



1—Group of striking female employees of the Western Union Telegraph company in New York city. 2—Armed civilians arresting Red Guard soldiers in Munich, Bavaria, when the soviet forces were driven out. 3—Lieut. George Horowitz of Passaic, N. J., the high-honor man of the 1919 class just graduated from the United States Military academy.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Uncertain Attitude of Germany Toward the Peace Treaty Up to Friday, June 20.

### SCHEIDEMANN CABINET OUT

Foch Ready for Invasion From Three Sides—Turks Ask That Their Country Be Left Intact—Americans Cross Mexican Border and Punish the Villistas.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"We had better sign the treaty and have done with it. But whether we sign it or not, the worst is yet to come; and we refuse to cheer up."

That was apparently the attitude of the greater part of the German people on Friday, June 20, when this review was written. However, at that time it was impossible to forecast the action that would be taken by the German government, and the news columns will tell whether the treaty was signed or rejected, by Monday, June 23, at 6:49 p. m., Paris time, when the time limit given the Germans expired.

Friday morning came the news that the Scheidemann cabinet had fallen and that Gustav Noske, minister of defense, was to become head of the new government. This was taken to mean that the treaty would be signed, as Scheidemann had been the chief opponent of such a course. It was believed that the rule of Noske would amount to a dictatorship. Another story was that Bernstorff would succeed Brockdorff-Rantzau as head of the commission.

Disappointed, dismayed and thoroughly angered by the final refusal of the allies to ameliorate to any marked extent the terms imposed on them, the Germans raged impotently against their fate. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues on the peace commission united in advising the cabinet to refuse to sign the treaty, the cabinet to refuse to sign the treaty.

In the national assembly at Weimar, where the treaty was to be considered, the majority socialists, it was believed, would vote for signing, and it was believed the Catholic center and independent socialist parties also would finally agree to accept the terms.

Throughout the former empire sentiment was diverse. The southern states, which would suffer most from invasion, were in favor of yielding, while the northern provinces, especially East Prussia, were strongly opposed to such a course. Naturally, the old pan-German element was bitterly against the treaty, but that element no longer rules in Germany.

Meanwhile, the allied nations, taking no chances, made every preparation for immediate action in case of rejection of the treaty. They had Germany encircled by a ring of guns and bayonets and were ready to invade from three sides, while on the north the guns of their fleets would enforce a renewed blockade by sea. Before the week ended the British grand fleet was on a war footing. The immense dirigible R-34, which was about to start across the Atlantic, was made ready to sail for the Baltic, and her companion, R-33, set out on a cruise that was to include the Kiel canal.

Land operations, carefully planned by Marshal Foch and his colleagues, called for swift advance by the Belgian and British forces through Essen and the Ruhr district to the fortress of Minden; by the Americans up the valley of the Main to the Bohemian border, cutting Germany in two; by the French to the fortress of Ulm and then to Nordlingen, outflanking the strong Rhoen mountain defenses. At the same time, according to the plan, the Czech-Slovaks would attack from the south and the Poles from the east, and it is believed the great industrial district of Silesia would thus be occupied.

The allied command estimated the available German forces at not more

than half a million, and the larger part of those are concentrated in the east where preparations had been made for warfare with the Poles. Also, the Germans are notoriously weak in the matter of railway and motor truck transport and have few airplanes left. It did not seem that they could possibly make any powerful and prolonged resistance to an invasion, but Marshal Foch planned his operations to meet the maximum strength the enemy might summon.

The resignation of Premier Orlando of Italy and his cabinet, it was feared, might have an embarrassing effect on the peace negotiations, as Orlando was a member of the council of four. Orlando had addressed the chamber of deputies in defense of the peace treaty and called for a vote of confidence, which was refused through the efforts of the socialists. The king reserved decision as to acceptance of the resignation.

The German peace envoys had an unpleasant time last week. On their departure from Versailles with the final draft of the treaty they were assailed by a mob and several of them were injured by thrown stones—an unfortunate occurrence for which the French authorities made ample apology. No sooner had the envoys reached Weimar than some sixty Spartacist prisoners, released from the jail there, attacked the castle where the members of the government live. It was their intention, apparently, to seize Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske, but they made so much noise that the surprise assault failed and the troops drove off the Spartacists. The Germans considered this occurrence more important than it appeared to be on the surface.

The Turkish peace mission was received informally by the council of ten at the Quai d'Orsay and its members set forth the Turkish situation. They asserted Turkey was forced into the war by the Young Turks, the former German emperor and Russia's desire to grab Constantinople and that the Turkish people were not responsible for it. The grand vizier pleaded for the preservation of Turkey intact and the withdrawal of Greek troops from Smyrna, saying that course alone could insure peace among 300,000,000 Mohammedans throughout the world. The council gave no intimation of its intentions, but it has been generally admitted that the empire of the sultan is to be dismembered.

Chancellor Renner submitted to the allied delegates his detailed objections to the terms imposed on Austria, protesting especially against the alleged "injustice which menaces 4,500,000 German Austrians," and against the setting up of a number of new states in Europe which he says will create another hotbed of war such as the Balkans have been.

There was some improvement in the bolshevik situation and consequently less apprehension on the part of the peace conference. A national congress of Hungarian soviets, over which Bela Kun presided, appealed to the French proletariat to aid Hungary and Russia in their "revolution for liberty." The progress of the Hungarian communist troops against the Czechs and Rumanians was checked, and the reports from Russia contained no alarming news. The White Guards that are moving on Petrograd succeeded in destroying an important fort across the bay from Kronstadt, and again it was reported that the bolsheviks were preparing to evacuate Petrograd.

Senator Knox's resolution designed to separate the peace treaty from the League of Nations covenant was the subject of hot debate in the senate, Mr. Knox himself leading the way in a speech that was forceful and impressive, whatever one may think of the correctness of his views. He attacked the covenant as "destructive of human progress and liberty," citing especially "the pernicious provisions embodied in article 10 which are designed to fix through all time—and merit is made of this purpose of the provision—the boundaries set up by the treaty of peace."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota,

Republican, ably led the defenders of the league and bitterly criticized his party colleagues for conducting what he characterized as a campaign of misrepresentation and distortion. He admitted the covenant is not perfect, but vigorously denied that it discriminates against us or imposes on us any obligation or burden that is not equally borne by every other nation.

It was predicted in Washington that the Knox resolution would be defeated but that it would receive enough votes to show that the treaty and covenant together could not be ratified by the senate. President Wilson's announced plan of making a speaking tour in support of the league is not approved by many of the Democratic leaders, who say that he will thus give the Republicans an opportunity to make the league an issue before the people. But Mr. Wilson, as well as a great many other very well posted persons, believes firmly that a vast majority of the American people want the league covenant ratified so he does not fear an appeal to them on that issue.

Once again American troops have been sent across the Mexican border because of the action of the Villistas, and this time the latter were quickly attacked and as quickly put to flight. The rebels had invaded Juarez and, as on former occasions, some of their bullets landed in El Paso, Tex. Several Americans were killed and wounded and our soldiers got into action instantly. After the artillery had rained shrapnel on the Villa forces the infantry rushed across the international bridge and drove them from their trenches, and the cavalry pursued them for several miles. The Mexican authorities were assured that this was not to be taken as an invasion, and indeed the Americans returned to their own side of the river within a few hours. At first President Carranza, through his special envoy at Washington, protested against the action, but next day the Mexican government announced that it considered the incident closed. Whether Pancho Villa also would consider it was another matter. All along the border there was fear lest he attempt reprisal and American troops were hurriedly placed at the points that were considered threatened.

Of course the senate took a whack at this affair and the opponents of the administration severely criticized it for its general Mexican policy, which, Senator Fall asserted, was to support the weak Carranza government without protecting the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico.

The week opened with the great news of the successful nonstop flight across the Atlantic by Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown in the Vickers-Vimy bombing plane. It was a wonderful achievement and all the world joined in praise of the courage and skill of the bold aviators. Most of the way from Newfoundland to Ireland they flew through fog and drizzle, yet they made the 1,960 land miles in the remarkable time of 16 hours and 12 minutes.

Despite the big demonstration by the American Federation of Labor, congress will not sanction a modification of the wartime prohibition law to permit the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines from July 1 until national prohibition goes into effect next January. This was made certain when the senate by a vote of 55 to 11 killed a rider to this effect which Senator Phelan wanted to attach to the agricultural appropriation bill. Action by President Wilson is the only remaining hope of the wets and it is slender.

The A. F. of L. busied itself with several big matters last week. For instance, it butted into the Irish muddle with a resolution favoring the "Free Irish," and it also swatted the radical elements within itself by refusing to adopt a resolution for the initiative and referendum within the ranks of organized labor and defeating another resolution for the recognition of soviet Russia. Also it rejected the proposed general strike on July 4 in behalf of Tom Mooney. Then Postmaster General Burleson came up for discussion and as the poor man had no friend in the convention a resolution was adopted asking the president to remove him because of his "labor policy."

## NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

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

State Engineer George Johnson has appointed the following superintendents of the five divisions of the state under which the system of road building will be carried on: First district, E. H. Morey of Lincoln. Second district, M. F. Black of Norfolk. Third district, Harold Cochran of North Platte. Fourth district, R. O. Green of Hastings. Fifth district, J. H. McLean of Bridgeport.

Cattle feeders of the state are urged by the state veterinarian to investigate sanitary conditions on their premises in order to prevent the spread of beef or tapeworm cysts in cattle. During the past six months, it is stated, six shipments of cattle from various sections of the state have been made to South Omaha, which were found to be affected by the tapeworm.

Sheriff Bruce of Sheridan county was exonerated by a jury from all blame for the death of William Garland, who was instantly killed at Rushville by the discharge of a revolver which slipped from the holster of the sheriff to the sidewalk as Garland was being escorted to jail.

Beginning November 1, the first of a series of five annual egg laying contests will be held at the Nebraska agricultural experiment station at Lincoln. The object of the experiment is to promote the breeding of high laying strains of standard-bred poultry.

The State Normal board has purchased a 31 acre tract of land near the Kearney state normal for agricultural purposes and has called for specification for the new \$100,000 dormitory to be erected on the campus this summer.

More than two score Nebraska communities have asked for the assistance of Miss Louise Murphy, the state's first public health nurse. Miss Murphy began her work the first of July.

The farm of Edward Jordan, near Wilcox, an interned German alien, has been ordered sold by the alien property custodian to satisfy a \$10,000 alimony judgment obtained by Mrs. Jordan.

Unless drastic action is taken at once to destroy cutworms working on Douglas county alfalfa crops, a great loss may be experienced by farmers, according to County Agent Maxwell.

People of Ogallala are quite jubilant over the announcement that the city post office is to be housed in new quarters. It is likely a new building will be erected for the purpose.

The agricultural department at Washington reports that crops in Nebraska, counting the entire field and comparing to the ten-year average are in 112 per cent condition.

The Colorado and Wyoming division of the Sons of Veterans has indorsed Lieutenant Governor Barrows of Nebraska for commander-in-chief of the national organization.

The good roads club of Bordeaux, Daves county, has the pledge of its members for \$800.00 in money and 125 days' work for improving highways of the district.

A stock company with a capital of \$20,000 has been organized at Lyons for the erection and maintenance of a hospital. Building operations will begin at once.

An effort is being made in Dodge county to stamp out the army worm pest in alfalfa fields by the use of poison for which prescriptions have been furnished the farmers.

Mrs. Otto Klarr, of Grand Island, was killed and eight others were injured, when a Burlington train crashed into an automobile in which they were riding near Cairo.

The Knox County Better Live Stock association has decided to make Bloomfield the permanent location for the association's annual stock show and agricultural fair.

A thirty acre tract of land near Stanton, used entirely for agricultural purposes and with only average improvements, was sold recently for \$400 an acre.

A contract has been awarded for the laying of forty blocks of brick paving at Wahoo. The contract price is \$3.48 a square yard.

Daves County Development Association has decided to spend \$1500 advertising the resources of the county.

The Fremont Commercial club has decided to secure suitable grounds for the landing of aeroplanes.

Several townships in Cuming county are agitating the question of establishing township high schools.

The seventy-three Nebraska chapters, P. E. O., bought \$1,112,920 in liberty bonds and gave \$38,727 for united war work, it was shown at the state convention of the lodge at Lincoln.

Ten thousand of the 20,000 transient harvest hands migrating to Nebraska this month will be I. W. W., said W. Sowerby, organizer, arrested with eight companions "riding the rods" through Lincoln.

Nebraska members of the Grand Army of the Republic have selected the Burlington as the line over which they will travel in going to and returning from the national encampment to be held in Columbus, O., September 7.

Between 50 and 60 auto loads of Butler county Boys' and Girls' club members were guests of the University State Farm near Lincoln during the past week. They were in charge of Everett T. Winter, club leader for Butler county. There were 250 youngsters in the party.

To Representative McLaughlin of the Fourth Nebraska district goes considerable credit for the repeal of the daylight law by congress. He showed that more than 6,000,000 farmers are opposed to the practice. The action of the senate and house provides that the law will cease to operate after the last Sunday in October.

Replies to Governor McKelvie's inquiry to state senators and representatives relating to the advisability of calling the legislature in special session to act on the suffrage amendment indicate that a majority of the members are in favor of the move, and some advise that the code law be included.

Peter O'Shea of Scottsbluff is suing the North American Hotel company for \$32,000, charging that the company bought three lots from him in Scottsbluff, stating that they intended to build a hotel on the property and that they have never finished the hotel nor paid him for the lots.

The recent ruling of the Royal Highlanders, a fraternal organization, to suspend the payment of so-called pioneer policies, issued in 1893 and 1897, has aroused holders of such certificates in Hamilton county. A committee has been named to investigate the action of the order.

The Fremont Gas and Electric Light company will soon resume this operation of its electric light plant. The business of the company was consolidated with that of the city plant upon an order from the government last fall.

There will be no paving of the Lincoln highway through North Platte this year. A petition signed by two-thirds of the property owners on the street through which the highway runs, has registered sentiment against the project.

According to railroad crop experts, condition of wheat, corn, oats, barley, sugar beets and other crops in Nebraska is the best. Winter wheat, threatened by rust, is safe, it is said. An average crop of fruit is reported.

W. T. Thompson of Lincoln has been chosen chairman of the executive committee of the New-Nebraska Federation, an organization started to help elect certain delegates to the state constitutional convention.

Daylight saving was abandoned by the village of Dunbar last Monday. The scheme was too inconvenient for the people to wait for the repeal of the law in October, so the old order of things was adopted.

The government army motor track train which is to cross the continent to stimulate interest in a transcontinental highway, will leave Washington July 7 and will pass through Nebraska early in August.

The first consignment of battle relics picked up at the front by Addison E. Sheldon, secretary of the Nebraska Historical society, has arrived at the society's museum at the university at Lincoln.

Figures compiled by the assessors of Kearney county shows that the number of state hail insurance policies carried by farmers in the county this year is \$17 compared with 285 in 1918.

Miss Ethel Moffitt, aged 15, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moffitt, old residents of western Nebraska, lost her life by drowning in the Farmers' canal at Scottsbluff.

John Gerdes, wealthy retired farmer of Beatrice, fined \$1,000 under the state sedition law for alleged pro-German utterances, has appealed to the state supreme court.

Contract has been let for a new hospital building at Alinsworth to cost about \$23,000. It will have twelve rooms and two wards and will be modern in every detail.

A fast amateur baseball club has been organized by citizens of Wahoo. A good sized fund has been raised by public subscription to support the team.

Sidney's new public school building, work on which will commence in a few days, is expected to be ready for use when school opens in September.

Many complaints are reaching County Agent R. H. Watson at Wahoo concerning ravages of the alfalfa worm in fields of corn and potatoes.

Wahoo lodge No. 50, A. F. and A. M., has taken steps to erect a Masonic temple in the city on the two lots owned by the Masons.

A contract has been let for paving five and a quarter miles of Lincoln streets, the largest project of the kind in the history of the city.

The state board of agriculture has reported that the spring wheat average in Nebraska totals approximately \$12,000 acres.

While bathing in the Elkhorn river near Beemer, Sam Rich, Jr., 18, lost his life by drowning.

The new St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church just completed at Sidney was dedicated last Sunday with appropriate ceremony.

Business men of Ulysses have contributed \$500 to the support of the local baseball club and a fast team is assured.

Over 18,000 of the 24,000 signatures necessary to hold up Governor McKelvie's code bill from becoming operative and for its submission at an election have already been secured, according to leaders in the movement.

Despite the fact that a number of central Nebraska counties have received unusual heavy soakings this year, in some places nearly ten inches of rain having fallen since April first, roads are in fairly good shape and streams are swollen but little.

Announcement has been made that the State University will hold a series of four weeks' courses in the study of automobile, tractor and trucks beginning September 28. New classes will be opened each Monday to enable anyone who wishes to take up the work.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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### LESSON FOR JULY 6

CHURCH: ITS LIFE AND WORK.

LESSON TEXTS—Acts 2:1-4, 37-47; I Thess. 5:11-15.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it.—Eph. 5:25.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—I Cor. 12:4-31; Eph. 1:15-23; 4:11-16; 5:25-27; Rev. 1:18, 20.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Our Father's House, JUNIOR TOPIC—Why We Should Love the Church.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—What the Church Does for Us and What We Should Do for the Church.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The Spirit and Mission of the Church.

I. The Origin of the Church (Acts 2:1-4).

Fifty days after the passover, while the 120 men and women were "with one accord in one place" the Holy Spirit came upon them and baptized them into one body (I Cor. 12:13). Thus was begun the body called the church. The church had its beginning at Pentecost. The believers were united around the resurrected Christ as head.

II. Conditions of Entrance into the Church (Acts 2:37-41).

After the coming of the Spirit at Pentecost, Peter witnessed to the death and resurrection of Christ. Through this testimony the Spirit convicted these Jews of their sins. In their desperate need they cried out: "What shall we do?" Peter's reply indicated the steps into the church.

(1) Belief in Jesus Christ as Savior. His argument proved that Jesus whom they had crucified was the Messiah.

(2) Repentance. Every one entering the church should repent; should change his mind and attitude toward Jesus Christ.

(3) Be baptized. The divinely appointed method for the public confession of Jesus Christ is baptism. Those who have believed in Jesus Christ should receive this tangible ordinance, which symbolizes our identification with Christ in his death, burial and resurrection.

(4) Receive remission of sins. Those who have been united to Jesus Christ have all their sins removed; there is an entire cancellation of guilt. They have a standing before God which is absolutely perfect.

(5) Receive the Holy Spirit. The gift of the Holy Spirit is the birthright of every regenerated soul who is obedient to Christ.

III. A Portrait of the Primitive Church (Acts 2:42-47).

1. They continued in the apostles' doctrine (v. 42). Instead of being taught by the scribes they are now taught by the apostles. They have turned away from their blind guides and are following new ones.

2. They continued in fellowship around Christ as the head (v. 42). The breaking of bread illustrated the oneness of believers in Christ. As all partook of one loaf, so all believers are one in Christ.

3. They continued in prayer (v. 42). The ideal church is a praying church.

4. They had a community of goods (vv. 43-45). They had all things in common. Those that had possessions sold them and distribution was made to every one as he had need.

5. They were filled with praise (v. 46). All those who have had the experience of the life of God being poured into them are filled with praise, and gratitude must express itself.

IV. The Mutual Duties of Officers and Members of the Church (I Thess. 5:11-15).

1. Mutual intercourse for comfort and edification (v. 11). There is no caste in the church of Jesus Christ; it is a brotherhood.

2. Proper recognition should be given to those who are engaged in spiritual service (v. 12). Only as the grace of God abounds do men and women turn from their secular to spiritual interests. Those who thus respond to the call of God should have popular recognition.

3. Proper respect should be given to church officials (v. 13).

While we should not give worship to those who are leaders in the church of Christ we should give them proper respect. One of the signs of the degeneracy of the age is a lack of respect shown Christian ministers.

4. Live in peace (v. 13). Although there is in the church a diversity of interests and personalities the love of Christ should so fill us that there be no strife in his body.

5. Warn the disorderly (v. 14). As Christ chose twelve and one was a devil, so in the church there will be those who are disorderly. All such should be lovingly warned.

6. Be not retallatve (v. 15). Although others wrong us we should not retaliate.

### Growth.

Violent efforts to growth are right in earnestness, but wholly wrong in principle. There is but one principle of growth both for the natural and spiritual, for body and soul. And the principle of growing in grace is once more this, "Consider the lilies how they grow."

### Take Second Look.

I am not one of those who do not believe in love at first sight, but I believe in taking a second look.—H. Vincent.