give a public reception to the men resulted in one of them being "egged."

Governor McKelvie, in a statement to newspaper men at Lincoln, declared Nebraska communities are being demoralized by the influence of illegal liquor traffic. "There was more booze in Nebraska when I assumed office than when the saloons were in operation," he said.

District Attorney Allen at Lincoln has announced that hereafter patrons of bootleggers in Nebraska will face criminal prosecution in the federal court. Anyone buying liquor will be included in the complaint of conspiring to violate the Reed amendment.

The making of brick and tile from pure western Nebraska sand, using large quantities of electrical energy developed by Nebraska streams, may be a reality in the near future, according to a number of Bassett business men.

What is said to be a world record price for a sow at a public sale was made at the John Bader sale of Duroc Jerseys at Scribner. One female sold for \$5,000. Thirty-nine head of sows sold for a total of \$26,585, an average of \$719.

The Madison county farm bureau has decided to continue its work this season and has re-employed Noel Rhodes as the farm demonstrator. An effort is being made to have every farmer in the county join the organization.

Richardson county claims to have established a record in land deals. Just the other day a tract of 353 acres five miles south of Humboldt, sold for \$150 an acre, or a total sum of \$52,950.

Representative Stoen of Nebraska has introduced a resolution in the lower house of congress to repeal the daylight saving law. Farmers and farm journals generally protest against the law.

More than five hundred expert buyers from all over the United States gathered at Stanton, when 54 hogs were sold at an average price of \$1,150 each. The highest price paid for one hog was \$1,650.

The Rev. J. H. Salsbury, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Aurora, has been called to Minneapolis to take charge of the "New Era movement" in the states of Minnesota and North Dakota.

Between 2,500 to 3,000 pinsters and laymen from Nebraska and Iowa attended the Centenary Movement conference, or world program convention of the Methodist church at Omaha.

The problems of the rural school will be discussed in detail at the meeting of the state association of rural school patrons, February 27, at University Farm, Lincoln.

Smallpox has made its appearance among patients at the insane hospital at Hastings. This is the first case of smallpox reported in the fifteen state institutions.

D. T. May, proprietor of a hotel at Uteca, fell forty feet from a tower of a windmill and died from his injuries.

John Lovaty, 16 living on a farm eight miles north of Seward, was accidentally killed when his gun was accidentally exploded while hunting.

Judge Troup in district court at Omaha, granted a temporary restraining order, enjoining the Nebraska Telephone company from continuing in force a new schedule of toll rates, known as "government rates for telephone toll service."

Lower prices for food to the consumer, lower wages for the laborer, and lower prices for the farmer's grain was predicted by Governor McKelvie in an address before members of the Nebraska Retail Hardware association at Omaha.

It has been decided by the standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Nebraska that it will wait until the regular meeting of the diocesan council in May for election of a successor to the late Bishop Williams, who died recently at Omaha.

Leander Herron of St. Paul, this state, who was recently awarded a congressional gold medal for bravery in 1868, during the Indian uprising, was one of 328 men in the United States to receive such a distinguished honor. Mr. Herron is now 70 years old.

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.

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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.

High Finance.

Walter—Mother, won't you buy me a watch?

Mother—What do you want a watch for?

Walter—I want to swap it with Jimmie Jones for one of his pups.—Baltimore Sun.

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

Concealment.

"You never could believe anything a German diplomat said."
"Believe him!" exclaimed Miss Cayenne. "I couldn't even understand him!"

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918.
(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, 7c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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And double your razor efficiency as well as promote skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. No mug, no slimy soap, no germs, no waste, no irritation even when shaved twice daily. One soap for all uses—shaving, bathing and shampooing.—Adv.

The Kind.

"The girls use such loud makeup."
"Yes; why don't they take more to noiseless powder?"

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24	\$23.90
26	24.90
28	25.90
30	26.90

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