

ANARCHIST BOMBS KILL FIVE PERSONS

Explosions in Eight Cities Cause Much Property Damage.

PUBLIC OFFICERS NEAR DEATH

Attorney General Palmer and Senator Swanson Badly Shaken by Blasts Which Wreck Their Homes in Washington, D. C.

Washington, June 3.—A series of bombs, aimed at law enforcement officials, were exploded almost simultaneously in widely separated sections of the country late Monday night. Five persons were killed.

Public officials against whose lives attempts were made were:

In Washington:
A. Mitchell Palmer, United States attorney general. One person supposed to have been the bomb thrower, was killed. Police think a second person was killed.

Claude A. Swanson, United States senator from Virginia.

In Boston: Justice Albert F. Hayden of the Roxbury municipal court.

In Cleveland: Mayor Harry L. Davis.

In Pittsburgh: Federal Judge William H. Thompson.

W. W. Sibray, chief inspector of the bureau of immigration.

In New York: Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of the court of general sessions. One person is known to have been killed. Two others may have been killed.

In Newtonville, Mass.: Representative Leland W. Powers of the state legislature.

Other bombs were thrown in Philadelphia and Paterson, N. J.

Officials are trying to connect the latest outrages with the "May day" bombs which were sent by mail to 36 officials in every section. Monday night's bombs were not mailed. Those responsible for the outrages placed them at the homes of those they sought to assassinate.

Seek to Kill Palmer.

The Washington bomb was thrown at the residence of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, 2132 R street.

Mr. Palmer has been the leader in the prosecution of radicals. Previously he was enemy property custodian.

The lower part of the Palmer residence was wrecked. None of the family was injured, as all were on the upper floors.

The explosion seriously damaged the home of Senator Swanson of Virginia, next door.

The bomb, the police said, was contained in a suitcase filled with clothing. The remains of this suitcase and a handbill signed "The Anarchist Fighters," printed on red paper, worded in inflammatory fashion, and serving notice of intent of its authors to begin general war on society, was the only clew available.

Dictionary is Found.

An Italo-American dictionary was found in the street near the leaflets. From this and the fact that the dark skin of portions of the flesh of fragments of the body found, there is a disposition among the officials to believe that perhaps Italian Reds were responsible for the crime, though the Italo-American dictionary may have been dropped as a ruse.

One or two persons near the spot claimed to have heard two explosions, but most people reported only one.

Representative Ira C. Copley of Illinois, who lives at 2201 R street, also had the front windows of his house smashed. This showed the force of the explosion, for Mr. Copley lives in the block between Twenty-second street and Sheridan circle, while the Palmer house stands in the block lower down, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

Another Home Damaged.

The home of James R. Ellerson at 2134 R street, next to Attorney General Palmer's residence, was almost as badly damaged as that of Mr. Palmer.

The neighborhood, which was at once roped off by the police on their arrival shortly before midnight, is in what is known as the west end of Washington, between Du Pont and Sheridan circles, where there are many fine mansions, in which live officials, army, and navy officers, society folk, diplomats, and members of congress.

When reports began to come in of similar outrages in other parts of the country, Major Pullman, superintendent of the capitol police, sent special guards to residence of cabinet officers and other prominent officials.

Secret service agents studied intently reports received here from other cities, and when it was found that the handbills found in Washington corresponded textually with others picked up in Boston, their first opinions that the plots were connected was confirmed, they said. They awaited eagerly clews which might be picked up in other cities.

Property Under Guard.

Washington is practically under martial law. A number of military police and other soldiers who were available quickly were pressed into service to aid in guarding the property and in patrolling streets where prominent persons live.

A special detail has been placed about the White House grounds, the treasury, and in the war and navy departments.

The situation is considered too dangerous a one for officials here and for the nation at large to assume that the

man who placed this bomb was killed and the authorities here are not going on the theory that the perpetrator of this particular one of the whole series of bomb explosions throughout the country is out of the way.

New York Bomb Kills.

New York, June 3.—An attempt early this morning to blow up Judge Charles C. Nott Jr. of the Court of General Sessions resulted in the death of at least one person and possibly three. A bomb, which was planted beneath the entrance of Judge Nott's residence exploded at 12:53 a. m.

Agents of the fire department bureau of combustibles reported that they had found portions of one or more bodies buried beneath the debris. The torso of one of the victims apparently was that of a woman. Bits of male clothing and a false mustache also were found in the debris.

Pedestrians who passed the Nott residence shortly before the explosion told the police they had observed two women sitting on the stoop.

Building Front Blown Out.

According to an ambulance surgeon, the woman killed apparently was about 60 years old. The police think that she had been passing by the house when the machine went off. The surgeon said she must have been struck by a portion of the brown-stone wall of the front story, which was thrown almost across the street.

Judge Nott was absent at the time of the explosion. Mrs. Nott, the caretaker, John Bjarkgan, his wife and daughter were in the house, but were not injured.

The explosion completely wrecked the entrance of the Nott residence and shattered windows in houses for several hundred feet.

Portions of bodies were hurled several hundred feet by the explosion. A man's skull was picked up in Lexington avenue, nearly a half block from the Nott residence. Portions of a body were blown through the windows of an army officers' club across the street into a room where Lieut. A. H. Martin was sleeping. Other human fragments were blown into the entrance of the home of Supreme Court Judge R. F. Lyon, next door.

Inspector Owen Egan of the bureau of combustibles said that in his opinion the explosive used was dynamite. Army officers in the club across the street, however, said that the odor indicated that trinitrotoluol had been used.

In addition to a general shattering of glass in the neighborhood, the home of Judge Lyon on one side and that of Dr. John J. McKay on the other side of the Nott residence were badly damaged.

Judge Nott was for eight years an assistant district attorney on the staff of William Travers Jerome. He was held over when former Gov. Charles S. Whitman succeeded District Attorney Jerome and prosecuted many of the first degree murder trials that took place while Mr. Whitman held the post.

OTHER MURDER ATTEMPTS.

Cleveland, O., June 3.—An attempt was made to blow up the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis here last night. No one was injured, but a part of the house was wrecked. First reports were that it was a gas explosion, but police later declared a bomb or infernal machine had been planted.

Near Judge's Home.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 3.—A bomb explosion, which occurred two doors from the residence of United States District Judge W. H. Thompson late last night, damaged the residence of the jurist and other houses in the vicinity. The homes of three prominent business men of the city were damaged by the force of the explosion.

Shortly before midnight and a few minutes after the bomb explosion in the Highland district there was another bomb explosion in the west end residential district, near the home of W. D. Sibray, chief inspector of the bureau of immigration. Sibray has been active in the work which has led to deportation of enemy aliens, and the police express the belief that the bomb was intended for him.

Blast in Boston.

Boston, Mass., June 3.—The home of Justice Albert F. Hayden of the Roxbury municipal court at 11 Wayne street, was severely damaged by an explosion of unknown origin shortly before midnight Monday. No one was in the house at the time, the judge and his family being at their summer home at the seashore.

Try to Slay Legislator.

Newtonville, Mass., June 3.—The residence of Leland W. Powers, Massachusetts state representative and son of the late member of congress, was badly damaged by a bomb last night. No one was injured.

Two Bombs in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 3.—Bombs were thrown late last night by two men in an automobile at the rectory of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, in West Philadelphia, and at the home of Louis Jagielky, a jeweler, eight blocks away. The rectory was badly damaged and plate glass windows in the church shattered. A woman and young girl who were passing the church were slightly injured.

The front was torn out of Jagielky's house by the other explosion and a Mrs. Lettut, who resided there, was seriously injured.

Assail Silk Maker.

Paterson, N. J., June 3.—An explosion, which the police believe to have been caused by a bomb, wrecked the house of Max Gold, silk manufacturer, 331 East Thirty-first street, at 12:30 o'clock this morning, partially wrecked an adjoining house, and broke the front door and windows of a residence across the street. Most of the houses within a radius of 200 feet had windows broken.

NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

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

Hundreds of citizens of Omaha who witnessed the tragedy at Riverview park, when thirteen children fell into deep water as the result of the capsizing of two rowboats, four of whom were drowned, are bitter in their charges of gross neglect on the part of park officials and the police department. The boats in which the children were rowing are said to have been leaky. No life guards were at the lake and more than 45 minutes elapsed after the accident occurred before a city doctor was upon the scene. One of the lives could have been saved, it is said, if a pulmotor had been available. The children, three girls, ranging in age from 12 to 14 and a boy, 10, were attending a picnic at the park.

Figures compiled by government experts show that the live stock losses in Nebraska for the year ending April 30 were fifteen per cent, or 1,000 head, as against a ten-year average of eighteen per cent, or 1,600 head. The total loss of hogs, cattle, horses and mules from disease during the year was 270,000 head, divided as follows: Horses and mules, 17,330 head; cattle, 153,000 head; swine, 7,900 head.

Injuries of the twenty-seven California soldiers, sustained when five cars of a Burlington troop train tumbled over a ten-foot embankment and into Salt Creek, near Ashland, proved not to be of a serious nature, and the men have continued their journey to the coast from Omaha, where they were taken after the wreck.

One of the largest land deals in the history of western Nebraska transpired last week when the George R. Richardson's "X-L" ranch of 14,000 acres, part in Garden and part in Morrill counties, situated near Liseco, was sold for more than \$200,000.

The heavy rains and high winds of the past week caused thousands of dollars' damage to crops in eastern Nebraska. Wheat was leveled to the ground by the high winds in many sections. Corn on the bottom land in many cases was washed away.

At a commercial club dinner given at Friend it was unanimously agreed that Friend would celebrate July 4th. The event is to be a regular home coming celebration for the many boys who have returned from the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Hubacek, who reside on their farm one mile south of Spring Ranch, Clay county, were bound to chairs one night recently by three unknown men who robbed the house of \$500.

E. J. "Doc" Stewart has tendered his resignation as director of athletics and head coach of the University of Nebraska football, basketball and track teams to take effect Sept. 1.

A bunch of live wires at DeWitt got together the other day and organized a commercial club. Forty business men of the city joined at the initial meeting.

The hay outlook in Nebraska, according to the state agricultural department, promises 9,000,000 tons, as against a December estimate of half that amount.

A trans-continental flight from New York to the Pacific coast is to be made with only one stop, and that to be made at North Platte by an army airplane.

A class of 43 Nebraskans completed the course of the Kearney State Normal school last week, and received their diplomas from Dean George E. Martin, acting president of the school.

Rev. Samuel E. Taft, who has filled the pulpit of the M. E. church at Table Rock for nearly three years, has accepted a call to a Methodist church near Spokane, Wash.

The governor's civil code bill, Senate File No. 2, cost the state between \$6,000 and \$7,000, according to figures compiled by the state auditor of legislative expense.

Work is expected to begin soon on the laying of 16 blocks of paving at West Point. The total cost of the improvement will be approximately \$125,000.

Railroads in many districts of eastern Nebraska suffered heavy damage to their roadbeds as the result of the heavy rains of the past week.

Recent sales in Jefferson county show that the price of farm land has advanced in price approximately \$50 an acre.

Contracts have been awarded at Madison for 19 blocks of paving to cost in the neighborhood of \$130,000.

Herbert Michelsen, a boy scout, saved three lives, when thirteen children were thrown into a lake at Riverview park at Omaha. Four of the children drowned. Of the nine saved three were taken from the water by Michelsen.

Petitions calling for a referendum vote on the national prohibition amendment, Governor McKelvie's code bill and the new primary law are being circulated in Omaha and throughout eastern Nebraska by Omaha labor unions.

Private James M. Walker, son of Mrs. Lydia Walker of Geneva, has been awarded a distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism in action, near Norroy, France, Sept. 15, 1918.

Sixty boys ranging in age from 10 to 17 years, representing the different counties of the state, who won special prizes for the best hogs, corn, etc., grown in contests held by the schools, were entertained at the State Farm and visited the State Capitol and executive offices at Lincoln the past week.

Softening of the road-bed by heavy rains was the reason given for the wreck of the Burlington troop train near Ashland by railroad officials. It is considered very remarkable that none of the more than 200 soldiers who were asleep in the five coaches which rolled down the ten-foot embankment and into Salt Creek, were not killed. A good many of the soldiers, who were mostly from California, lost all their personal belongings.

Allen Vincent Grammer, who was sentenced to die in the electric chair at the state penitentiary at Lincoln, June 6 for his alleged part in the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lulu Vogt, near St. Paul, July 5, 1917, was granted a re-hearing by the supreme court of Nebraska as the result of a confession by Alton B. Cole, also under death sentence for the murder, in which he exonerated Grammer.

Lincoln citizens will now receive something like \$400,000 in rebate charges for gas as the result of the United States supreme courts decree dismissing the injunction proceedings brought by the Lincoln Gas and Electric Light company, restraining the enforcement of a city ordinance reducing the price of gas from \$1.26 to \$1, enacted twelve years ago.

Wahoo is planning many improvements this year, the program beginning with the paving of forty blocks in the business and residence portions of the city of which one-half will be on the famous Cornhusker highway and which is now being graded through Saunders county by the federal and state aid projects.

The reception accorded Nebraska boys of the 89th division—35th infantry and 341st machine gun battalion—at Omaha Memorial day was in keeping with the spirit the state metropolis has shown throughout the entire war. Hundreds of people from all parts of Nebraska were in the city to greet the "Fighting Farmers."

Charles McDonald, who died recently at his home in North Platte, will be remembered by the earliest of Pawnee county pioneers, as on July 4, 1855, Mr. McDonald located a claim on the historic Turkey Creek in Pawnee county, and on this claim he platted the first town site of Pawnee City.

Mrs. Minnie Owens, who killed her 3-months-old baby at Hastings with a butcher knife, after losing her nerve in attempting to drown it in a wash boiler, told police officials that the father of the child is working on a farm in Adams county and that she committed the terrible deed to hide her disgrace.

Rev. D. M. Orr of Wakefield has accepted a call from the Presbyterian church of Aurora and will assume the pastorate July 1. Rev. J. H. Salisbury having resigned to engage permanently in the new era movement of his church.

Congressman Jeffries of Nebraska has introduced a bill in congress to repeal the daylight saving law. In response to a number of requests from farming communities, where it is said the present schedule of time is a serious handicap to farm work.

Congressman Evans, of Nebraska, has introduced bills in congress authorizing the war department to donate captured German cannon to the cities of Fremont, Columbus and Norfolk in his district.

Receipts of sheep at the South Omaha stock yards for May reached a record for the month totaling 132,425 head, or nearly 3,000 head more than were received in May, 1918.

More than 20,000 acres of Gage county land has been leased by the Holdrege-Red Cloud Oil company for the purpose of prospecting for oil. Actual drilling is expected to start before long.

Washington reports say that the government intends to have a big war exhibit at the Nebraska home-coming at Lincoln the week of June 15 to 20.

A movement is on foot at Lincoln to annex four suburbs to the Capital. The first attempt to make a Greater Lincoln by legislative action, failed.

Work has started on the new federal highway between Beatrice and Fairbury. The road will be 30 miles long and will cost about \$60,000.

Floyd Sloan, who resides in Turkey Creek precinct, in the northwest part of Pawnee county, recently sold his farm for \$200 per acre.

Judge T. O. C. Harrison, former member of the state supreme court, died at his home at Grand Island at the age of 70 years.

Blair is agitating the building of two new school houses, and it is probable that bonds will be voted for the purpose soon.

Lincoln had on its gayest attire last Friday and gave the boys of the 89th division who stopped off on the way to Camp Funston a reception far in excess of anything of like nature ever undertaken by people of the capital city.

The 300 new laws passed by the late legislature cost the state an average of \$450 apiece, figures compiled by State Auditor Marsh on legislative expense show. The total expense of the 1919 session was \$140,960.20.

The Douglas county branch of the American Legion plans to issue a book containing pictures, sketches and stories of the 15,000 soldiers, sailors and marines who went from the county into war service.

Wheeler county officials are now comfortably installed in the new court house at Bartlett, built to replace the frame building which was destroyed by fire in September, 1917. The new building is of concrete, built on the Van Gulder system and finished outside with stucco. It was built at a total cost of \$16,000.

AUSTRIA STRIPPED BY PEACE TERMS

Huge Territory Is Cut From Former Monarchy.

FOLLOWS THE GERMAN PACT

44,000,000 Nationals Taken Away—Head of Enemy Delegation Says He Will Work for Peace on Allies' Basis.

St. Germain, France, June 4.—Fifteen days was given to Austria on Monday to reply to the terms of peace presented by the allied nations in the Stone Age room in the old palace at St. Germain.

M. Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, was the first prominent figure to arrive at the meeting at which the terms of peace were presented.

Secretary Lansing and Henry White were the first American representatives to arrive, Premier Orlando of Italy and Premier Paderewski of Poland and Arthur J. Balfour following. Col. E. M. House was the only member of the American delegation not present.

In addition to the conference representatives of the allied and associated powers there were present many distinguished persons, including Marshal Foch, General Bliss, Admiral Benson and American Ambassador Wallace.

Wilson Delays Proceedings.

President Wilson delayed the ceremony of presentation. He reached St. Germain at 12:14. A puncture of the tire of his automobile held him up on the way.

The Austrian representatives arrived at 12:22 o'clock, entering the chamber by a rear entrance. The delegates were attired in conventional morning dress.

The Austrians were escorted in by an Italian officer.

Immediately upon their arrival at 12:22 p. m. the session was opened formally by announcement of the head usher. Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, at once began his address.

Clemenceau spoke in French. His remarks were translated into English, then into Italian and then into German. He spoke only three minutes.

Paul Dutasta, general secretary of the peace conference, presented the terms to the Austrians at 12:37.

Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor and head of the delegation, then began an address in French.

Doctor Renner promised loyalty to do his best to work out a peace on the basis presented. "Our state rests in your hands," said Doctor Renner following the presentation of the allies' terms, "and we hope before the conscience of the world that the allies will not abuse this power."

The entire peace treaty was not presented to the Austrians, and the 15-day stipulation with regard to their reply, therefore, refers only to the portion of the terms handed them.

Doctor Renner opened with a complaint at the delay in the presentation of the peace terms. The chancellor declared the Austrian republic was entirely free from the Hapsburg dynasty. It would never have declared war itself, he asserted. The chancellor concluded his address at 12:50. The address was translated into English and Italian.

Doctor Renner stood while reading his speech, and his attitude, like that of the entire Austrian delegation, was extremely courteous, contrasting sharply with that of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and the Germans at Versailles. The conciliatory tones of Doctor Renner apparently created a good impression on the allied delegation. The general atmosphere seemed quite friendly.

After Doctor Renner's address, in which the chancellor expressed gratitude for the food relief that had come from the Hoover commission, Premier Clemenceau asked if anyone else desired to speak. There was no response and he declared the ceremony ended.

The translation of Premier Clemenceau's and Chancellor Renner's speeches into three languages occupied the larger part of the session. It adjourned at 1:14 o'clock after having taken up 52 minutes.

Doctor Renner probably will go to Switzerland.

Follows German Treaty.

The Austrian treaty follows exactly the same outline as the German, and in many places is identical with it, except for the change in name. Certain specific clauses which applied only to Germany are, of course, omitted, and certain new clauses included, especially as regards the new states created out of the former Austro-Hungarian empire and the protection of the rights of the racial, religious and linguistic minorities in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Serb-Croat-Slovene state.

Austria is left by the treaty a state of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 people, inhabiting a territory of between 5,000 and 6,000 square miles. She is required to recognize the complete independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, and to cede other territory which previously in union with her composed the empire of Austria-Hungary, with its population of over 50,000,000 people.

Austria agreed to accept the league

SUMMARY OF TERMS

The Austrian peace treaty provides: Austria must accept the covenant of the league of nations and the labor charter.

She must renounce all her extra-European rights.

Austria must recognize the complete independence of Hungary.

Austrian nationals guilty of violating international laws of war to be tried by allies.

Austria must accept economic conditions and freedom of transit similar to those in German treaty.

Guarantees of execution of treaty correspond to those in German pact.

Western and northwestern frontiers (facing Bavaria and Switzerland) unchanged.

Austria must recognize independence of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

Austria is recognized as an independent republic under the name "Republic of Austria."

Austria must recognize frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia as at present or ultimately determined.

Boundaries of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia to be finally fixed by mixed commission.

Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia must agree to protect racial, religious and linguistic minorities.

Both new Slav nations and Roumania must assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment of foreign commerce.

Brest-Litovsk treaty is annulled.

Allies reserve right of restitution for Russia and Austria.

Austria must abandon all financial claims against signatories.

Entire Austro-Hungarian navy to be surrendered to allies.

Future use of submarines prohibited.

Austria may have no military or naval air force.

Economic clauses in general similar to those in German treaty. Austria given access to Adriatic.

Penalties section identical with German treaty excepting reference to German kaiser.

of nations covenant and the labor charter, to renounce all her extra-European rights, to demobilize her whole naval and aerial forces, to admit the right of trial by the allied and associated powers of her nationals guilty of violating the law and customs of force, and to accept detailed provisions similar to those of the German treaty as to economic relations and freedom of transit.

Of the following summary part one of the treaty containing the covenant of the league of nations and part twelve, containing the labor convention, are omitted as being identical with corresponding sections of the German treaty. Part six, dealing with prisoners of war and graves, and part eleven, with aerial navigation, are also identical except for the substitution of names, and are likewise omitted. Part thirteen of the German treaty containing guarantees of execution is not paralleled in the Austrian treaty.

Preamble.

The preamble is longer and more detailed than in the German summary and is as follows:

"Whereas, on the request of the former imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, an armistice was granted to Austria-Hungary on November 3, 1918, by the principal allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded, and

"Whereas, the allied and associated powers are equally desirous that the war in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly, against Austria, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914, by the former imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, and in the hostilities conducted by Germany in alliance with Austria-Hungary should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace; and

"Whereas, the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy has now ceased to exist, and has been replaced in Austria by a republican government; and

"Whereas, the principal allied and associated powers have already recognized that the Czechoslovak state, in which are incorporated certain portions of the said monarchy, is a free, independent and allied state; and

"Whereas, the said powers have recognized the union of certain portions of the said monarchy with the territory of the kingdom of Serbia as a free, independent and allied state, under the name of Serb-Croat-Slovene state; and

"Whereas, it is necessary while restoring peace to regulate the situation which has arisen from the dissolution of the said monarchy and the formation of the said states, and to establish the government of these countries on a firm foundation of justice and equity.

Recognized