



1—Mexican armed train filled with troops in the mountain section where the American expedition pursued the bandits. 2—Scene at Roosevelt field, Mineola, just before the start of 40 airplanes in a race to Toronto and back. 3—Mr. Roberts, who is new food controller of Great Britain.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### President About to Start on His Trip to Tell People About the Peace Treaty.

### LIVING COST IS INVOLVED

Opponents of Pact Propose Many Amendments to Keep America From "Foreign Entanglements" — Montenegro Revolts Against Serbian Rule — Palmer Predicts Lower Prices.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Being satisfied that economic conditions the world over absolutely depend on the ratification of the peace treaty, and decidedly disturbed by the violent assaults on that pact in the senate committee on foreign relations, President Wilson determined that his speaking tour of the country could not be much longer postponed. He announced that he would start on Wednesday, September 3, and would visit about 50 of the principal cities, being absent from Washington about 25 days. At San Francisco he will review the Pacific fleet. It was said in Washington that the president considered the trip of greater importance than any function arranged for the reception of General Pershing, who is about to come home.

The peace treaty is by no means the only subject on which Mr. Wilson will address the people. He is much exercised by the labor situation, especially as it applies to the railroads, and will take the opportunity to try to impress on the workers the wisdom of avoiding strikes in order to allay unrest and restore normal conditions and thus help bring down the cost of living.

Some half a dozen of the most stubborn opponents of the peace treaty in the senate also will leave Washington during the week to appeal to the country to uphold them in the position they have taken. Among them will be Senators Johnson, Poindexter, Borah and Reed. They are not going to trail the president, but will expend their efforts mainly in states whose senators are classed among the mild reservationists. These senators, they hope, can be forced to join the group of extremists. The latter are now openly trying to defeat not only the League of Nations covenant but the main body of the treaty. With this end in view the foreign relations committee, which they control, has adopted a series of amendments to the treaty offered by Senator Fall. These not only would restore Shantung directly to China, but would exclude the United States from all the interrelated commissions set up by the pact except that on reparations. Lodge and his followers hold that the treaty, even if drastically amended, would leave the United States liable to become embroiled in the controversies of Europe and Asia.

This action of the committee was bitterly assailed in the senate by Democrats and by Republicans of the "mild reservation" group, and it was predicted that the amendments would not be accepted by the senate. Senator McCumber especially attacked the Shantung amendment, declaring it was the greatest blow that could be struck at the real interests of China. Senator Borah replied that the Shantung settlement was indefensible from the standpoint of international morals and common decency.

In this connection the fact that Dr. Paul Reinsch, our minister to China, has just resigned is significant. It is understood in Washington that he found his position in Peking untenable on account of the approval of the Shantung settlement by the American peace delegates, since, according to the general belief, he had a good deal to do with persuading China to enter the war on promises of American support. Another related story came from

Washington to the effect that the Shantung affair has caused a breach between the president and Colonel House. It is said Mr. Wilson took the advice of House in the matter, rejecting that of the other members of the American delegation, and that now the Texan is in disfavor and is resting in London preparatory to coming home. Naturally, those close to the president denied the tale, saying House was in London helping the British officials in the organization of the League of Nations.

The near East does not surrender its supremacy among trouble-making regions. The Turks continue to massacre the Armenians; the Bulgarians and Greeks are at swords' points over Thrace; the Jugo-Slavs and Italians are getting ready to fight over the possession of Fiume, and now the whole of Montenegro has broken out in revolt against the rule of the Serbians. The latter are using strong measures to suppress the revolt, but the national spirit of the Montenegrins has reawakened and fighting is general throughout the country. Just how the forced inclusion of Montenegro in the new state of Jugo-Slavia, against its will, is squared with the principle of self-determination never has been explained to the world.

Rear Admiral Bristol, commander of the American naval forces in Turkey, warned the Porte not long ago that the massacres of Armenians must cease. This action aroused some criticism in the supreme peace council, because the United States has not yet accepted the mandate over any parts of the Turkish empire; but the vexation of the French and British was allayed when Mr. Polk explained that the warning, though it came from President Wilson, was unofficial and was transmitted in an informal way by Admiral Bristol. The British troops are being withdrawn from Armenia and it is predicted that unless the country is strongly policed by foreign troops several hundred thousands of Armenians will either starve or be slaughtered by the Turks, Kurds, Tartars and Georgians. Even now these peoples are greatly hindering the work of the American relief commission.

A new government in Hungary has not yet been formed, and though Archduke Joseph was forced to relinquish his control, his premier, Friedrich, asserts he is still favored by a majority of the people and will retain the leadership.

In Upper Silesia conditions are reported much improved. Most of the miners have resumed work and the fighting between the Poles and Germans has grown less. The Fifth and Fifteenth regiments of American infantry, now in the United States, have been ordered to Silesia to help in policing that country during the plebiscite provided for by the peace treaty. A resolution protesting against this was introduced in congress by Wood of Indiana, who said the work should be done by European troops.

Russian bolsheviks last week claimed two considerable victories—the capture of Pskov, southwest of Petrograd, and of Kamishin, on the Volga. General Denikine, the anti-bolshevik leader in southern Russia, who occupied Odessa, reported steady progress into the central part of the country, and the Kolchak forces denied that they had evacuated Omsk. Representatives of the people of north Russia, assembled at Archangel, have sent to President Wilson a cable urging that the allied armed support be not withdrawn lest they fall prey to the bolsheviks. However, the president has said that the American troops would be brought home as soon as possible. The peace conference has been trying to devise means to protect the north Russians, but has not arrived at any definite plan.

After killing several bandits, including, according to report, the leader of the gang that kidnaped the American aviators, the American expedition into Mexico retraced its steps. At first it was said this was because the "hot trail" had been obliterated by rains, but afterward it was admitted that the expedition had encountered Mexican troops and withdrew in order to avoid a clash. If anything of solid benefit was accomplished it is not yet apparent.

General Applause was accorded President Wilson's action in refusing to grant to the railway shopmen more than a slight increase of wages, and his statement explaining his course and appealing to the men—and to all workers, to stop striking and get to work to increase production and thereby help reduce the cost of living. He declared it vital to public welfare that demands for higher wages, "unwisely made and passionately insisted on," should cease, and that there should be a truce in industrial disputes until intelligent settlements can be made. In this he was supported by Warren S. Stone, chief of the engineers, whose statement implied that the shopmen, if they insisted on striking, would not be helped by the four great railway brotherhoods. The leaders of the shopmen rejected the settlement offered by President Wilson and ordered that the locals take a vote on the question.

In his statement Mr. Wilson called the present a "temporary situation which will last, in all probability, only for a limited time," and in so far as the cost of the necessities of life is concerned Attorney General Palmer agrees with him. Mr. Palmer believes the price of almost every necessity will be lower next year than this, and that persons who buy clothing and other articles now for next year will be fooled and are only helping to keep prices high. Reduction will be brought about, he thinks, by the activities of the government against profiteers and hoarders, the operation of fair-price committees, and especially by increased production. He sees in the arguments that induce people to buy now an organized propaganda promoted by greedy dealers.

The department of justice announced it was meeting with success in obtaining from shoe manufacturers a promise to fix maximum prices on shoes, and that in the matter of food-stuffs reports indicated a slight downward tendency, not yet sufficient to be reflected in the retail market. In the great food centers, however, there were considerable declines in prices, which perhaps were to be attributed in part to the expressed intention of the war department to open retail shops in a number of cities. These markets not only will dispose of the army's surplus stores, but will be kept open for an indefinite time for the sale direct to the people of supplies which the war department will purchase at wholesale, according to the present plan. This, of course, aroused the opposition of the retail dealers, who assert that no government agency is authorized by law to conduct such a business.

The railroads of the Pacific coast were tied up for a number of days by a strike and the officials of the unions had ordered the men to return to work under penalty of suspension. They were warned by Director General Hines that the government would take over the operation of the lines if they did not at once resume their positions, and that anyone who interfered with the use of railroad property would be dealt with for having committed an offense against the United States.

The committee of the steel and iron workers, which was given power to call a strike unless concessions were granted by the United States Steel corporation, was twice refused an audience by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the corporation, being told to put its demands in writing. Samuel Gompers, who had just returned from Europe, at once took a hand in this serious affair and it was announced that the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor would consider Mr. Gary's attitude and make recommendations to the committee of steel men on the advisability of calling a strike.

Any idea that Uncle Sam did not intend to enforce the emergency prohibition law was dispelled by numerous raids on liquor dealers in Chicago, New York and elsewhere. It was a notorious fact that intoxicating drinks could be bought in many of its larger cities, at least, and the saloonkeepers had grown carelessly brazen. They were brought to their senses by arrests and indictments, and gentlemen of bibulous propensities were again forced to draw on their private stocks.

## CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

The long awaited mandamus suit of the Hall county farm bureau against the Hall county board of supervisors, to which many other counties in the state are said to be looking for a supreme court test of the constitutionality of the law requiring boards to finance such bureaus when legally petitioned to do so, was filed in the district court at Grand Island.

Nearly 1,000 persons attended a mass meeting of farmers at Pickrell to protest against the recent breaking up of a farmers' meeting in Beatrice and to name a committee to confer with Governor McKelvie and ask him to take steps to remove city and county officials who are said to have failed to properly protect the farmers.

A number of prominent eastern physicians predict that the recurrence of an influenza epidemic the coming winter in this country is unlikely. A number of Nebraska medical men have expressed similar views.

Farms in Cuming county are changing hands at unheard of prices. A small tract near West Point sold for \$400 an acre and several large farms have sold recently from \$250 to \$350 an acre.

Reduction in hog prices on the South Omaha market during the last week in August was the sharpest in the history of the market. The decrease amounted to \$3.50 per hundred.

Preliminary steps for the organization of a farmers creamery company capitalized at a half million dollars, was taken at a meeting of about fifty Gage county farmers at Beatrice.

Alliance's new theater, built at a cost of \$85,000, and said to be the finest found in a town the size of Alliance anywhere in the country, was opened to the public August 30.

William C. Bullard, 60 years old, prominent Omaha business man and well known over the state, was killed by a fall down stairs from the second floor of his home at Omaha.

A bunch of live wires at Sutherland are agitating a proposition to hold a street fair or some sort of an affair to exhibit a sample of the splendid crops raised in the district.

The Red Cloud city council awarded a contract for thirty-eight blocks of asphaltic concrete pavement at \$2.25 per square yard. The work is to be finished by December 1.

It is reported that lakes in the north and northwestern part of the state are literally covered with wild ducks. Many hunters are expected to invade the region this fall.

It is reported that Ogallala's new hotel building, which has been standing for a year partially erected, may be finished by January 1st or soon after.

Wheat fields in Keith county have yielded the greatest crop ever grown in that part of Nebraska. Many fields produced from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre.

The board of education at Meadow Grove awarded a contract for the erection of the new high school gymnasium. The building will cost \$8,450. Cecil F. Laverty of Burwell has been appointed assistant state attorney general to succeed Judge Ralph Wilson, who resigned recently.

A public market has been established at Grand Island where producers of food may dispose of their wares direct to the consumer.

Cattle prices dropped 75 cents to \$1.50 per hundred and sheep \$3.50 a hundred at the South Omaha market during the past week.

Citizens of Beemer turned their clocks back to the old time August 31 upon recommendation of the village board.

There is considerable agitation in several eastern Nebraska counties for a free wagon bridge across the Platte river.

A flour mill with a capacity of 100 barrels per day and to cost around \$25,000, is to be erected at Sidney.

A movement is on foot to build a new hotel at Axtell. A new hotel is the towns one greatest need.

The average wheat yield in Lincoln county has been placed at fifteen bushels to the acre.

Streets of Shelton will soon be in tip-top shape. The work of paving a number of them will be finished before long.

Columbus is soon to have an auto truck line, giving daily freight service between the city and towns within a radius of thirty or forty miles of the city.

J. C. Pedersen, prominent western Nebraska architect, was awarded the contract for the plans and supervision of construction for the Kimball county high school to be erected at Kimball at a cost of \$100,000.

Work on the Hastings-Ayer federal aid highway will begin about the 15th of this month.

During the week of October 20-27 Nebraska will be asked to contribute \$75,000 to the \$5,000,000 national Roosevelt memorial funds. This week was selected by the state committee which met in Lincoln recently.

Four hundred Saline county boys and girls contested for premiums at a junior fair held at Wilber. It was the first affair of the kind ever held in the county. Prize money to the amount of \$800 was given away.

The state board of control announced that fire escapes are to be installed at the Girl's Industrial home in Geneva and Milford and the Boys' Industrial school in Kearney. Sleeping quarters of these three institutions were reported by State Fire Commissioner Beach as "fire traps."

The report that one of the three skeletons unearthed in the yard of a livery barn at Maple Hill, Kas., owned by Rufus King was that of W. F. Ringer, brother of T. C. Ringer of Tilden and C. R. Ringer of Wisner, created considerable excitement in and around Tilden and Wisner.

Allotment of federal funds to the various states for vocational educational purposes for the year 1919-1920 shows that Nebraska will receive the sum of \$36,918. This amount will be added to state appropriations and spent for agricultural, trade and industrial instructions and training.

A stock sale of more than usual interest took place at Chadron when C. H. Lundy sold a cow and a calf pure bred Herefords, to Mousel Bros., of Cambridge, for \$4,500. This is said to be the highest price ever paid in Nebraska for a cow and calf.

The potato crop in Box Butte and other Northwestern counties will average from eighty to 100 bushels per acre. Potato commission men predict that they will bring the grower \$3 per bushel this fall.

Governor McKelvie, who ordered the state-wide probe into the high cost of living, told a Fairmont audience that countrywide investigations were hitting the farmer first by reducing the price of grain.

Figures compiled by the state insurance bureau show that Nebraska's state-owned hail insurance plan netted the state during the past year, considerable over \$100,000.

Mrs. Henry Meyer, wife of a young Hall county farmer, was instantly killed when a touring car she was driving was struck by a Union Pacific train near Grand Island.

Sutton, Hebron and Carleton telephone exchanges have complied with the conditions mentioned by the railway commission, that allows them to raise their rates.

In an effort to hold teachers throughout the entire term the Columbus school board has agreed to give all instructors a bonus of \$100 at the end of the year.

The government store where army food, clothing and other supplies will be sold direct to the people at cost, will be established in Omaha on September 25.

Hemp raising has become so successful in Cedar county that a big harvester company is said to be contemplating the establishing of a hemp mill at Laurel.

A car load of clam shells taken from the Blue River in the vicinity of Beatrice sold for \$2,000. The shells were shipped to a Washington pearl button factory.

The proposition of erecting a sales pavilion has been brought to the fore again at Wakefield. It is thought the establishing of the enterprise will be realized at last.

A new mark was set for farm lands in the vicinity of Wahoo when Peter P. Cernek sold his farm, one mile east of Wahoo, to John T. Pokorny for \$450 an acre.

A farmer near Minatare, H. A. Lotspech, raised 712 bushel of wheat on a fourteen acre field. This is the high record production in the district.

A new hotel to eclipse anything in the hostelry line in the middle west, and to cost about \$3,500,000, is to be erected at Omaha, according to reports.

The Nebraska Welcome committee in New York City will close its activities and welfare work for returning Nebraska troops September 15.

At the rate auto licenses are being issued at the State house, Nebraska will have 225,000 automobiles and trucks by the end of the year.

Plans are under way in Colfax county to erect a monument to be known as a Memorial to the fallen soldiers and sailors in the recent war.

The Evangelical Lutheran hospital which is under construction at Falls City, will be dedicated October 1.

Latest figures on Omaha's population give the state Metropolis a total of 214,935 people.

Miss Elain Rasmussen of Oakland was instantly killed in an automobile accident near Lyons.

Work along the Kearney to Pleasanton state and federal aid road is progressing rapidly.

October 11 has been set for the big centennial celebration at Fort Calhoun.

Mitchell's new ice manufacturing plant will be in operation in a few months.

Lieutenant John G. Walsh of Gering, former army aviator, has purchased an airplane, and regular flights are to be made.

Considerable interest is manifest in the coming primary election to choose candidates to the constitutional convention. September 16 is the date set for the election.

A delegation of Scribner city officials attended a meeting of the Fremont city council with a request for permission to connect with the Hooper power and light line from the Fremont city light plant.

A post of the American Legion has been organized at Chadron. It started with a good sized membership.

Several big wholesale grocers declared before state officials at Omaha, investigating the high cost of living, that in their opinion prices of all necessities of life will continue to rise for at least two more years.

Less than thirty days ago a section of land located three miles north of Humboldt sold for \$300 an acre. Just the other day a half section of the same land was sold for \$875 an acre, a net profit of \$24,000.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 14

THE JUDGMENT OF THE NATIONS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 25:31-46. GOLDEN TEXT—For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ.—II Cor. 5:10.

The subject selected by the lesson committee is "The Future Life," but at best such a statement would be the use of the term in an accommodated sense. According to legitimate textual and contextual signification it is the judgment of the living nations which lies still in the future (v. 32). The idea of a general judgment which is of such frequent occurrence in religious literature and teaching is a fundamental error. It is not once found in the Bible, neither the idea which it is intended to convey. Doctor Pentecost most distinctively says, "It is a mischievous habit that has led the Christian world to speak of the judgment as being one great event taking place at the end of the world, when all human beings, saints, sinners, Jews and Gentiles, the living and the dead, shall stand up before the great white throne and there be judged. Nothing can be more wide of the Scriptures." The Bible speaks of different judgments, differing in respect to the subjects to be judged, the place of judgment, the time of judgment and the result of the judgment. This is not the judgment set forth in Revelation 20:11-14, but precedes that one at least one thousand years.

I. The Judge (v. 31). It is the Son of Man, the one who came and died to redeem the human race, and who now being clothed with majesty and power will act as judge. Those who accept him now shall not come into the judgment (John 5:24).

II. The Time (v. 31). This will be when the Lord comes in his glory, accompanied by a retinue of glorious angels. This will take place after he has gathered the elect remnant of Israel. There will be no resurrection in connection with this judgment.

III. The Place (v. 31). It will be on his glorious throne. This throne will be most surely in the land of Israel. The Prophecy of Joel, third chapter, and Zechariah 14:1-5, make it to be in or near Jerusalem. The angel said to Mary, "Thou shalt call his name Jesus; he shall be great and shall be called the son of the highest; and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David; and he shall reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of his kingdom there shall be no end." (Luke 1:31-33). Just as there was a literal place and a literal king there shall be a literal throne.

IV. The People Judged (vv. 32-45). These will be the living nations upon the earth after the church has been translated (I Thess. 4:16, 17). These are the nations to whom the gospel of the kingdom shall be preached, just prior to the coming of the end. "And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations and then shall the end come" (Matt. 24:14). This gospel is distinguished from the gospel of the grace of God which is now being preached. The preachers of this gospel will be Jews (Rev. 7 and Rom. 11). These are the brethren in the flesh, of the Lord, they that move among the nations of the world with the startling message of the news of the Lord's approaching kingdom. Some of the nations will gladly receive the message and most kindly receive the king's messengers, giving them clothing, food, shelter, etc. Others will persecute them, thrusting them into prison, etc. Here the former will visit these messengers of the king and provide for their wants. At this time the judge will separate the nations, placing the sheep on the right and the goats on the left. The "sheep" are those who have given proper treatment to Christ's brethren. The goats are those who rejected and ill-treated his brethren. If these three classes, the "sheep," "goats," "brethren," be kept separate all confusion will be avoided.

V. The Issue of the Judgment. (v. 46, cf. 34-41). 1. The sheep enter upon the inheritance of a prepared kingdom (v. 34). 2. The goats go into an everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels (v. 46). This judgment shall determine their destiny.

The Secret of Comfort.

The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us, and in prudently cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones, alas! are let on long leases.—Sharp.

Love Thy Neighbors.

I would tear out my own heart if it had no better disposition than to love only myself, and laugh at all my neighbors.—Pope.

Live by the Day.

The secret of a sweet and Christian life is learning to live by the day. It is the long stretches that tire us.

A Hope Begun.

Immortality does not consist of an argument completed, but in a hope begun.—Newell Dwight Hillis.