

## TERMS GIVEN OUT OF VICTORY LOAN

SECRETARY GLASS FIXES THE TOTAL AT FOUR BILLION AND A HALF.

INTEREST AT 4 3-4 PER CENT

Drive Will Open April 21 and Continue Until May 10—All Over-subscriptions Will Be Rejected—Notes to Be Issued in Two Series.

Washington, D. C.—Terms of the Victory loan were announced by Secretary Glass. They are:

"Amount, \$4,500,000,000; over-subscriptions to be rejected.

"Interest, 4 3/4 per cent, for partially tax exempt notes, convertible into 4 1/2 per cent notes wholly tax exempt.

"Maturity four years, with the treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming the notes in three years.

"The 4 3/4 per cent notes to be issued later also may be converted subsequently back into 4 1/2 per cent notes.

"The 4 3/4 per cent securities are to exempt from state and local taxation, excepting estate and inheritance taxes and from normal rates of federal income taxes. The 3 1/2 per cent securities are exempt from all federal, state and local taxes except estate and inheritance taxes."

### Loan's Size a Surprise.

The size of the loan was much smaller than had been anticipated by most financial observers, who looked for an issue of about \$6,000,000,000, particularly in view of Secretary Glass' past statements that the loan would be \$5,000,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000.

This will be the last Liberty loan. Secretary Glass explained, although there will be other issues of government securities to finance related war expenses. These will not be floated by popular campaigns.

None of the past issues of Liberty bonds are convertible into Victory loan notes, and there are no specific provisions in the terms of the Victory issue serving directly to maintain market prices on past issues.

In many communities the selling campaign already has begun, without formal acceptance of subscriptions, said reports to the treasury, although the opening date is April 21. The drive will continue three weeks until May 10.

## CAUCASUS CONDITION SERIOUS.

Sentiment Among People is Against Allied Arms.

Paris.—A dreary picture of conditions in the Caucasus is drawn in reports made by the American food administration agents at Batum and at Novorossiysk to the Paris headquarters. The Georgian government is described as irresponsible and probably temporary, but nevertheless the Georgian army is pressing north and attacking the Kublan Cossacks in efforts to extend the Georgian boundaries and thus make the situation more difficult for the Don Cossacks and the Kublan Cossacks who are operating against the bolsheviks on the north with limited forces. A British warship at Novorossiysk is stabilizing the situation there. Both the Denikins government at Ekaterinodar and the Don Cossacks government at Rostov are described as weak and the situation as so chaotic generally that there is danger that the bolsheviks with the ending of winter and the improvement of the roads will overrun the entire territory. Considering the general public sentiment in the district the report states that there seems to be no interest in allied aims and purposes and that the majority generally express regret that they did not espouse the German cause, since the allies are refusing to assist in restoring order.

### Revolt Reported in Korea.

Tokio.—The uprisings in Korea are spreading and threaten to engulf the whole peninsula, says an official statement from the Japanese government. There have been serious riots in the last three days in hundreds of places. A number of policemen have been killed and several police stations and postoffices destroyed.

### Students to Enlist.

Leipzig.—The students voted unanimously to close the university and enlist in the border defense forces. They urged all the German high institutions of learning to do likewise. The faculty of the university concurred. In the event that the situation quiets down the university will reopen May 15.

### To House Nations' League.

Geneva.—At a special meeting of the state council it was reported that a magnificent site on the shore of Lake Geneva and facing Bont Blanc had been chosen for the building which will in future be the capitol of the league of nations. The people of the city are rejoicing over the decision of the commission on the league of nations & Paris, flags being hoisted over buildings and parades are being held. The decision has greatly enhanced the popularity of President Wilson and America.

## FATE OF KAISER IS AGREED UPON

Reparation and Responsibility of German Emperor for War Decided.

## THREAT OF WILSON WINS

President's Move to Quit Conference Clubs Envoys Into Action—Un-moved by "Blackmail" Accusations of Paris Newspapers.

Paris, April 11.—The responsibility of the German emperor for the war and the means for bringing him to trial by one of the allied governments, probably Belgium, have been definitely determined upon by the council of four.

This follows the definite decision on the terms of reparations for war damages, whereby \$5,000,000,000 must be paid within the next two years and an interallied commission assess the remaining damage for a period of 30 years, beginning May 1, 1921.

Thus, two of the greatest obstacles which stood in the path of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last 24 hours, and the period of extreme tension over the inaction and the failure to secure tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance made toward a permanent settlement.

How far these results are due to the intimations conveyed by the summoning to France of the United States transport George Washington by President Wilson is only conjectural. But it is at least a coincidence that the main difficulties began to dissolve from the time that this decision became known.

The exact nature of these difficulties are not disclosed.

The harsh denunciation of the American delegation by the French press and charges that the ordering of the transport George Washington to come to Brest before its regular time is nothing short of blackmail have not affected the American delegates, who apparently are not surprised at the newspaper critics.

The text of the reparations clause as finally approved by the council of four specifies that enemy countries must admit responsibility for all losses and damage to allied and associated nations and their citizens due to unjustifiable aggression.

Germany is to pay all the expenses of the commission and its staff during the 30 years in which damages are collected.

The council of four reached an agreement on the Saar valley. The agreement leaves sovereignty over the valley unchanged, but accords to France free of duty sufficient coal for the Lorraine iron industry and to replace the production of the mines destroyed in the Lens mining district, with the privilege to the Germans of restoring the Lens mines and thus relieving the Saar valley of that charge.

## HIGH PHONE RATES ARE HIT

Illinois Superior Court Judge Issues Permanent Injunction Against the Federal Government.

Chicago, April 10.—The United States government was permanently enjoined from fixing telephone rates in Illinois.

The decision was handed down by Judge Foell of the superior court on injunction proceedings brought by Attorney General Brundage to prevent the government from instituting new intra and interstate rates.

The decision is the first given in suits brought in several states to prevent Postmaster General Burleson from increasing telephone rates throughout the country.

## FIFTY ARE KILLED BY STORM

Great Damage Done to Property—Number of Injured is Unestimated.

Dallas, Tex., April 11.—Reports of more than fifty deaths were received here in fragmentary dispatches which told of a windstorm of unusual severity which passed over northern Texas and southern Oklahoma Tuesday night.

## FRANK W. WOOLWORTH DEAD

Originator of the 5 and 10-Cent Stores Passes Away at His Home.

New York, April 10.—A man whose merchandising dreams produced many millions, is dead. Frank W. Woolworth, originator of the 5 and 10-cent stores, who was ill for several months, passed away at his home in Glen Cove, L. I., at the age of sixty-six years.

## Death Penalty for Hungarian.

Budapest, April 11.—A revolutionary tribunal sentenced Stephen Farkas to death for "spreading alarming and false news" regarding the reported advance of the French and Czech troops.

## British Start for Russia.

London, April 11.—The advance guard of the new British relief expedition into northern Russia sailed from Tilbury Tuesday night, the Star reported. The troops are going to the Archangel front.

## FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THIS MAJESTIC STATE

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

Leaders of the society of Fatherless Children of France, who are carrying on a campaign in Nebraska to induce a sufficient number of people of this state to adopt at least 2,500 orphans, by contributing \$39.50 a year to their support, declare that at least 80,000 children are parentless in France. Following is a list of prominent Nebraskans behind the movement: H. W. Abts, Columbus; W. M. Alden, Hyannis; Jno. F. Boyd, Neligh; Jno. T. Bressler, Wayne; Col. C. F. Coffey, Chadron; F. J. Dvorak, Ord; J. F. Heine, Hocper; E. J. Hested, Auburn; W. E. Justice, Long Pine; S. M. Knapp, Crawford; Jno. Lawson, Scottsbluff; Dan Morris, Kearney; Keith Neville, North Platte; Wm. G. Sargent, Nebraska City; Emil Walbach, Grand Island; F. M. Walcutt, Valentine.

Hooper housewives work by both the old and the new time. Schools are taken up by the old time, while railroads and other business places observe the daylight law, consequently they prepare two noon-day meals—one for members of the families who are employed or are in business, and another for the children when they come home from school an hour later.

The new Kearney county historical society, organized a few days ago at Minden, was formed for the purpose of perpetuating places of historic interest in the county, to obtain matter in the way of relics of pioneer days, papers, etc., which may be gathered and placed in safe keeping.

Glady Hughes, a school teacher at Daykin, received the appointment of clerk of the district court of Jefferson county to serve the unexpired term of her father, who lost his life in an automobile accident.

The big Methodist and Presbyterian churches at Aurora were crowded when memorial services in honor of twenty-five Hamilton county soldiers who lost their lives in the great war were held.

A report issued by the U. S. reclamation service shows the available capacity of water storage in three irrigation projects in Nebraska is equal to eighty-one and one-half inches of rain for 1,148,000 acres.

The Women's Twentieth Century club of North Platte voted to plant trees on Arbor Day along the Lincoln highway, in memory of the boys of the county who died in service.

The recent sleet and snowstorm which prevailed over a great part of Nebraska caused damage to telephone and telegraph wires to the extent of at least \$75,000.

Platte county wheat growers say there will be more spring wheat sown in the vicinity this year than ever before, because of the government's continuation of the guaranteed price.

The average annual value for all live stock produced in Nebraska between 1913 and 1919 was \$318,000, making this state fourth among states of the union in the production of stock.

Governor McKelvie issued a proclamation calling for the observance of Arbor Day, and recommended the planting of trees to commemorate fallen Nebraska heroes in the world war.

City commissioners of Beatrice passed an ordinance for a bond issue of \$30,000 for paving a number of streets in the city and a bond issue for \$20,000 for sewer construction.

According to crop experts more than 50,000 acres of sugar beets will be raised in western Nebraska this year, an increase of 20 to 25 per cent over a year ago.

Hog prices at the South Omaha market continue skyward. Last week the high mark of \$20.40 a hundred, reached in September, 1918, was passed.

The state fire commissioner received reports of 180 fires in the state during the months of January and February, with a loss of \$139,146.95.

Sugar factories in western Nebraska are contracting for the coming beet crops at \$10 a ton, or \$3.50 to \$5 more than the pre-war price.

Petitions are in circulation throughout Cherry county for a north and south road across the county, which now has only trails.

A 200-acre farm in Gage county was sold the other day for \$12,000. The same farm changed hands a year ago for \$30,000.

The Cuming County Farm bureau will be maintained until the first of July.

According to reports reaching R. E. Holland at Lincoln, leader in county agent work in Nebraska, farm labor shortages exist in Buffalo, Butler, Dawson, Dodge, Platte and Keith counties.

Dr. F. A. Brewster of Beaver City has bought an airplane and engaged a pilot to make professional calls. The plane will be ready for use May 1. It is of Curtis three-tractor type, costing \$8,000, and has a speed of seventy-five miles an hour. Dr. Brewster will use the plane only for distant calls.

It is reported that the 8th division with the American Army of Occupation in Germany, which includes many Nebraska men, has been ordered to start for the U. S. A. in a few days. Otoe, Cass and Douglas counties were visited by the recent hail and windstorm which swept over eastern Nebraska. Considerable damage to property resulted from the storm.

L. I. Frisbie, formerly superintendent of the University Place schools, has succeeded C. W. Watson as junior leader and head of the boys' and girls' garden club work in Nebraska.

Health specialists say that water taken from two wells on the Father Tomaneck place near Lynch is of a better medical quality than the water of Hot Springs, Ark., the famous summer resort. The water on Father Tomaneck's place has a temperature of 80 degrees when taken from the wells, and an analysis shows it to contain 37 per cent sulphur, 5 per cent magnesia, 4 per cent carbonic acid and 23 per cent lime. A big corporation has been organized to erect a sanitarium on the place.

The state board of irrigation and highways has decided to allow the claim for \$22,000 filed by Jefferson county for one-half the cost of a bridge built over the Blue river at Fairbury, about a year ago. The county board built a fine steel bridge, 730 feet long, at a cost of nearly \$45,000.

C. J. Miles, president of the Nebraska Baseball league when that organization became extinct in 1914, has started a movement to resurrect the organization. He says that six of the eight towns that formerly comprised the league have signified a willingness to get back in the game.

Nebraska will produce 68,000,000 bushels of winter wheat this year, unless unfavorable weather interferes, according to government and state crop experts. Conditions of the grain April 1 in this state was 97 per cent normal, compared with 75 per cent a year ago on the same date.

Eleven dozen doughnuts a day are contributed by the Sammy Girls of North Platte to the Red Cross canteen. The girls have planned a series of entertainments to raise funds for keeping up the work.

Governor McKelvie's state liquor enforcement fund was nicked April 2 and 3 to the extent of \$2,700.63 by vouchers issued by the state executive and Chief Boozie Hound Hyers.

Little Jack Pershing, son of the American army leader in Europe, who resided with his aunt at Lincoln, sailed for France last week on the ship which carried Secretary of War Baker and a number of congressmen.

Two York men were sentenced to from three to seven years in the penitentiary by Judge Corcoran for holding up and robbing a man of \$1.25 and one cuff button worth 5 cents.

Winter wheat in Platte and surrounding counties is coming through in excellent condition, and early fears that much of it had been winter killed have proven groundless.

Mr. and Mrs. John Raitt, sr., of David City, recently celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary. The aged couple were married at Arbrath, Scotland, April 8, 1859.

The Beatrice Farmers' Union has leased a plot of ground in that city where it will soon begin the construction of a 30,000-bushel capacity modern grain elevator.

Stock men in the vicinity of Ellisworth suffered heavy losses among their herds as the result of the snow and sleet storm that swept over the district.

The Clay County Poultry association, with a membership of over 100, plans to furnish eggs direct to the consumer in great quantities in various large cities of the state.

The daylight saving law proved so objectionable to residents of Red Cloud that business houses and residents of the city turned their clocks back to the old time.

Farmers around Hyannis, Whitman, Mullen, Seneca, Thedford, Brownlee and Halsey are carrying on a campaign to rid the district of prairie dogs.

Grand Island had the largest monthly death rate in March in the history of the city, the total being fifty, twenty-five of whom died of influenza.

A load of Nebraska hogs sold for \$20.70 per hundredweight at the Kansas City market last week, the highest price paid for porkers at that market.

Work on several new buildings in Fremont is being held up owing to the disagreement of the carpenters and contractors on prices of labor.

The Rev. C. H. Pillsach of Friend has been called to the pastorate of the Union Congregational church of Garland, Seward county.

The Newman Grove Methodist church was the first in the Grand Island district to reach its quota in the centenary movement.

Many new orchards have been started this spring in Richardson, Pawnee, Hall, Gage, Platte and Merrill counties.

A movement is on foot at Beatrice to organize a city baseball league consisting of about eight clubs.

Broken Bow voters went on record two to one against the commission form of government at the recent election in the city.

An ordinance has been passed by the Clay Center city council providing for the formation of the first paving and drainage district.

The newly formed parent-teacher association, organized at Tecumseh expects to devote considerable time each month to the school children of the city and make itself a useful asset of the community.

Reports gathered by the Frontier county farm bureau show the general wheat condition in the district to be good.

The Red Cloud-Holdrege Oil company has leased 2,100 acres of land in the vicinity of Blue Springs. In all, about 15,000 acres have been leased from farmers in southern Gage county and near Beatrice. The company may decide to drill two wells instead of one, provided the proper acreage is secured. The wells will be drilled at the same time and will cost from \$40,000 to \$70,000.

## PRIMARY MEASURE PASSES THE HOUSE

A BARE MAJORITY AVAILABLE TO PUT IT ACROSS

## OTHER LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

A Brief Digest of Other Important Legislation Being Considered by the Nebraska Legislature

Lincoln.—By a bare majority, 51 to 41, the lower house passed House Roll No. 323, the primary bill championed by Representative Reynolds of Omaha. The bill represents the final effort to change the existing primary law. It provides for the election of county committeemen, one man and one woman from each precinct, and of the county convention delegates at the primary. This is designed to remedy the alleged evil due to self-perpetuating county committees. The bill also removes the state officers, outside of governor and those elected on a nonpartisan ticket from the operation of the primary law. It provides that these shall be nominated by state convention. The bill yet has to stand fire in the senate.

The lower house has passed the "code bill," Senate File No. 2, on the third reading, 60 to 33, practically a two to one vote. The opposition was composed of twenty republicans and thirteen democrats. The report of the house action was immediately transmitted to the senate. Senator Peterson moved that the senate not concur in house amendments, explaining that none of these were objectionable but that it was necessary to send the bill to a conference committee to re-write into it legislation previously enacted at this session affecting certain of its provisions. Senator Peterson then held a conference with Lieutenant Governor Barrows and the latter announced the appointment of Senators Peterson, Cordeal and Bushee, the three most ardent friends of the bill in the senate, as the conference committee. Representatives Jenison, Rodman and Reynolds were named as house conferees.

The senate landed a "knock-out" blow to H. R. 88, the boxing bill, which allowed limited bouts in athletic clubs, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus circles. The bill occasioned a long debate. Many of the senators suggested that if the state was not going to allow these innocent boxing matches, under properly organized institutions, the legislature should kill football which Senator Siman says kills more men in a year than boxing ever did. Senator Peterson warned the senate that if it did not at this time pass some bill which allowed a sport that had been recognized by the army, Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations, it would only tend to some day allow a bill to creep into the statute books allowing real prize fights. Boxing in Nebraska is dead for two more years.

The general maintenance bill for the executive departments, as reported by the senate finance committee, carries \$1,170,000, approximately \$175,000 more than included in the bill as it passed the lower house. At the request of Governor McKelvie, the committee has eliminated a clause in the national guard appropriation making use of the appropriation contingent upon federal recognition of the guard. This is to permit Nebraska to maintain the guard whether the federal government recognizes it or not. The committee also recommended an increase in this fund from \$88,500 to \$113,500.

The senate passed, by a vote of 25 to 0, House Roll No. 459, which provides that applicants before the board of pharmacy shall have had two years study in a college of pharmacy, and permitting certificates from other states coming up to the Nebraska requirement. Later, on motion of Senator Bushee, the senate voted to reconsider and sent it back to committee, Bushee claiming that it required present pharmacists who have not had two years' schooling, but have acquired their knowledge by working in drug stores, to stop work until complying with the new law. Senator Peterson said the bill did not apply to those already certified.

Senate Files Nos. 165 and 166, the Omaha charter bills, were recommended for indefinite postponement by action of the cities and towns committee of the lower house. These are the bills urged by the Omaha city commission to give the commission the power to initiate street improvements and to issue bonds for opening or widening streets without a vote of the people.

The senate has adopted the standing committee report to postpone indefinitely House Roll No. 394, appropriating \$250,000 for purchasing a site and constructing a building for the state supreme court and the state library, also House Roll No. 358, providing for the creation of welfare boards in cities of the state, similar to the Omaha welfare board.

The senate passed House Roll No. 296, providing for pest eradication districts for extermination of grasshoppers to be established by county commissioners upon petition of 25 per cent of voters.

An apparent "foker" in S. F. 244, the bill amending the bank guaranty law, as passed by the legislature and signed by Governor McKelvie, which has been construed to relieve state banks now in existence from the payment of assessments to the guaranty fund hereafter, is to be taken care of by changing the language and including the revised draft in the code bill when it goes to conference. This was agreed upon by Attorney General Davis and Senators Cordeal and Peterson of the senate committee which had charge of the code bill, after their attention had been called to the doubtful meaning of one section of S. F. 244.

Senate File No. 295, while not much of a bill, succeeded in clogging the machinery in the senate for two considerable periods and still has a chance to do it. It provides that both owners of adjoining farms shall equally pay for a line fence in case one of the farmers wants a fence, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 15 to 13, after a debate involving almost every senator on the floor. Senator Hoagland, who favored the bill, afterward succeeded in getting the senate to refuse to adopt its own committee of the whole report, by a vote of 15 to 17, and advance the bill to third reading, where it has one more chance for its life.

A special effort was made in the senate to rush through Senate File No. 262, advancing the date of counting overseas votes two weeks, enabling the vote to be counted at the next election before the convening of the constitutional convention. The question was raised if it was not better at this time to repeal the soldier voting law entirely, considering the fact that by the next election very few soldiers will be overseas. After a conference during the noon hour the bill was amended to repeal the entire soldiers' voting law.

After a prolonged but losing fight in the senate, waged by Hoagland of Lincoln county, against a water power district bill which is backed by R. B. Howell of Omaha, the senate recommended the bill in question for passage in a modified form. At times the discussion became somewhat personal. The bill before the senate bears the number 240. It is a senate bill originally introduced by Peterson of Lancaster for the purpose of declaring that title in the state to water power sites shall never be alienated. After the house killed one of R. B. Howell's water power district bills, the senate judiciary committee reported out S. F. 240 with a substitute modeled somewhat after the Howell bill in the house. Hoagland had the substitute bill referred to the irrigation committee of which he is chairman. His committee reported the bill out with another substitute prepared by Hoagland. The Hoagland substitute came before the senate in committee of the whole. After some discussion in which Peterson and Cordeal opposed the Hoagland measure, Peterson offered another substitute for the entire bill similar to the substitute reported out by the judiciary committee last week. The Peterson substitute was adopted at the close of a discussion and the bill was recommended to pass. The main point of difference between Hoagland and the supporters of the new S. F. 240 is that Hoagland opposed the appointment of a board of directors by the governor for terms of two, four and six years, and their subsequent election. He proposes a plan to get control closer to the people.

Following an address to the Nebraska house by Chief Red Fox of the Blackhawk Indians, located in the state of Washington, a motion was unanimously adopted Monday noon directing Speaker Dalbey to name a committee of three for the purpose of drafting a memorial to congress, which the legislature will approve, asking congress to confer the ballot upon all Indians of legal age who served under the American flag in the late war.

S. F. 24, the Siman foreign language bill, has been signed by Governor McKelvie and is now in effect, as it has the emergency clause. The governor signed the companion parochial school bill, H. R. 64, several days ago. Both are in full force now, but H. R. 64 gives private and parochial school teachers until September 1, next, to qualify themselves under its provisions.

Legislative history of former sessions repeated itself when the house killed a bill to establish a state board of accountancy. It was S. F. 32, the Robbins bill to make all public accountants pay a fee to the state and secure a license. It was indefinitely postponed in committee of the whole, its suspected purpose being to monopolize that line of business.

The house passed on final reading, the "blue sky" bill and the bill authorizing the governor to investigate land tenancy conditions.

The senate passed House Roll No. 562, allowing mutual insurance companies to write other insurance now confined to stock companies.

The senate by a vote of 19 to 11 passed on third reading, the bill which provides that water power districts may be formed by vote of the people with right of eminent domain to construct power plants at the natural water power sites, and transport electrical current for sale in such water power districts. Under the bill co-operative districts can be formed in Omaha, Lincoln and other cities to develop one particular plant. Senator Hoagland and other rural senators opposed the bill on the basis that it was Omaha and Lincoln legislation.