



1—Men at the Bush terminal, Brooklyn, having fun with some of the 86,000 German helmets that have been brought over to be used in the coming Victory loan campaign; one will be given each purchaser of a \$10,000 bond. 2—First Eagle boat made by Ford under contract for the government, on a practice trip off the Atlantic coast. 3—President Wilson delivering his famous address on the league of nations before the French senate and chamber of deputies, the chiefs of the peace congress and other notables.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Wilson Argues for a League of Nations and the Senate Debates It.

OPponents STANDING FIRM

Peace Delegates Approaching Agreement on Question of Reparation—Germany Torn by Civil Strife and Royalists Plan Coup d'Etat—Labor Troubles Here and Abroad.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

That unless the United States joins the league of nations chaos will result; that the Monroe doctrine is safe because the constitution of the league expands it to cover the world and the signatory nations will be obligated to uphold it; that it is practically impossible to amend the draft of the league plan that was adopted; that the limitations of the size of the army and navy imposed by the league would be only moral obligations and that the restraint really would lie in the limitation of the production of arms and munitions, and that the United States could withdraw from the league at any time it saw fit—such in substance was the explanation of the great plan given by President Wilson to the members of the senate and house committees on foreign affairs.

Mr. Wilson dined the committee and answered all their questions freely, but after it was all over the wise ones declared that he had not converted a single one of the opponents of the league. These include both Republicans and Democrats, and during the rest of the week they continued their attacks on the plan. The spokesmen of the administration replied vigorously, but there was reason to believe that nearly every member of the senate, which must pass on the plan, had his mind made up.

In his Boston speech the president told the people very little about the league, but in brilliant phrases he appealed to the country to support the plan, declaring that the rest of the world relied on America at this juncture. In this he is corroborated by the British press, which shows some anxiety over the opposition manifest in this country, and some fear that America will not be willing to assume her share of the burden of governing the world. It is recognized, abroad and at home, that the American people might look askance at any proposition that they accept mandates for such territories as the former German colonies in Africa, and the president says that in Paris he firmly discouraged any such idea; but he thinks the United States might well become the mandatory for the Armenians. As for the newly organized nations of Europe, he says it is up to America to stand by them, whether or not the league of nations is formed.

In France the opposition to the league, based ostensibly on the lack of a binding provision for the use of force to put its mandates into effect, has largely died out because the critics feared that opposition there and in America would kill the entire project. The emissaries of the allied nations are now said to be in complete harmony in this matter.

As the week closed there were signs that the principles of the league might be given a tryout in settling the dispute between the Italians and the Jugos-Slavs, which had reached a critical stage. The military commission of the latter had expelled the Italian military mission from Ljubach, and in retaliation Italy closed the frontier, stopping all food trains carrying relief for the Jugos-Slavs and the Czechoslovaks.

On Friday the draft of the new and permanent armistice was submitted to the supreme council in Paris, but may not be placed before the German gov-

ernment for some time yet. The allied nations agreed to it but the United States reserved the right to object to provisions for the demolition of the defenses of the Kiel canal and Helgoland and their neutralization and to the transfer of the German cables to the allies. The reasons for objecting were not made public.

The commission that is working on the question of representation has been making swift progress. It is reported that the amount Germany will be called on to pay has been reduced about 80 per cent from the original total of the demands, but this fact will not afford the Huns much consolation. The cut was made because it was recognized that the greater the indemnity the greater must be the opportunity given Germany to do business in order to get the money to pay the debt. The British urge that the entire cost of the war should be assessed against the Germans; the French agree with this, but want settlement first for damages in violation of international law and payment of the rest if and when possible; the Americans have held that reparation should be demanded only for wanton destruction. The compromise plan that will be adopted probably will be such that Germany's industrial recovery shall not be too swift, at the expense of France and Belgium. The matter of the Franco-German frontier was still unsettled last week, but it seemed likely that the French might be permitted to occupy the left bank of the Rhine until the indemnity is paid, without annexing the Rhenish provinces. No German field or fixed fortifications will be permitted in that territory. The Rhenish provinces may be formed into a separate buffer state.

The supreme council decided last week to establish an intermediate zone in Transylvania between the Roumanian and Hungarian troops, and also heard the claims of Armenia.

One question over which the allied nations are still at wide variance is that of the disposition of the surrendered German war vessels. The British are determined that they shall not be in the future a part of the naval armament of the world and seem to prefer that they be sunk or broken up. The French are equally firm in their demand that the vessels be divided among the allies in proportion to their naval losses, and in this they have the support of Italy and some of the smaller nations. France declares the other nations can do as they please with the ships that fall to their share, but those France gets will become part of her navy, that is necessary to police the seas and protect her colonies. She cites the formidable naval building program of the American government as evidence that the most pacific nations have and intend to maintain navies.

While her conquerors are settling her boundaries and future relations with the rest of the world, Germany is enjoying a full measure of the anarchy and civil strife that she wished on Russia. The disturbance in Bavaria which resulted in the murder of Premier Eisner and others by reactionaries was quelled by vigorous measures adopted by the government, and the latter fell more than ever into the hands of the radicals. In Saxony a new revolt was started by the Spartacans, who were joined by the miners and industrial workers of the Halle region, and the government sent a large force of troops to stop the strikes and riots. Radical as are the Spartacans, they are too mild to suit the real anarchists, and the latter are reported to have begun a counter-revolution that is centered in Dusseldorf, which city was in their hands.

That the Ebert government is alarmed by the spread of the Spartacan movement is evidenced by its distracted efforts to meet and suppress it. Military Governor Noske thinks he can put it down by force of arms and urges that the national assembly authorize the raising of 200,000 additional militia. But President Ebert himself, it is said, favors the extraordinary course of seeking to conciliate the radicals by establishing a national soviet as the lower legislative branch of the government. Noske also wanted

to send troops into Bavaria, but the soviet government in Munich threatened to execute ten prominent citizens if this were done.

Those who have never placed any faith in the genuineness of the German revolution of last autumn were not surprised to read that the monarchists of that country were preparing for a coup d'etat in the near future for the restoration of the old order of things. The general staff with the old officer class are asserted to have gradually gained the whip hand and now hold the government in their power and intend to overthrow it. A number of royalist officers met recently in Charlottenburg, according to the story, and pledged themselves to hold munitions in readiness, to enlist as many men loyal to the former kaiser as possible and to assemble when called. The coup, it is believed, will be carried out in Berlin, and it is certain that bloody civil war will result, whatever may be the final outcome. The former army officers are a power to be reckoned with in Prussia, and it may be their efforts will be aided by the numerous members of the old regime who still retain their places in the various departments of the government at Berlin, under majority socialist chiefs. William Hohenzollern not long ago had a conference with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign minister, and was said afterward to be extraordinarily cheerful. Possibly he hopes to recover his throne, but if so he doesn't seem to be taking into account the fact that the allies claim the right to determine his fate and that they undoubtedly have other plans for him.

The many strikes and other signs of industrial unrest in America are causing President Wilson some anxiety, and after a session with Secretary of Labor Wilson he had an invitation telegraphed to the governors of all the states and the mayors of about 100 cities to meet with him in conference at the White House March 3 and 4 to discuss "vital questions affecting business and labor." The president and the American labor delegation now in Paris as well as urging the adoption of a definite national policy that will stimulate public and private construction and industry.

In line with this plan, Secretary Redfield has created an industrial board for the purpose of stabilizing basic commodity prices, and the council of national defense will co-operate with it. "The effort," says an announcement of the council, "should be to wholly eliminate the abnormal, unbalanced stimulation that business has had and the inflated prices that have resulted, and to start upon a normal level, after which industry can safely rely upon the law of supply and demand. Reductions from high prices to the proper level should be made as nearly as practicable at the same time in the various industries."

Premier Lloyd George and his colleagues in the British government have been working like Trojans to avert or at least postpone the threatened strike of all the miners and railway men of Great Britain. Appeals to the patriotism and common sense of the men appeared to have some effect, though at this writing the outcome is extremely uncertain. The miners, railway men and transport workers have formed a triple alliance, no one section of which will take any action or reach any settlement without consultation and agreement with the other sections.

President Wilson made several important appointments last week. A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, was made attorney general; Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma was appointed ambassador to France, and Norman Hapgood was given the place of minister to Denmark.

On his way from Boston to Washington the president signed the new revenue bill and many of its sections went into effect at once. One of its provisions made the District of Columbia bone-dry, with the exception of the property occupied by foreign embassies and ministries.

NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

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

Governor McKelvie started the ball rolling down at Lincoln the other day for the re-establishment of the Nebraska National guard back on its pre-war basis when he announced the name of Colonel P. J. Paul, just returned from France, as adjutant general. Adjutant General Paul, who held his present position before he went overseas, announces two regiments of 2,400 men each will be organized.

Five towns, Beatrice, Kearney, West Point, Fremont and Omaha were voted membership in the Nebraska circuit at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Speed association at Fremont. The following dates were awarded: Beatrice, June 24, 25 and 26; Kearney, July 2, 3 and 4; West Point, July 8, 9 and 10; Fremont, July 15, 16 and 17; and Omaha, July 22, 23 and 24.

Practically every property owner in the business section of Geneva signed a petition when it was presented, for paving the city's principal streets. Geneva is now waking up to the need of modern improvements and inspired by a group of five boosters is going to make rapid strides, it seems, to get out of the country town class and become a real county seat.

Another Nebraska soldier has been awarded the distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism. He is Sergeant Clyde O. Curtis of Stella, Sergeant Curtis, on July 18, 1918, south of Soissons, led his platoon against an enemy battery in the face of direct fire, killed the gunner and with the aid of his men then killed or wounded the entire gun crew.

Nebraska's two United senators, Hitchcock and Norris, are in accord with the league of nations charter as it now stands. At least, their names did not appear in a list of thirty-seven members of the new senate, made public by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who are opposed to its present form.

A petition is being circulated at Crete to have all paving and other civil improvements held up indefinitely if women voters of the city do as they have stated—vote out of existence pool halls and soft drink parlors at the spring election.

Governor McKelvie, in reply to an inquiry from the New York Sun, is in favor of immediate settlement of scores with Germany as a means to hasten the return of American troops from France and contribute to a speedy readjustment of business.

Congress has been asked by the Nebraska Rural School Patrons' association, organized recently in Lincoln, to give each consolidated rural school district an appropriation from the federal good roads fund.

Memorial services were held at Fullerton in honor of Aviator Lieutenant Fred C. Philbrick, who lost his life behind the German lines September 12, 1918, during the St. Mihiel drive.

The striking of the appropriation for seeds from one of the appropriation bills by congress, will deprive Nebraskans of their usual supply of government seed this summer.

Baptists of Nebraska are going to do their part in raising \$6,000,000 for post-war activities of that church. A team of prominent Baptist speakers will visit the state soon.

Mrs. S. R. McKelvie, sr., mother of Governor S. R. McKelvie, died at her home near Clay Center, Governor and Mrs. McKelvie were at her bedside, besides the husband.

Lieutenant Charles Keyes, of Lincoln, a few days ago broke the American stunt flying record by looping the loop 190 times in a continuous flight at Dayton, Ohio.

Twelve million dollars for better roads in Nebraska during the next two years is the new slogan of good roads advocates everywhere in the state.

Receipts of hogs at the South Omaha yards for February total 389,000 head, or 25,000 head more than were received in the same month of 1918.

Exclusive trade in goods "made in America" was urged in resolutions adopted by the Nebraska Jewelers at their annual convention at Lincoln.

Farmers of Gage county, around Oelli, say that winter wheat prospects in the district never looked better.

C. L. Jensen, Minden, was elected president of the Nebraska Cleaners' and Dyers' association at the annual meeting held in Omaha.

It is estimated that more than 3,000 farmers and their wives attended the annual convention of organized agriculture at Lincoln.

Two unmasked bandits walked in on a poker game at Blair the other night and with a "We want that pot" compelled the players to hand over the \$300 cash on the table. The players were prominent Blairites.

The Beatrice city dads passed an ordinance which provides for a welfare board of five members, with power to inspect, supervise and censor all commercial and public amusements, including theaters and dances.

Among some of the items of expense turned in by Prohibition Hyers' booze sleuths are: \$3.50 for a "stool pigeon," "two bits" for playing pool, 50 cents for eating and \$2.61 miscellaneous. One voucher covers three gold-plated badges, for use by bootleg sleuths, each costing \$9. Forty nickel-plated badges, for sleuths of lower rank, cost \$1.50 each. Little money was paid out of the \$16,000 balance in January, but in February, with Chief State Agent Hyers and his forty sleuths well started, a little more than \$8,000 was paid out, this being five times the average during the Neville administration.

The Nebraska railway commission has authorized the Arapahoe Telephone company to remove the telephone from the home of C. W. Reitor, because he jingled the bell every time he heard German spoken on the line. The commission holds that there are no regulations to prevent German being used over the telephone.

Every high school in the state that teaches agriculture is expected to send a team of three members to the annual inter-high school stock judging contest at the University Farm at Lincoln, March 29. A large number of all kinds of breeding stock will be available for the contest and trophies and ribbons will be given the prize winners.

According to official figures, Nebraska is in 27th place in regard to percentage of over-subscription in all Liberty loan drives. Montana holds first place, Iowa was forty-sixth, South Dakota was forty-third, Kansas thirty-seventh and Wyoming thirtieth. Vermont holds the lowest place.

A number of Nebraska women met at Omaha the other day and organized to help out the fifth or Victory Liberty loan. Women of the state have played a prominent part in putting over previous loans and big things are expected from them in the campaign next month.

The wheat crop in Fillmore and surrounding counties is again assured by the copious rains and snows of February. Aside from the danger from hail storms there is reasonable assurance that Nebraska will harvest a wheat crop of considerable size this year.

A group of representative business men and farmers have formed a \$1,000,000 hog insurance company, with headquarters at Omaha, which expects to insure a large percentage of the hogs in this part of the country.

Governor McKelvie was told the other day that over 20,000 bushels of potatoes will soon be spoiling for want of buyers at 60 cents a bushel at Minutaria. There are from 20 to 25 carloads in the community.

Newspaper men of Nebraska decided at their recent convention at Lincoln to make a week's tour through Nebraska next summer. About 200 journalists are expected to make the trip.

The Nebraska supreme court has ruled that the State Railway commission has the right and the power to regulate the fees to be charged by stock yards for feeding and for other services.

The enormous sum of \$180,000,050 was raised in the four Liberty loan drives in Nebraska. This state over-subscribed its quota in the four loans 27 per cent.

Elaborate plans are being made at Omaha to entertain the state convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which meets in that city March 18-20.

Because he sold Jamaica ginger containing 90 per cent alcohol a doctor in Omaha by the name of Quigley was fined \$100 and costs and given 30 days in jail.

Students of the Beatrice high school organized a "Letter club" for the purpose of injecting a little more ginger into school athletics.

During the week ending March 1 more than 175 Nebraska soldiers received discharges from army service at Camp Funston.

Women of Wilber have made known their intention to vote pool halls of the city out of existence at the spring election.

Provost Marshal Crowder reports that Nebraska contributed 53,452 men to the military service during the world war.

M. L. Rawlins of near Wymore disposed of his crop of ice, harvested from his artificial lake, for the sum of \$31,500.

Over 100 delegates attended the third convention of the Golden Rod highway association at Fairbury.

Fremont merchants have decided to put on a style show within the next few weeks. A committee is now arranging for the affair.

The Hastings Woman's club is opposed to the bill now before the legislature to create a state motion picture censorship board.

The cereal plant of the Wash-Co Alfalfa Milling company at Nebraska City is to be put into running order in the near future. A large number of workers will be used when operation is resumed.

The Lincoln Central labor union went on record as being opposed to a bill before the legislature to create a moving picture censorship board in Nebraska.

SECURE FARM NOW

Western Canada Offers Opportunity to the Ambitious.

Fertile Land at Moderate Cost. With Social and Other Advantages That Mean So Much, Will Soon Be Taken Up.

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land which a generation ago might be had for homesteading, now commands prices ranging to \$100 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a lifelong task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desires to secure a farm home he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from \$20 to \$40 an acre which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$100 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in western Canada. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is there; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere. Land values are going to increase, but it will largely depend on how well the soil can be used, and the modern farmer is using it each year to better advantage. But those who are on the ground and come closest to the heart of the farming sections are convinced that no material decrease in value is in sight. Indeed, they are almost unanimous in believing that we shall see a strong real estate market for fertile land, with prices maintained; and as development and further equipments are added the prices on the open market may be expected to show a further increase as the years go on—up to the limit of income plus what men are willing to pay to possess an attractive home.

Someone once said: "Never sell short on the United States. You will lose every time." And this applies to those who are inclined to believe that the future of farm values is in doubt. The American farmer is going forward, not backward, and the same may be said of the Canadian farmer.

The man who tells you that all men are equal really believes that he is a little more so.

WHY WOMEN DREAD OLD AGE

Don't worry about old age. Don't worry about being in other people's way when you are getting on in years. Keep your body in good condition and you can be as hale and hearty in your old days as you were when a kid, and every one will be glad to see you.

The kidneys and bladder are the causes of senile afflictions. Keep them clean and in proper working condition. Drive the poisonous wastes from the system and avoid uric acid accumulations. Take GOLD MEDAL Harlem Oil Capsules periodically and you will find that the system will always be in perfect working order. Your spirits will be enlivened, your muscles made strong and your face have once more the look of youth and health.

New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue this treatment. When your first vigor has been restored continue for awhile taking a capsule or two each day. They will keep you in condition and prevent a return of your troubles.

There is only one guaranteed brand of Harlem Oil Capsules, GOLD MEDAL. There are many fakes on the market. Be sure you get the Original GOLD MEDAL Imported Harlem Oil Capsules. They are the only reliable. For sale by all first-class druggists.—Adv.

Self-esteem is about all the satisfaction some men get out of life.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 3/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Time for all war workers to turn to practical occupations.