

MORE SEVERE TERMS

ALLIES PLAN TO CONTROL THE DEMOBILIZATION OF THE HUN ARMY.

PROGRESS MADE ON PEACE

Dozens of Commissions Are at Work on Preliminary Drafts—Society of Nations Issues are of Chief Importance Just Now.

Paris.—The supreme war council is reported to have reached a decision that it was necessary to impose more severe conditions upon Germany for the renewal of the armistice because of Germany's attitude toward the fulfillment of her obligations.

Progress on Peace.

Paris.—The work begins with the business of the peace conference well advanced.

First in interest of importance, because of the fundamental nature of its task, the commission on the society of nations is now awaiting what is termed "clarification" of two sections of the great project which appears to have been adopted without a really clear and unanimous understanding of their scope.

In the light of subsequent action on other sections a subcommittee is unraveling the tangled skein of diplomatic verbiage and, it is hoped, will clear it up by the substitution of phraseology that will enable the commission to resume its work very soon.

Plan Nearly Ready.

In view of frequent official assurances that the work was being done with complete unanimity, no doubt can be entertained that the plan will be ready for action by a plenary meeting of the conference before the end of the week.

As the American delegates have acknowledged, the fate of the measure does not depend upon a majority vote. The powers accepting the plan, whatever may be their number, will go ahead with the organization of the society.

The newly created "supreme economic council" has taken rank next in importance to the society of nations commission.

Great Britain will take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over German Southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa.

Italy asks for the Trentino as far as the Brenner pass, including the whole of the southern Tyrol; Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian islands, Avlona and its hinterland, a protectorate over Albania, possession of the islands in the Aegean which were taken from Turkey during the Tripoli war, and the province of Adalia if France and England should take territory in Asia Minor.

The Italian contention is that the Dalmatian islands and such parts of the Dalmatian coast as are not assigned to Italy shall be neutralized. Should France and England extend their colonial possessions in Africa, Italy desires to enlarge her possessions in Eritrea and Tripoli.

UKRAINIANS WILLING.

Paris.—The Ukrainian soviet government has announced that it is willing to accept the invitation of the allies to the proposed Marmora conference of Russian factions, according to the Temps, but it considers the date fixed February 15, too near at hand.

Services in Paris. Paris.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing attended a memorial service in honor of Theodore Roosevelt at the American church in the Rue de Berri.

London.—The railway strike was settled after a long conference. At the board of trade it was officially announced that the tube and district services would be resumed as soon as possible.

ALLIES AGREE AS TO CLAIMS

Aspirations of the Five Great Powers Are Now Definitely Known.

CLASHES OVER MANY POINTS

Will Undoubtedly Be Conflicts Before Matters Are Amicably Adjusted—Desires of the Several Countries Briefly Told.

The delegates of the five great powers may now be said to be in a position to compare clearly their own aspirations and those of all their allied friends and to see the differences that must be reconciled.

The maximum of hopes, often overlapping, has been told freely, and it remains for the peace conference to adjust them into a co-ordinated whole.

The desires of the several countries as presented may be briefly stated thus:

FRENCH CLAIMS.

France wants, first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally, and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine, which may require the creation of buffer states. One of these would be the Palatinate and another Rhenish Prussia.

France will insist that so far as the left bank of the Rhine farther to the north is concerned, the conference should forbid military works of any kind—barracks, bridgeheads, forts and fortresses—in that zone.

The French bill for reparation is not complete, but it has been announced in the chamber of deputies that it will be about 68,000,000,000 francs (\$13,200,000,000).

The French government does not ask for a protectorate in Syria in the ordinary sense because it considers that the population there is too advanced to make a protectorate necessary, but France, on account of her traditional interests in that country, feels that she should be called upon to exercise some sort of guardianship or guidance until Syria should be fully able to govern herself.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

Great Britain's delegation believes that a society of nations is desirable and attainable and that it must be established by the present peace conference. She advocates no continental purposes other than those of a permanent and just peace under the principle of self-determination and that there shall be international freedom of transit by railroads and waterways, which is Great Britain's general definition of freedom of commerce in times of peace.

Great Britain will take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over German Southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa.

Great Britain will enter a pool with the other allies in the matter of indemnities, especially reparation for air raid damages and shipping losses.

ITALY'S CLAIMS.

Italy asks for the Trentino as far as the Brenner pass, including the whole of the southern Tyrol; Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian islands, Avlona and its hinterland, a protectorate over Albania, possession of the islands in the Aegean which were taken from Turkey during the Tripoli war, and the province of Adalia if France and England should take territory in Asia Minor.

The Italian contention is that the Dalmatian islands and such parts of the Dalmatian coast as are not assigned to Italy shall be neutralized.

Should France and England extend their colonial possessions in Africa, Italy desires to enlarge her possessions in Eritrea and Tripoli.

ROUMANIA.

Roumania wants that portion of the Russian Bessarabia given her by the central powers under the canceled treaty of Bucharest; southern Dobruja as ceded to her by Bulgaria after the second war, thus commanding the Danube; the Hapsburg provinces of Bukowina and Transylvania and part of Banat, which Serbia claims.

Both Roumania and Serbia have moved troops into Banat and French troops have established a neutral zone to prevent hostilities.

SERBIA.

Serbia's claims to take from the Hapsburg monarchy the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are opposed by no one in the entente group.

of Croatia, except as to the coastal region of Fiume, are also considered as subject to the internal decision of the southern Slavs.

Jugo-Slav and Italian aims are in sharp conflict in the settlement of the Adriatic problem, involving Fiume, the Croatian seaboard, Dalmatia and Albania.

The union of Montenegro and Serbia in a greater Jugo-Slav state has been voted by the Montenegrin Parliament. King Nicholas and his adherents protest against a union which shall not leave Montenegro self-governing.

There is also a conflict between the Jugo-Slav statesmen and those of Czechoslovakia, who desire a wide corridor from Bohemia to the Adriatic.

GREECE.

Greece wishes northern Epirus and Thrace with Constantinople, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles under international control. Greece asks for the vilayet of Smyrna in Asia Minor and the former Turkish islands in the eastern Mediterranean, including the Dodecanesus, claimed by Italy.

BULGARIA.

Although Bulgaria capitulated without conditions, her government hopes to receive extensions of the Bulgarian frontiers in southern Macedonia along the Aegean coast and in Thrace.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

The new state of Czechoslovakia is carving out its territories almost entirely at the expense of the old Austria-Hungary. Bohemia, Moravia and the Slovak regions of northern Hungary have been incorporated into the proposed state, but there are conflicts with the Poles, Ruthenians, Roumanians, Germans, Austrians and Magyars, because the Czechs claim parts of Saxony and German Silesia along ethnographically to the new state.

The Czechoslovaks and Poles clash in claims in Silesia and Galicia. The new state desires expansion southward on the Danube and to the Adriatic.

POLAND.

The Poles are endeavoring to seize disputed regions on three sides of Russian Poland and Galicia, including Lemberg, which is in the Ukraine; Chelm, in Little Russia, and Vilna. Both the Lithuanians and bolsheviks claim Vilna.

The Poles are contending against the Germans not only for German Silesia and Posen and West Prussia, but also for the port of Danzig.

Should the Poles have Danzig, East Prussia would be cut off from the rest of Germany.

BELGIUM.

Belgium wants her reparation claim to be the first lien upon German assets to the extent of at least \$3,000,000,000 and have Germany return her stolen machinery and materials.

Belgium, having reasserted her independence as against neutrality, desires from Holland the left bank of the Scheldt and Maastricht peninsula, and a plebiscite in Luxembourg to decide whether that country wishes to join Belgium or France.

Holland resists any infringement of the frontiers, but appears willing to revise the Scheldt navigation treaty so Belgium should enjoy equal rights.

JAPAN.

Japan offers to return Tsing-Tau to China, retaining certain former German concessions on the Shantung peninsula.

She desires to retain Germany's Pacific islands north of the equator.

CHINA.

China wants a guarantee against foreign imperialism or aggression, abolition of "consular rights" and for the return of Kiau-Chau.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland desires an outlet to the sea by making the Rhine a neutral stream. This is in accord with French desires.

SCANDINAVIA.

Denmark wishes to annex that part of northern Schleswig inhabited predominantly by Danes.

Norway has certain aspirations to Spitzbergen or a part of it, but is not pressing these claims.

Sweden wants the union with Sweden of the Aland islands held by Finland since the fall of the Russian imperial government.

FEAR FOR TURKISH NATION

Ottomans See End of the Country if Constantinople Is Taken Forcefully From the Empire.

Official Turkey has just let out a noise like the day before Thanksgiving. It shrieks that to put Constantinople under an international regime not only would slice the white meat of Turkey's breast, but carve out her heart.

On the heels of President Wilson's triumph in swinging the allies to a government of the German colonies by a mandatory system under the league of nations, liberal Turks now have put in a plea to save Constantinople for the Ottoman empire under the doctrine of self-determination of peoples.

The Ottoman liberal party, which has remained pro-ally and anti-German throughout the war, has sent a memorial to President Wilson asking that Constantinople be given a referendum.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THIS MAJESTIC STATE

Reports of Interesting Happenings Throughout Nebraska Condensed to a Few Lines for Quick Perusal.

The two big political parties are making plans to win Nebraska women since the partial suffrage bill has been sustained by the court in Lincoln. They will lay energetic and systematic siege for the woman vote, with organizations throughout the entire state.

Carl L. Modessil, head of the Potash Refinery company at Hoffland, has made the prediction that every potash plant in this state, with 2,000 employees and representing investments of \$10,000,000, will be closed within thirty days.

It has been decided by the standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Nebraska that it will wait until the regular meeting of the diocesan council in May for election of a successor to the late Bishop Williams, who died recently at Omaha.

Lower prices for food to the consumer, lower wages for the laborer, and lower prices for the farmer's grain was predicted by Governor McKelvie in an address before members of the Nebraska Retail Hardware association at Omaha.

Judge Troup in district court at Omaha, granted a temporary restraining order, enjoining the Nebraska Telephone company from continuing in force a new schedule of toll rates, known as "government rates for telephone toll service."

The making of brick and tile from pure western Nebraska sand, using large quantities of electrical energy developed by Nebraska streams, may be a reality in the near future, according to a number of Bassett businessmen.

According to State Prohibition Agent Gus Hyers, an unnamed Nebraska school district employed two sleuths to trail bootleggers and fines secured through the campaign in six months totaled \$10,000.

David A. Best of Omaha, who had charge of prisoner's savings at the state penitentiary at Lincoln, has been charged by the state board of control with usurping from \$250 to \$260 of the convicts' money.

It is estimated that more than 3,000 persons in Douglas county will lose the right of suffrage as a result of the "full citizenship" requirement passed at the last session of the legislature.

The State Banking board has mailed out a call to the 956 state banks in Nebraska, asking for a report on the condition of the banks at the close of business, January 28.

The Lincoln Woman's club has sent 219 letters to other Nebraska women's organizations, suggesting protests against a threatened restoration of the narrow hobble skirt.

Nebraska, population considered, stands first in the United States in number of banks, with a total of 1,120. Nebraska has one bank to every 1,207 of her population.

Grain dealers over the state predict that corn acreage in Nebraska will be kept low this year because of the government guarantee of a wheat price.

The Richardson county health board has appointed 105 school directors in the county to see that a strict quarantine is maintained in all flu cases.

The annual meeting of the State Florists' society will be held in Lincoln during the meeting of Organized Agriculture, February 25 to 28.

Several Bassett men and the eastern capitalists are making plans to establish the third bank in that city. Bassett now has two banks.

The average number of automobile license plates mailed out by the secretary of state during January has been 4,133 daily.

Louis J. Koepff, for 17 years connected with the Batrice Daily Sun, has bought the Plymouth News of M. M. Falk.

The state supreme court has ruled that when non-resident aliens are legal heirs to Nebraska land, it becomes the duty of the county attorney of the county in which the land is located to start proceedings to forfeit the land to the state, which must pay the heirs an amount equal to the value of the property.

Free membership privileges for a period of three months will be extended by the Columbus Y. M. C. A. to all Platte county boys returning from the war.

E. A. Holden, who disappeared from his home in Sterling in October, 1903, taking \$800, was declared legally dead by the Nebraska supreme court and the M. W. A. was ordered to pay his wife, Olive, his life insurance.

Mayor Miller of Lincoln proposes fining auto speeders in proportion to their speed—\$1 per mile per hour—above a specified limit when motorist is hitting off 30 miles an hour by the speedometer.

Provost Marshal Crowder's report to congress shows that Nebraska's registered men were fourth in point of perfection as disclosed by examinations under the draft systems.

Nebraska editors have started a movement to tear the veil off the Russian wolf by calling him an "anarchist" instead of a bolshevik, as bolshevism and anarchism are one and the same.

Leander Herron of St. Paul, this state, who was recently awarded a congressional gold medal for bravery in 1868, during the Indian uprising, was one of 328 men in the United States to receive such a distinguished honor.

Governor McKelvie, on his return from Washington, asserted at Lincoln that he is in favor of a Nebraska state constabulary of sixty men, to patrol the state against booze runners and auto thieves, a substitute for the old Nebraska national guard.

It took \$1,004,719 to run Nebraska in January, 1919, according to warrants issued by State Auditor Marsh.

Mrs. Effie Leese Scott, former well known Lincoln newspaper woman, has been appointed by Governor McKelvie on a Nebraska reception committee to receive Nebraska boys landing in New York from overseas and to look after their welfare.

The Madison county farm bureau has decided to continue its work this season and has re-employed Noel Rhodes as the farm demonstrator.

Buyers from all parts of the country attended the hog sale at the stock farm of Edward Kern, near Stanton. Mr. Kern is a breeder of Duroc hogs.

Richardson county claims to have established a record in land deals. Just the other day a tract of 353 acres five miles south of Humboldt, sold for \$150 an acre, or a total sum of \$52,950.

A very unusual accident occurred at Lyons when the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Robley fell down a corn chute where men were loading shelled corn and was smothered to death.

A total of 21,486 head of hogs were brought to the South Omaha market in January in auto trucks, breaking all monthly receipts in the history of the yards transported in that manner.

The department of justice at Washington has sent additional federal sleuths to Nebraska to watch for violations of the Reed amendment in bringing liquor into dry territory.

The problems of the rural school will be discussed in detail at the meeting of the state association of rural school patrons, February 27, at University Farm, Lincoln.

Omaha is making preparations to entertain members of the Nebraska Farmers Congress which will hold its annual convention there Feb. 17-20.

On account of the mild weather many Nebraska coal dealers retailed no more coal in January than they did last August, so they say.

A movement has been inaugurated at Tecumseh for some street paving. The promoters propose to pave twelve blocks to the city.

Word has just been received by Fremont relatives that Roy Sowers has been awarded the distinguished service cross.

Dick Slack, who lived near Pawnee City, was found dead in his barn, he having been kicked to death by a team of mules.

Another flare-up of the dreaded influenza appears to have started in Furness county in and around Wilsontonville.

If present plans are carried out Grand Island will lay something like five miles of paving the coming summer.

The influenza epidemic is still giving health authorities in Cumming county a great deal of concern.

Corn prices at the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, dropped from \$2.00 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Parties at Brock refused \$300 per acre for a half section of land adjoining the Brock townsite.

Two David City school teachers, Miss Esther Able, 23, and Herold Townly, 22, were killed and two more teachers were severely injured when a Union Pacific passenger train struck the automobile in which they were riding at Schuyler.

HOME TOWN HELPS

UNCLE SAM'S MODERN TOWN

Beauty and Convenience Both Kept in Mind When Yorkshipp Was Planned and Built.

"Perhaps the most remarkable example of the government's ability as a town builder is Yorkshipp, near Camden, N. J., designed to serve employees of the New York Shipbuilding corporation," writes Robert H. Moulton in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

"The plan for Yorkshipp is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold-water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace.

It took \$1,004,719 to run Nebraska in January, 1919, according to warrants issued by State Auditor Marsh. The semi-annual apportionment of \$400,123 in state school funds distributed to every district in the state helped swell the total.

MIGHT BE MADE UNIVERSAL

Los Angeles Has Set Other Places Good Example in Getting Rid of Its Unsightly Billboards.

They still do things effectively in the golden West, where in other days they adopted the custom of shooting first and talking afterward.

In Los Angeles, where civic pride is more operative than linguistics, it was decreed that billboards were such an affront to the artistic sense that they should be removed from the public gaze. To decide was to act.

Men equipped with instruments of demolition sallied forth on June 1 and began a work which since then has resulted in the removal of 840 garish billboards and has immolated them on a high altar of outraged taste.

Six miles of signs eliminated; think of it. Two full leagues of tooth paste, pink pills, milady's lingerie, chewing gum, garters, etc., snatched from the wearied gaze of an aroused people and interned, sans appeal, sans hope. What a place Los Angeles must be!

Open Spaces Important.

Good housing for the small community means much more than for the great city, because it is possible to have far better standards. And a small city has no excuse—even if a great one pretends to have—for areas in which grass cannot grow or gardens flourish because of smoke and gases.

And one of the great features almost entirely neglected in smaller places is one of the most important. Houses may be so arranged as to leave free open spaces for the play of children. Many cities, to be sure, have parks or a park, but a city is all too likely to feel content with itself if it has one or two such places beautifully kept and well fitted to please the eye of grown-ups on a sedate Sunday afternoon walk.

Losses from rats in cities are enormous. In 1908 the biological survey made a careful study of rat infestations in two cities, Washington and Baltimore, with the result that actual losses of produce and other property amounting annually to \$400,000 and \$700,000, respectively, were revealed.

Rats Cause Heavy Losses.

These sums are nearly in ratio to the populations. The Woman's Municipal league of Boston recently announced that losses from rats in that city amounted to \$1,350,000 each year. Losses in Pittsburgh, Pa., have been estimated at over \$1,000,000 a year.

Licorice in New Jersey.

It is possible that licorice, which now comes from the Mediterranean, may at no distant time be grown in New Jersey. Experiments are now under way with the imported plants.