



1—Headquarters of General Dickman, commanding the American army of occupation in Coblenz.



2—German troops who served in East Africa received as heroes on their return to Berlin. 3—Cottin, who tried to assassinate Premier Clemenceau, receiving the sentence of death.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## Effects of German Protests and Threats Seen in Doings of the Treaty Makers.

### WILSON URGING MORE SPEED

Advisability of Coming to Terms With Hungary and Russia Seriously Considered — Counter-Revolution Against Bolshevism—Bloody Strike Riots in German Cities.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.  
Frodded by the public opinion of most of the world, and particularly by the insistence of President Wilson, the peace delegates in Paris speeded up their work last week and really accomplished something. Mr. Wilson, it was reliably reported, told them that if results were not forthcoming soon he might reveal to the public the real causes of the delay, and just before that he issued a statement denying that the discussions over the league of nations were to blame in that respect. No one nation, said Mr. Wilson, was solely to be blamed for holding up the peace treaty, but dispatches from Paris make it fairly clear that many of the hitches have been due to the disparity between what the French demand and what the Americans, sometimes backed by the British, are willing to impose on the conquered Germans.

the matter. Before Foch had begun his negotiations a correspondent in Paris cabled that the "Big Four" had decided that Danzig should be made a free port, and added that it was reported the disposition of the Vistula valley would be left to a plebiscite.  
A Rome paper asserted that the Italian frontier question had been settled favorably to Italy by the peace delegates.  
The infrequent communiqués of the peace conference are about as interesting as excerpts from an almanac, and less informative. One bit of news was given out—the fact that General Smuts had been dispatched to Hungary to study the situation there. This did not please the Paris press, which saw in it only another delay. It had been hoped that General Mangin would be sent east to deal with the Hungarians. Official advices from Budapest were to the effect that the new soviet government was establishing itself and maintaining order, and that it was disposed to make large concessions to the allies in return for food and fuel. It was supposed Smuts would open negotiations for an amicable agreement. Bela Kun and his associates insist their government is communistic rather than bolshevistic. The fact remains that Kun is in constant communication with Lenin, whose secretary he formerly was.  
The allied delegates also were said to be considering the advisability of coming to an understanding with the Russian soviet government and permitting it to get food and materials. This, Lenin says, is all he wants; if it is granted his government can make good, and then the allies can recognize it if they wish to. He declares he is willing to make peace without including Hungary in the pact and will then cease fighting and stop propaganda work in other countries. All this, it was reported, sounded good to the peace-makers in view of the threats of Germany to form an alliance with Russia or to allow itself to "go bolshevik" if the terms of the treaty should not be to their liking. Meanwhile the soviet troops of Russia were very busy carrying out their threat to start major operations on all fronts as soon as the weather permitted. They began a rather formidable invasion of East Prussia and were met there by a German army which has been organized by Von Hindenburg. They continued their operations in the south and made repeated and heavy attacks on the allied forces in the Archangel region. There, however, they had little success. But that the northern Russian situation is considered serious by the allies is evidenced by the fact that the British government announced that reinforcements would immediately follow the American troops then on the way to North Russia.  
Official Russian wireless messages that came from Petrograd Thursday may change the Russian situation materially. They told of an anti-bolshevik strike of the railway and transport men which had stopped communications and prevented the city from getting any bread. Other dispatches said the menshevik and social revolutionaries had actually started a revolt against the bolshevik regime and that Lenin and Trotzky had come to a definite break over the former's insistence on some sort of a treaty with England, France and the United States. Trotzky, of course, holds the military control, and he is regarded as in a stronger position than Lenin, especially so long as he can provide his troops with sufficient food.  
Interesting if not important is the intercepted wireless message from Tchitcherin, Russian foreign minister, to Bela Kun of Hungary, saying: "The revolutionary movement certainly is gaining in America. American newspapers say the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan are especially impregnated by bolshevism. A riot has taken place in Philadelphia, which certainly must be attributed to bolshevist influence."  
Poland is sending distress calls because of the actions of Von Hindenburg's army in eastern Germany. These troops, besides combating the advancing Russians, are said to be pillaging upper Silesia, destroying its industries systematically and taking away everything from the factories.

Evidently the Huns do not intend the Poles shall find anything of value left in this territory if they are awarded it by the peace conference. It is a case of Belgium and northern France over again.  
Again setting out to overthrow the Ebert government, the Spartacans and minority socialists of Germany have started general strikes in Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and other cities. Bloody riots ensued in some places notably Frankfurt, where several hundred persons were reported to have been killed. Ten thousand workmen there paraded the streets and looted a great warehouse that was full of foodstuffs and then battled with the government forces sent against them. The German troops opposite the Coblenz bridgehead occupied by the Americans were moved toward Frankfurt, after permission was obtained from the French military authorities in the Mayence bridgehead zone to enter the disturbed city. The streets of Stuttgart were filled with great crowds and with troops and there was much shooting; the government, at last accounts, was master of the situation there. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the entire Rhineland. The strikers demanded that Germany resume diplomatic relations with Russia at once. In Berlin, though the leaders of organized labor were supporting the government, more than 150,000 workers were out by Thursday night and more struck later. Reuter's correspondent in Berlin says sympathy with Spartacism is spreading among the better classes, including officials, teachers, clerks and people in similar walks of life. They are all thoroughly discontented and argue that things cannot well be worse than they are, while bolshevism at least opens prospects of better things some day for their children in the way of food. The people assert that the only way the poor can be persuaded of the fallacy of bolshevism is by giving them liberal food rations, especially meat, bread and fats. The correspondent quoted said there was much talk of the imminence of a new coup.  
The evident aim of the Spartacans was to upset or greatly disturb the government before the meeting of the soviet congress, called for this week. This assembly is fraught with peril for Ebert and his associates, for the delegates may not take at its face value Scheidemann's promise that the soviet principle shall be "anchored firmly" in the constitution.  
The covenant of the league of nations was completed last week and submitted by the drafting committee to the commission. What was done with the various amendments suggested was not announced. Organized labor in Great Britain at its national conference adopted resolutions demanding that the league plan be incorporated in the peace treaty and proposing certain changes in the covenant. It asked that the principle of self-determination be extended to all colonies and dependencies, which, of course, would include India, Egypt and presumably Ireland; it also asked that conscription be definitely prohibited and that the principle of universal military training and service be adopted in its stead. This will be of interest to union labor of the United States, which always has fiercely opposed anything like universal military training.  
From far-off Abyssinia comes news of two revolts against the government, one headed by a grandson of King Johannes II, who died in 1889, and the other by the governor of Dedjazmach, wherever that may be. It is said the Abyssinian government will send a delegation to Paris to ask for the admission of the country to the league of nations. Spain also has announced its adherence to the league when it is constituted.  
Political interest in the United States last week centered in Chicago, where William Hale Thompson was re-elected mayor, despite his wretched record. His victory gives his faction a commanding position in the Republican affairs of Illinois, according to its claims, and there is talk again of trying to obtain for him the nomination for the presidency. Probably no other aspirant for that honor is worried by this.

## NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

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

Leaders of the society of Fatherless Children of France, who are carrying on a campaign in Nebraska to induce a sufficient number of people of this state to adopt at least 2,500 orphans, by contributing \$36.50 a year to their support, declare that at least 80,000 children are parentless in France. Following is a list of prominent Nebraskans behind the movement: H. W. Abts, Columbus; W. M. Alden, Hyannis; Jno. F. Boyd, Neligh; Jno. T. Bressler, Wayne; Col. C. F. Coffey, Chadron; E. J. Dworak, Ord; J. F. Heine, Hooper; E. J. Hested, Auburn; W. F. Justice, Long Pine; S. M. Knapp, Crawford; Jno. Lawson, Scottsbluff; Dan Morris, Kearney; Keith Neville, North Platte; Wm. G. Sargent, Nebraska City; Emil Walbach, Grand Island; F. M. Walcutt, Valentine.  
Health specialists say that water taken from two wells on the Father Tomaneck place near Lynch is of a better medical quality than the water of Hot Springs, Ark., the famous summer resort. The water on Father Tomaneck's place has a temperature of 80 degrees when taken from the wells, and an analysis shows it to contain 37 per cent sulphur, 5 per cent magnesia, 4 per cent carbonic acid and 23 per cent lime. A big corporation has been organized to erect a sanitarium on the place.  
The argument put up by anti-suffragists that women would not vote if they could, was refuted by women of Nebraska in the recent municipal elections. At Columbus, 937 women voted to 1,034 men. At North Platte women swung the election. At Crawford, Auburn, Table Rock and scores of other cities women voted in large numbers, and were important factors in electing the winning candidates.  
The newly formed parent-teacher association, organized at Tecumseh expects to devote considerable time each month to the school children of the city and make itself a useful asset of the community.  
Whether or not the Nebraska Bankers' Association will hold a special convention in Omaha in June or wait until fall to hold on the regular date depends on a referendum vote being taken by bankers.  
Four of the seven service flags stars at the Swedish Lutheran church at Fremont were turned to gold with a formal service. Seven members of the church enlisted for service in the war, and only three returned.  
Fifteen bands and 20,000 Odd Fellows will participate in a parade April 26 and 27 at Omaha, during the centennial celebration. The parade will be on April 26th, the 100th anniversary of the order.  
Nebraska state hospital No. 49 ranks second in excellence in the whole American expeditionary forces system of base hospitals, according to a member of the unit who has just returned to the state.  
Women of Havelock, a suburb of Lincoln, voted in large numbers at the recent municipal election, and were a big factor in electing Miss Rachel Conway city treasurer over her male opponent.  
L. J. Frisbie, formerly superintendent of the University Place schools, has succeeded C. W. Watson as junior leader and head of the boys' and girls' garden club work in Nebraska.  
Otoe, Cass and Douglas counties were visited by the recent hail and windstorm which swept over eastern Nebraska. Considerable damage to property resulted from the storm.  
It is reported that the 89th division with the American Army of Occupation in Germany, which includes many Nebraska men, has been ordered to start for the U. S. A. in a few days.  
Henry Christiansen, who was suggested for mayor of Blair only two days before election day, was elected by his name being written in on the ballot.  
Insurance men estimate that about 75 per cent of the homes destroyed or damaged by the recent tornado at Omaha were covered by tornado insurance.  
Preparations are being made at Columbus for a county-wide celebration on July 4, in honor of returned soldiers, sailors and marines.  
The Cuming County Farm bureau will be maintained until the first of July.  
The Milligan consolidated school, under a state law, will receive \$550 towards its maintenance this year and \$300 annually hereafter. The Milligan school has a splendid manual training department and is regarded as one of the best schools in Fillmore county.  
Voters of Fremont elected Guy Hinman mayor of the city at the recent municipal election by writing his name on the ballot. Hinman was not a regular candidate and the move on his behalf started 10 days before election day. He received 1,175 votes.  
Leonard Spratling, charged with stealing cattle and with receiving stolen cattle, in Brown county, was found not guilty by a jury at Alnsworth.  
Nebraska, with her crops worth on an average annually of \$304,641,000 during the past six years, stands ninth among the states of the union in crop values.  
The State Railway commission has authorized 23 companies with short toll lines connected with the Nebraska Telephone company of Omaha to increase their rates 25 per cent.

The tornado which struck the west part of Omaha, April 6, cut a path two miles long and from 50 to 150 feet wide, through one of the city's finest residential districts. At least twenty persons were injured, none fatally, which is considered a miracle. Property damage will reach between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The downpour of rain which followed the tornado caused an immense amount of damage. The storm hit the city just six years and two weeks after the Easter Sunday tornado of 1913, which killed 158 persons and wrecked 2,500 homes.  
The Fatherless Children of France society has invaded Nebraska, and heads of the organization expect citizens of this state to aid in caring for at least 2,500 of the orphaned children of that war-torn country. The cost of adopting a French parentless child is \$36.50 a year, or ten cents a day. Anyone in this community who is interested in this work of mercy should write to Miss Regina Conell, 140 North 39th St., Omaha, Neb.  
The Red Cloud-Holdrege Oil company has leased 2,100 acres of land in the vicinity of Blue Springs. In all, about 15,000 acres have been leased from farmers in southern Gage county and near Beatrice. The company may decide to drill two wells instead of one, provided the proper acreage is secured. The wells will be drilled at the same time and will cost from \$40,000 to \$70,000.

Under the law it is up to the war bureau of the treasury department to provide for insane soldiers. Secretary of War Baker advised Governor McKelvie, who wrote the War department that there is a "deplorable" lack of attention given to insane soldiers who are being committed to Nebraska asylums for lack of action by Washington.  
Dr. F. A. Brewster of Beaver City has bought an airplane and engaged a pilot to make professional calls. The plane will be ready for use May 1. It is of Curtis three-tractor type, costing \$8,000, and has a speed of seventy-five miles an hour. Dr. Brewster will use the plane only for distant calls.  
Holding that no federal question had been raised, Federal Judges Munger and Wade at Lincoln, dismissed the application of the Nebraska railway commission to enjoin the Burleson telephone installation rates in this state.  
Governor McKelvie's state liquor enforcement fund was nicked April 1, 2 and 3 to the extent of \$2,700.63 by vouchers issued by the state auditor on the "O. K." of the chief executive and Chief Booze Hound Hyers.  
Corporal E. D. Ebersole of Wakefield, a member of the American Army of Occupation, in Germany, not yet 21 years old, is the wearer of the French Croix de Guerre for distinguished service in action.  
The big Methodist and Presbyterian churches at Aurora were crowded when memorial services in honor of twenty-five Hamilton county soldiers who lost their lives in the great war were held.  
According to reports reaching R. E. Holland at Lincoln, leader in county agent work in Nebraska, farm labor shortages exist in Buffalo, Butler, Dawson, Dodge, Platte and Keith counties.  
Two Ord doctors, Miller and Barta, plan to construct a new hospital in the city on the site of the present one owned by Dr. Miller. A 25-room structure will be put up in its place.  
More than 500 homes were damaged by the recent tornado that swept through the western part of the city, 200 of which were so badly damaged that they will have to be rebuilt.  
The Rev. C. H. Pillsch of Friend has been called to the pastorate of the Union Congregational church of Garland, Seward county.  
An ordinance has been passed by the Clay Center city council providing for the formation of the first paving and drainage district.  
Broken Bow voters went on record two to one against the commission form of government at the recent election in the city.  
Reports gathered by the Frontier county farm bureau show the general wheat condition in the district to be good.  
By a margin of one vote, a proposition to permit pool halls to operate, carried at DeWitt in the recent election.  
Burwell citizens have started a movement to have the U. P. extend its motor service from Ord to Burwell.  
A water works bond issue, voted upon by citizens of Table Rock, carried by an overwhelming majority.  
The Victory Liberty loan campaign will officially open in Nebraska on Monday, April 21.  
George Watts of Rosedale, presented to Garfield county commissioners a petition, with a large number of signers, requesting that a road leading almost directly east of Burwell to Ericson, be designated a federal and state aid road.  
Harry T. Johnson of Scotts Bluff county, one of western Nebraska's prominent stockmen and county commissioner for eleven years in Scottsbluff, is being mentioned by his friends for a position on the state board of control.  
Hay reached a record price on the Fremont market last week when the baled roughness sold for \$40 a ton and dealers say it is hard to get at that price.  
Miss Pauline Chaloupka of Wilbur was awarded first honors in the dramatic division of the declamatory contest for the southeastern division, held in Lincoln last week.  
The Columbus News has changed hands, John I Long of Clarks having purchased the paper from T. E. Carren of York. Long still retains ownership of the Clark's Enterprise.

## CALLUS CORNS LIFT RIGHT OFF

Doesn't hurt to lift them off with fingers



Don't suffer! A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store. Apply a few drops on the corns, calluses and "hard skin" on bottom of feet, then lift them off.

When Freezone removes corns from the toes or calluses from the bottom of the feet, the skin beneath is left pink and healthy and never sore or tender.

The Usual Thing.  
"Eh-yah! Spring is almost at hand," admitted the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "Those gents over yonder on the sunny side of the court house are engaged in garden talk. They are advising each other as to what vegetables are the most profitable and the surest to yield abundantly, those that are the least affected by dry weather or long wet spells, and those which will soonest produce food for the table."  
"Ah! Then there will be a great deal of gardening done this spring?" commented the spectacled guest.  
"No. They will do a great deal of talking about doing a great deal of gardening until it is too late to do any gardening this spring, and then reluctantly put it off until next spring."—Kansas City Star.

## If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.  
A prominent druggist says "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."  
According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments; corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.  
You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post, Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.  
The Proper Star.  
"Men," shouted the tall, gaunt, feminine lecturer who felt herself delegated to superintend the reconstruction of the world. "You must construct, you must build, you must have something to show for the work of your hands. Don't depend on the product of the other man's handwork."  
"We don't, lady," called out the chap with the shoulder braid and the limp, "A lot of us fellers roll our own."—Indianapolis News.  
"Cold in the Head"  
Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.  
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.  
All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.  
BOTTLE FOR ANY CASE OF CATARRH THAT HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE WILL NOT CURE.  
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Army Supplies Not Exports.  
By those who use the export statistics of this country, it is important to know that the reports of exports do not include supplies carried on army and navy transports for use of our expeditionary forces abroad. However, supplies carried on vessels other than those mentioned or sent abroad by the Red Cross or other agencies are included in the domestic exports of the country.  
Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum  
When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisitely scented face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum). 25c each everywhere.—Adv.  
A man does not need heavy sticks in order to get sound from a good drum.  
To keep clean and healthy take Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.  
The man who owes his shoemaker cannot call his sole his own.