

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE IN NEBRASKA

O. W. Langley, Cortland farmer, shot and killed Justice of the Peace Pfeiffer, following a fight in which he wounded two deputy sheriffs. After overpowering the officers Langley entered a store and shot the undefended police official through the heart. Langley was recently arrested by state agents with 105 gallons of home-made whisky in his possession. He was taken to the Beatrice jail for safe keeping.

During a conference at the state house at Lincoln between Governor McKelvie and J. R. Johnson, head of the non-partisan league in Nebraska, in reference to the recent disruption of a league meeting at Beatrice, the governor is said to have promised to use all power at his command to punish persons who break up public meetings and officers who refuse to arrest disturbers.

A terrible tragedy occurred at a railroad crossing, seven miles northwest of Beatrice, Sunday, August 17, when an automobile containing Mr. and Mrs. Dan Esch and their seven children, was struck by a fast passenger train. Four of the children, Nora, 12; Dan, 5; Esther, 2; and George, 3, were killed, and the other three, together with the father and mother, were injured.

Governor McKelvie has accepted the chairmanship of the Nebraska committee, which is being organized to co-operate with the American Jewish Relief committee in aiding starving and destitute Jews of Europe. The Nebraska drive, September 15-22, is for \$400,000, this state's share of a national fund of \$35,000,000.

Five hundred Nebraskans are expected to journey to Columbus, Ohio, aboard the Sons of Veterans' special, which leaves Lincoln Sept. 7, to attend the G. A. R. encampment. The 1-cent per mile railroad fare, and the prospects of a bi-encampment seem to be the attraction.

J. H. McClay, clerk of the federal court at Lincoln, has received application for passports to Germany from Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwobe of the Capital City, they being the first, it is said, to return to that country from Nebraska since the war.

Farmers of Douglas county are organizing armed vigilance committees and patrolling the roads in defense against motorists who rob orchards and watermelon patches and make away with spring chickens.

Nebraskans of Bohemian descent have begun a campaign to get food, medicine, money and clothing to help the suffering people of the newly-formed republic of Czechoslovakia.

Crop experts of the Burlington estimate that Nebraska corn production will total 175,000,000 bushels. This is virtually the same as estimated by the State Board of Agriculture.

Railroad crop officials place Nebraska's 1919 wheat crop at 54,000,000 bushels. This is an increase of 5,000,000 bushels above government and state figures.

Vigorous enforcement of prohibition in Seward county during the past month has resulted in the swelling of the school fund to the amount of \$1,017.

The State Board of Educational Funds has awarded one potash and mineral lease in Cheyenne county, four in Garden, three in Sheridan and 11 in Sioux.

Virtually every section of Nebraska received good rains during the past week. Schuyler had a near-cloud-burst, five inches of rain falling in a single day.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Cornhusker highway between Wahoo and Fremont. The covering of the route with gravel has already begun.

Mrs. W. T. Judy of Kearney was killed and her husband badly hurt when a passenger train hit their automobile at a crossing near Kearney.

A total of 79,000 head of live stock were received at the South Omaha market, August 18, shattering all past records for a single day's receipts.

General Pershing will visit members of his family at Lincoln early in October, according to word reaching the Nebraska capital.

Kearney Elks are to have a new home. Plans have already been drawn for a building to cost \$45,000.

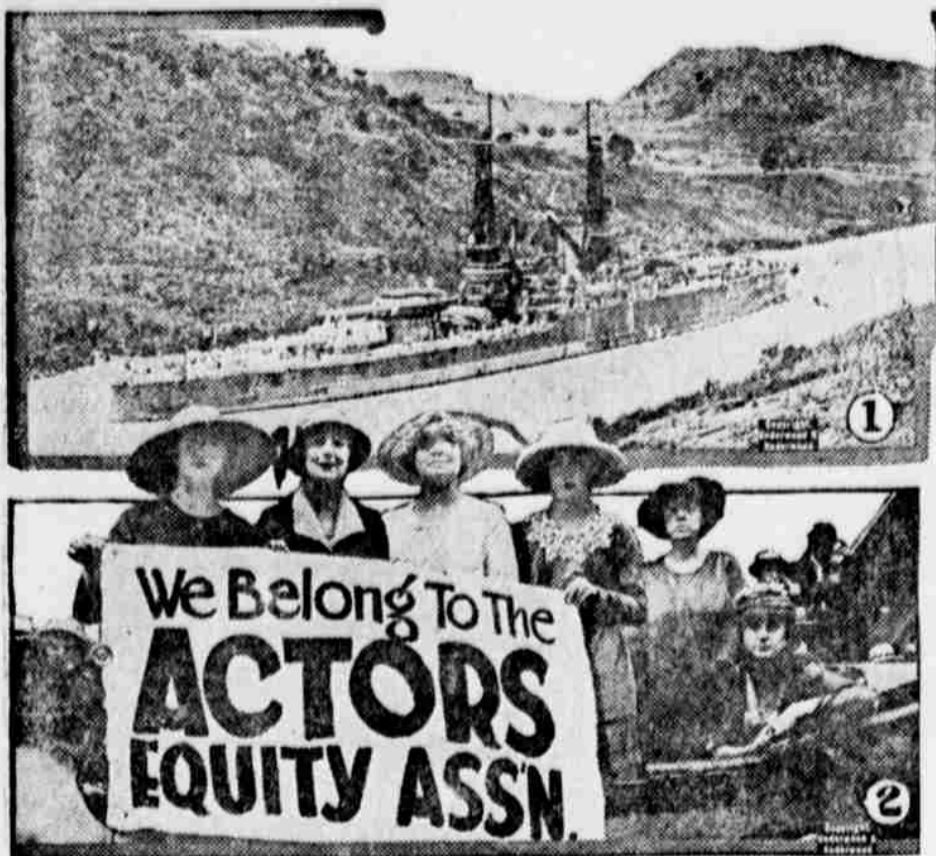
Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Electric theater at Plymouth. The loss is placed at \$7,000.

The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska announced the election of Fred W. Luehring, Princeton man, as director of the combined departments of athletics and physical education at an annual salary of \$4,300.

Geo. Williams of Fairmont, legislator, has been made chief of the bureau of markets under the new state department of agriculture, created by the "code bill." This office, Governor McKelvie claims, has the authority to check profiteering.

Several buildings were wrecked, a number of head of cattle killed and other minor damage done by a cyclone that swept over an area of six miles, northwest of Grand Island.

Prosecutions are expected to result from a riot at Kennesaw, which was precipitated by accusations made against some boys by members of the Hays Amusement Co., which was closing a several days' engagement in the town. None of the disturbers, who are said to have pelted the performers with eggs and handled some of them pretty rough, are residents of the city.



1—U. S. S. Mississippi, one of the Pacific fleet, passing through the Gaillard cut of the Panama canal. 2—Actresses in New York who took part in the strike of the Actors' Equity association. 3—Nelson Morris, one of the "big five" packers whom the government charges with profiteering and violation of the food laws.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

All Government Forces Concentrating on Fight Against High Cost of Living.

FOODS IN STORAGE SEIZED

Test Case Against Alleged Sugar Hoarders—Labor Situation is Little Improved—Kolchak's Siberian Armies in Flight—Roumanians in Hungary Defy Allied Commission.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Spurred on by the welcome, if long-delayed action of the chief executive, all available forces of the federal government are devoting themselves to the task of reducing the cost of living, and they are receiving the enthusiastic co-operation of state and municipal bodies and officials all over the country.

Attorney General Palmer sent out instructions and authority to confiscate at once hoarded food stocks, and large quantities of foodstuffs in warehouses were seized in Chattanooga, Tampa, Jacksonville, Fla.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and other places. In every case, according to Mr. Palmer's instructions, the names of the hoarders and the amounts of food seized were made public, for it was thought the publicity would result in the immediate release of excessive amounts of foodstuffs that have been withheld from consumption. The attorney general centered his attention especially on Chicago, not only because it is the greatest food storage center of the world, but because he had learned the speculators there had been particularly and perilously active. The Chicago packers, naturally, are the chief targets, because they are alleged to be in control of the cold-storage business, not only there but all over the country. This they deny. Senator McKelvie has introduced a bill for federal regulation of cold-storage plants and a supporting it he told of the vast amounts of poultry, eggs and butter in storage and of the apparent exorbitant profits made on those commodities by some middlemen. Louis Swift says he has been and is in favor of regulation of storage methods; and President Horn of the American Refrigerating association asserts his organization would not object to reasonable regulatory measures, but that most of the suggested plans are too drastic.

The government's fight against the sugar hoarders also centered in Chicago, and the first test case is that against the officials of the Central Sugar company who were arrested a week or more ago. Henry H. Rolapp, head of the sugar distribution committee of the food administration, said the situation was serious, as canners and dealers were clamoring in vain for sugar. The railway shopmen's strike entered into this, as 20,000,000 pounds of sugar was delayed in California by lack of cars. Mr. Rolapp said that in a few days the arrival of cane sugar from New Orleans and beet sugar from the West would flood the market.

The entire food crusade had its effect on retail prices. In some instances only slight and in others, notably potatoes, very marked. The federal agents intend to go after the retail grocers and butchers for profiteering, as well as after the bigger game, and before long the suffering consumer may get relief that will actually affect his bank roll.

In Boston a grand jury investigation elicited the rather surprising information that the American people demand shoes of high grade and high price and scorn the cheaper grades, of which the manufacturers say they have large stocks. In a way this is borne out by the statement of a Berlin paper that American shoe dealers are making strenuous efforts to find a suitable

market for their goods in Germany. The witnesses in Boston said their margin of profit was no larger than when shoes were selling at much lower prices, and that a decline might be expected, perhaps a year hence.

The British, too, are attacking the cost of living problem with vigor. The house of commons had before it a bill to curb profiteering, and after a hard fight the measure was amended so as to empower the board of trade, after an investigation, to fix wholesale and retail prices. Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, said this would operate in cases where communities were likely to be bled by any combination, national or international, for the purpose of raising prices; and Andrew Bonar Law made it clear that the government had no intention of establishing a general system of price-fixing throughout the country.

Belgium is suffering, like most of the rest of the world, and the labor party there has suggested to the prime minister a series of measures to arrest the increasing prices of necessities, to encourage the home growing of food and to insure the equal distribution of imports. The party wants the government to fix the prices of foodstuffs and to control the prices of coal and clothing.

Paris was the scene of some lively scrapping last week between the food vendors in the markets and the price vigilance committees and would-be purchasers. The committees endeavored to prevent foodstuffs bought by the hotels and other large consumers from leaving the markets, asserting that the willingness of those buyers to pay any prices, however high, resulted in the raising of all prices. During the fighting many stalls and shops were looted.

The labor situation in the United States did not show marked improvement. In spite of all efforts to make them return to work, the striking railway shopmen in many localities were obdurate, and the officers of their international union were compelled to threaten them with expulsion from the union if they did not resume their labors. Then delegates representing 500,000 shopmen met in Chicago and voted to go back to work.

Before August 25 a general strike of steel workers throughout the country may be declared. The men have been taking a vote on the question in all the plants. They demand \$1 an hour, a 44-hour week and better working conditions. Such a strike will affect more than a million men.

As congress has not yet acted on the Plumb plan, the railway brotherhoods are waiting. Meanwhile the Plumb plan is getting some very hard knocks from industrial and railway experts, some of whom assert it would increase the cost of living. Charles Piez says the Plumb bill is about as bad as it could be made, adding: "As a shipper and citizen, I should like to be told what advantage or profit the public will get outside of the privilege of paying the yearly deficit." Mr. Plumb told the house committee on interstate commerce that he either had or could procure evidence proving that a systematized plundering of all the railroads has been conducted under the direction of the Morgan and Rockefeller banking interests.

More interesting than important was the strike of the members of the Actors' Equity association, which, starting in New York, spread to Chicago. A number of theaters in both cities were forced to close their doors. The actors demanded recognition of their association and various reforms in the conditions of working. The dispute was carried into court by injunction proceedings.

A situation arose at the Chicago stockyards which may teach union laborers a lesson in the matter of observing their contracts. Federal Judge Aischuler, mediator, ruled that the employees who quit work during the recent race riots had violated their pledge not to strike for one year and thus had lost their seniority rights. Union officials objected violently to this, but it seemed likely most of the packing house workers would abide by Judge Aischuler's rulings, for the present at least.

In New York 1,200 interior decorators quit work; and representatives of

21 international building trades unions began planning for a national strike because of a dispute there between two unions of plasterers.

Considerable uneasiness, not to say anxiety, was caused in the capitals of the allied nations by the news that the Kolchak government of western Siberia was "on the run" if not quite collapsed. The bolshevik armies gained repeated victories over Kolchak's forces, and at last reports the latter were hastily moving eastward. The admiral's plight was laid to shortage of guns and ammunition, and large supplies of both were dispatched to him from the United States by way of the Pacific ocean. Whether they would reach him in time to save his troops from disaster was uncertain.

Better news came from both north and south Russia. On the Dvina a force of British and Russians destroyed six battalions of bolsheviks, taking 1,000 prisoners and many guns and advancing its front 12 miles. In Volhynia the Ukrainians have taken the railway center of Lutsk and the fortress of Dubno, and the bolsheviks also abandoned the important city of Vinnitsa in the Ukraine. General Denikine's armies were making steady progress toward Odessa and at the northwest corner of the Black sea they were only 50 miles from a junction with the Roumanian forces.

The Roumanians who occupied Budapest were a stubborn lot and flatly refused to take orders from the allied commission there and get out again, declaring they would remain until a stable government was established. The peace council at Paris was a bit flabbergasted and feared that if Roumanians were permitted to defy its orders, Germany and other enemy countries might be encouraged to do likewise. The Roumanians threatened that if they were forced to withdraw they would strip Hungary of everything portable, and indeed they are said to be doing that now. Their representatives in Budapest said the only policy for Hungary was union with Roumania under a Roumanian king, Antonesco, the Roumanian minister to Paris, says Roumania does not favor the installation of Archduke Joseph in power, considering him reactionary. The situation was strained but the peace council was hopeful of an amicable settlement.

According to an edict of the peace conference, Austria is to be known as the Republic of Austria, the word "German" being eliminated. There is a movement in Vienna to re-establish the monarchy, but the entire armed forces of the country, there and in other cities, are demanding that the republican form of government be retained.

After long delay, the British government has found a man to represent it in Washington, but only temporarily. Viscount Grey has agreed to fill the post of ambassador until a permanent appointment has been made, early next year. Great responsibility attaches to the position just now, for financial and treaty relations between the two countries must be readjusted. The London press predicts that he will have some difficulties, and the Daily News says his path will not be smoothed by the British government's "sustained refusal to make any approach to a solution of the Irish problem."

Presumably Viscount Grey will come over soon and will be in Washington when the prince of Wales visits our national capital. That young man landed in Newfoundland and is now making a triumphal tour of Canada.

The death of Andrew Carnegie removed one of the few survivors of an industrial age that has passed when men of vision made incredibly large fortunes in ways that were not considered reprehensible. His avowed desire to die a poor man was not realized, for though he gave away more than \$50,000,000, it is believed he left an estate worth nearly \$500,000,000.

Henry Ford's libel suit against the Chicago Tribune resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, who was awarded nominal damages—4 cents. The trial of the case had lasted many weeks, affording pecuniary profit to a few persons and amusement to still fewer.

Suit for \$110,800 has been started in the district court at Fremont against the city of Scribner and Oscar Bleyhl and Henry Rathmann, Scribner soft drink merchants, by Mrs. Barbra Janosovsky, father and husband, was killed in an automobile accident three weeks ago, while in a state of drunkenness, caused from drinking cider at the Bleyhl and Rathmann establishment. Scribner officials are alleged to have been informed that the two defendants were selling intoxicating liquor.

Judge Morning of the Lancaster county district court has issued a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary of State Amsherry to accept and file the petitions calling for a referendum vote on prohibition in the state. The secretary of state had refused to accept and file the petitions, claiming the question was a federal issue. According to the secretary of state the case will be appealed to the Nebraska supreme court.

The government has sent word to Federal District Attorney Allen at Lincoln to prosecute anyone found making liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol. Therefore, those who have assembled the well-known malt, hops and yeast to concoct basement beer of unauthorized test, are running the chance of immediate arrest by government officials.

The valuation of the state of Nebraska, according to figures prepared by Secretary W. H. Osborne of the State Board of Assessment, is approximately \$572,000,000. Last year the valuation was \$567,047,914. This shows a gain in valuation of a little over \$4,952,000.

The goddess of liberty, molded life size in pure butter, and preserved for exhibit in a double glass-walled refrigerator, will feature the dairy exhibit at the Nebraska state fair, August 31-September 5, at Lincoln.

T. S. Allen, United States district attorney for Nebraska, at Lincoln, has announced he will call a federal grand jury to indict those guilty of violating provisions of the Hoover food control act.

Despite the fact that a great shortage of school teachers exists in Nebraska, every one of the seventy-seven schools in Fillmore county has a full crew of instructors for the opening next month.

State Fire Inspector Meeker visited Beatrice and condemned twelve of the business blocks. Of 169 buildings inspected he found 90 per cent in bad shape.

Eighty sisters of the Franciscan order, who have been attending the normal training course at the St. Francis' academy, at Columbus, received certificates.

A five-day coursing meet is to be held at Beatrice beginning October 14. Greyhounds from 15 states, including famous entries from San Francisco, will be in the races, it is said.

Dr. B. F. Williams, chairman of the State Board of Control, has tendered his resignation to Governor McKelvie to take effect as soon as his place can be filled.

In an effort to reduce the cost of living to its members, the Lincoln Central Labor Union has decided to establish a co-operative store in the city.

Buildings of the Fremont Normal school have been turned over to the Midland college, which was moved from Atchison, Kan., to Fremont.

An aero club has been organized at Fremont, capitalized at \$10,000. Its purpose is to give the city publicity through the medium of airplanes.

Secretary Webber of the State Horticultural society, estimates this year's apple crop in Nebraska will be about the same as last year, 215,000 barrels.

A movement is on foot to change the Seward-Aurora-York automobile highway so that it will pass through Bradshaw and Hampton.

No primary will be held for candidates for the constitutional convention in Platte county, as only four men filed petitions.

Hog prices are sliding downward at the South Omaha market. The past week saw a drop of more than \$1 per hundred.

Nebraska's potato crop for 1919 is estimated at 8,500,000 bushels, compared with 10,000,000 bushels last year.

The Beatrice Canning company will not put up any sweet corn this year because of the poor crop in the district.

Work on the six-mile stretch of federal highway from Fremont to Aumeca has begun.

Applications of fifty telephone companies in Nebraska for permission to increase rates are now before the state railway commission. The commission has heard a number of these cases and has them under advisement.

Free range on the cut-over lands of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and a surplus of fall and winter range in Texas and New Mexico have decreased the demand for Nebraska aid in caring for stock of drought states, according to information reaching the agricultural college at Lincoln.

Several head of cattle have already died in Boyd county from anthrax and the disease has appeared among herds in both Cedar and Knox counties, according to reports reaching the state veterinarian's office at Lincoln.

Juvenile pig raisers of Neokolls county to the number of thirty-one journeyed to Lincoln in automobiles and spent a day in sight-seeing. They were guests of Governor McKelvie for several hours and paid a lengthy visit to the state farm. The excursionists, all boys, are members of the county pig club.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 31

SELF CONTROL (Temperance).

LESSON TEXT—Daniel 1:3-21. GOLDEN TEXT—Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things—1 Cor. 9:25. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Romans 14:1-3; 1 Cor. 6:9-11. PRIMARY TOPIC—Keeping away from things which may harm us. JUNIOR TOPIC—The story of a boy who became a strong man. INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Learning self-mastery. SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Self-control the secret of success.

It is somewhat strange that the lesson committee should select this Scripture as a temperance lesson, for it says nothing about temperance as ordinarily understood. Total abstinence from intoxicating liquor should be the law of every Christian's life, but it is not so taught in this Scripture.

I. Daniel Tested (vv. 5-7). Daniel, while a tender youth, was torn from home ties and made a captive in a foreign land to be trained for service at the royal court. In order to be of the largest service it was necessary that he be brought to love the king and nation, and be detached from his own people and religion. To accomplish this they—

1. Appointed him a daily provision of the king's meat and wine (v. 5). This was for a twofold purpose: (1) To gain the good will of Daniel and his friends. Such recognition would encourage them to give themselves up to the king's service. (2) To supply them with food deemed suitable for their physical and mental development. To partake of the food offered was against Daniel's religion. His conscience would not allow him to partake thereof. Doubtless the meat and wine had connection with heathen feasts.

2. Changed name (v. 7). The object of this was to obliterate national and religious connection, and to identify them with the heathen people. Daniel, which means "God is my Judge," was changed to Belsazzar, meaning Bel's prince; Hananiah, which means "The gift of Jehovah," to Shadrach, meaning illumined by the sun god Rak; Mispael, which means "Who is as God," to Meshach, meaning who is like the goddess Sheshach; Azariel, which means "Jehovah is our help," to Abednego, meaning the servant of Nego. Behind this change of names was the attempt of Satan to wipe from the minds of these young men the name of the true God and to cause them to lose their place of separation.

II. Daniel Standing the Test (vv. 8-14).

Though a captive in a foreign land, Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the king's meat and wine. His home training was such that in this trying hour he had the decision of character to stand firm for his conviction. He obeyed the dictates of his conscience. While unflinchingly loyal to God he did not lose his gentlemanly courtesy. He requested to be tested ten days in the food which the law of his God allowed, agreeing to abide by the results. Loyalty to God and conscience need not interfere with gentlemanly behavior.

III. Daniel's Reward (vv. 15-21). 1. Physical health (v. 15). Godly and temperate living pays. The king's meat and wine would have been very palatable, but to have partaken would have been a compromise with his conscience. The exercise of self-control in this matter kept his conscience pure, and also improved his physical health.

2. Mental growth (vv. 17-20). He was ten times the superior of his associates.

3. Socially (v. 19). He stood before the king. He not only was next to the king, but became president of the college of wise men, and prime minister of the empire, continuing through several dynasties (v. 21).

4. Spiritually (v. 17). God revealed to him Nebuchadnezzar's dream and gave him visions stretching across the history of the world.

The secret of Daniel's success was (1) conscientiousness; (2) loyalty to God; (3) decision of character; (4) prayerfulness; (5) diligence; (6) courtesy.

Our Heavenly Father.

All of heaven and all of earth cannot contain God. There is something of himself left for the hearts of men. Just as the water which spills out of the full bucket is as good as any of the water in the bucket, so that part of God which dwells in the hearts of men is just as much of God as that of himself which dwells in heaven.

Living Influence.

Whatever definitions men have given of religion, I find none so accurately descriptive of it as this; that it is such a belief of the Bible as maintains a living influence on the heart and life.—Cecil.

Result of Christian Temper.

Peace is the proper result of the Christian temper. It is the great kindness which our religion doth us, that it brings us to a settledness of mind, and a consistency within ourselves.—Bishop Patrick.