

UNFAIR TO NEBRASKA

Rail Body's Rate Expert Says McAdoo's Plan Would Place Burden On Shippers of This State.

In the opinion of Rate Expert N. G. Powell of the Nebraska railway commission, the rate schedule proposed by Director General McAdoo, and which the commission declined to approve, would place a heavy burden upon shippers of this state and would give Chicago, St. Louis and the other big wholesale centers outside of Nebraska more favorable rates for reaching the retail trade in this territory than the jobbers of Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island, Norfolk and other Nebraska towns. From 15 to 18 per cent increase over freight rates now in effect in Nebraska, which in themselves are uniformly 25 per cent above the rates charged up to late July, would be involved in the McAdoo scale, Mr. Powell figures. As compared with the distance class rates now effective in Nebraska for shipments between local points, the proposed schedule would represent an advance of from one-third to one-half in freight cost. The director general's new schedule means a slight reduction from the present jobbing scale in Nebraska for distances of twenty-five miles or less and would not change the thirty-mile rates, but in all other instances would raise the present hauling charges. Local non-jobbing rates would be materially advanced in every case.

Nebraska tenants on the 100,000 acres of land owned by heirs of the late Lord William Skully are planning a collective strike if rents are raised, as threatened. This increase will amount to from 50 to 100 per cent to present rental. An organization of 225 tenants, living on 40,000 acres of the Skully land in Nuckolls county, has been formed. Other county organizations will follow.

Leading publishers throughout America of Seventh Day Adventist literature attending the national home missionary convention of that church, at College View, a Lincoln suburb, recently declared that 17,000,000 copies of "The Present Truth," their monthly publication, had been sold in the United States and Canada in two years.

Before the smallest Thanksgiving crowds in the history of the game of football at the State University at Lincoln, the Cornhuskers and the Notre Dame teams battled throughout the entire contest without either side scoring.

For the third time the date for the dedication of the new Dodge county courthouse has been set by the county board of supervisors. December 31 is now the time selected to formally dedicate the building.

One thousand mules, owned by the Italian government, will spend the winter in Fremont. As the Italian government does not need them now, they will be kept in Nebraska and shipped next spring.

Joe Stecher, Nebraska's champion wrestler, and Wladek Zbyszko wrestled for an hour without either being able to gain a fall in the war drive benefit show at Madison Square Garden, New York.

Fire believed to have been caused by a defective flue completely destroyed the modern rural school at Buda, Buffalo county, entailing a loss of about \$7,000.

Demobilization of the students army training camp at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, which started the first of the month, will be completed about Dec. 20.

Miss Annie King, one of the wealthiest young women in western Nebraska, has sold her interest in the King and Murray ranch, near Alliance, for \$50,000.

It is generally understood in Omaha that the Fort Omaha, Fort Crook and Florence field will be retained permanently by the government as a balloon school.

Douglas county plans to float a \$3,000,000 bond issue of \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, with which to pave every road leading out of Omaha.

After having been at a standstill for more than a year, work has been resumed on Kearney's new hotel building.

Business men of Alliance have formed an association having for its purpose the furthering of the "own your home" movement. A fund has been raised for the purpose of advancing money to people who desire to construct homes.

Miss May Pershing, sister of General John J. Pershing, will christen the American ship which Lincoln has the privilege of naming as the result of the city's record in the Fourth Liberty loan. The vessel will be named "The City of Lincoln."

Additional names of men lost on the transport Otranto, which was sunk in a collision in British waters last October, made public by the War department, include: Henry Fulson, Bradish, Boone county; Robert Hilland, Omaha, and Michael Zuerlein, Humphrey.

A number of north Nebraska towns are planning Fourth of July celebrations. Because the soldiers are expected to return home in small groups it is impossible to give home coming receptions to all and they have decided that the Fourth of July would be a suitable time for this event.

A war department announcement reveals that Nebraska soldiers were in four of the forty-one combat divisions on various fronts, November 7. The 89th—Funston—division, was at Tully and St. Dizier. This is made up of the first draft men from Nebraska. The 88th division from Camp Dodge, which contains many men from this state, was at Montreux Chateau and Is-Sur-Tille. The 34th—Sandstorm—division, composed of former Nebraska and Iowa national guardsmen, and formerly stationed at Camp Cody, was at Castres.

State Superintendent Clemmons has promulgated an official ruling that all teachers who were compelled to lose time by the closing of the schools on account of the flu epidemic should be paid without any deduction therefor being made from their salaries. To ascertain what other states are doing in regard to the matter he made inquiry of a large number of them, and almost without exception they indicated that they were paying the salaries of the teachers in full.

Nebraska potash men are awaiting with interest the result of the recent conference in Washington between Secretary Lane, Bernard Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, and Vance McCormick of the war trade board, on the policy of the government toward the potash business. Nearly \$10,000,000 worth of potash is in storage in the country, awaiting fixing of a price. Sixty per cent of this amount was produced in western Nebraska.

Governor Neville has appointed N. H. Huse, formerly editor of the Norfolk News, to represent Nebraska in the great welcoming program planned for all soldiers when they arrive in New York. Nebraska will have a decorated "Welcome Home" block on Fifth avenue, New York, to greet the eye of the returning Cornhusker soldiers. Every state will have a block decorated.

Investigation of the supposed robbery of an express car on the North Platte-Gering branch of the Union Pacific by a lone bandit resulted in the express messenger, C. M. Smith, confessing that it was a frame-up on his part and that he took the \$300 supposedly to have been taken by the bandit.

The Nebraska Good Roads association was formed with forty charter members at Omaha a few days ago. Nearly every county in the state was represented at the meeting and it is believed that the new organization will mean much to our state in the way of better highways.

The Kearney Commercial club is promoting a plan to present a bill before the next legislature asking that the matter of voting certain appropriations for permanent good road work in the state be brought before the people at an early election.

In a referendum of the A. T. C. students at the state university at Lincoln, 740 expressed a preference to have the work discontinued at the end of the present term in January, while 411 were in favor of continuing it until next June.

Of the 16,000 voting blanks sent to Nebraska soldiers in this county for the purpose of allowing them the privilege of expressing their choice at the last election, only about 2,000 were returned to the state canvassing board.

State Health Officer Wild has received word from the public health service at Washington that federal aid for combating Spanish influenza in Nebraska will be withdrawn at once.

Colonel Clarence C. Culver, whose invention of the wireless telephone used on American airplanes in France has just been announced, is a son of former Adjutant General J. H. Culver, of Milford.

The War department at Washington has announced that Nebraska, Iowa and other troops of the Thirty-fourth division will be among the first eight divisions to be sent home from Europe.

J. W. Fagan, former bandmaster at the Girls' Industrial school, was found guilty by a jury in the district court at Geneva, charged with attending a criminal operation on Grace Moore.

Nebraska's Red Cross rooster, which has been sold and resold at auction until he raised \$55,850 for the Red Cross, finally has been disposed of to Jack Finnegan of Fremont for \$10.

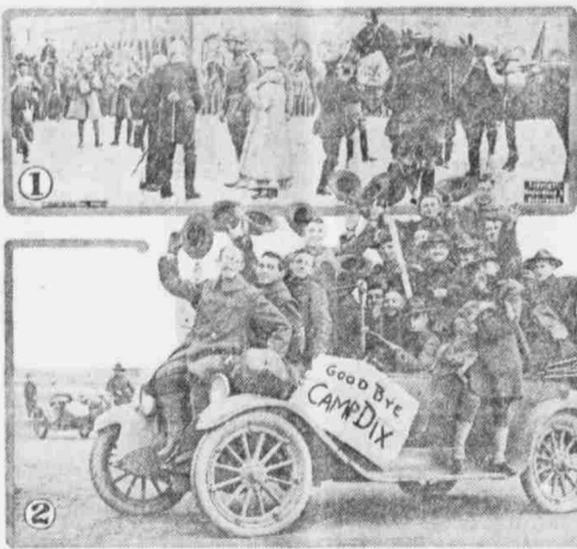
Roscoe (Dusty) Rhodes of Ansley, university of Nebraska football star, was killed in action October 24.

Dana Mutz, editor of the Utica Sun, succumbed to the dreaded influenza. He was a popular young man in the community, having been fuel administrator, chairman of the four-minute men and a member of the home guard.

Valuation of \$5,711 acres of state school lands in Keith, Rock and Red Willow county has been increased \$76,109, by action of the state board of educational lands and funds. This adds \$4,566 to the state school revenue.

Pouring coal oil into a stove with a fire in it nearly cost the lives of Mrs. Ross Deets and her 2-year-old baby at Blair. The mother and baby were terribly burned and recovery of either is doubtful.

A plan is on foot in Hamilton county to construct, as a memorial for the country's soldiers and sailors, a public auditorium at Aurora, on the walls of which will be placed the names of the Hamilton county men. Of the 500 young men who went from Hamilton county, 14 have fallen in battle or died in camp.



1—King and queen of Belgium being welcomed in the public square of Bruges by the burgomaster of the city. 2—"Mustered out" at Camp Dix; a scene that is being repeated at all the great army camps. 3—Col. Theodore Reinach, head of the French educational commission that is in America as guest of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.



GO WITH PRESIDENT

Wilson Names Delegates to Represent the United States at Paris.

GEN. BLISS ONE OF THEM

Distinguished Soldier Chosen as Military Expert—Former Ambassador White is Republican Member of the American Commission.

Washington.—President Wilson announced Friday night the names of the delegates he has appointed to represent the United States at the peace conference. They are:
WOODROW WILSON, president of the United States.
ROBERT LANSING, secretary of state.
EDWARD M. HOUSE, the president's chief confidant, now representing him at Versailles.
HENRY WHITE, formerly ambassador to Italy and to France.
GEN. TASKER H. BLISS, American military adviser of the supreme war council.

White House Statement.
The names were disclosed in the following announcement from the White House:

"It was announced at the executive office that the representatives of the United States at the peace conference would be the president himself, the secretary of state, Henry White, recently ambassador to France; Edward M. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. "It was explained that it had not been possible to announce these appointments before because the number of representatives each of the chief belligerents was to be sent had, until a day or two ago, been under discussion."

Bliss' Name a Surprise.
The only surprise in the announcement was the selection of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff of the army and now the representative of the American war department in the supreme war council of the allies. For several days it had been generally understood that the Republican member of the delegation would be Mr. White. That Secretary Lansing and Colonel House would be the other members had been unofficially admitted.

White Long in Service.
Henry White, long in diplomatic service, was the American ambassador to France during President Roosevelt's administration. His diplomatic service began in 1883, when he served for two years as secretary to the American legation at Vienna. He was transferred to London in 1884 as second secretary of the American legation and in 1886 he was made secretary to the legation there, being recalled by President Cleveland in 1893. He returned to London as secretary to the embassy in 1897 and remained until 1905. During his career he also served the government in special diplomatic capacities, representing the United States at the international conference in London, 1887-88, for the abolition of sugar bounties.

He was a delegate from the United States to the international conference on agriculture at Rome in 1905, and also was the American delegate to the international conference on Moroccan affairs at Algiers, from March, 1905, to March, 1907. Mr. White was the American ambassador to Italy, leaving that important post to become the ambassador to France, where he remained until December, 1909.

Will Parley in Berlin.
London.—Representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States will arrive in Berlin shortly to discuss the armistice, the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne-Gazette says he understands.

A meeting of the allied leaders in London will be a preliminary to the peace conference, the Daily Express says. Colonel House and Premier Orlando of Italy will be here with the British and French statesmen.

Paris.—A group of members of the chamber of deputies representing agricultural interests have sent a letter to Premier Clemenceau expressing objection to giving special representation to the socialists at the peace conference. If that should be agreed to, however the deputies urge that the farming and peasant classes also be represented, since they had shed blood more freely than any other class.

Bavaria for Separate Peace.
London.—Bavaria probably will ask to have separate plenipotentiaries at the peace negotiations and will claim conditions of a separate peace, says the Paris Matin in commenting on the action of Bavaria in breaking off relations with the government at Berlin.

The Socialist council of Munich has telegraphed to the executive committee of the Berlin Socialist council demanding the dismissal of Dr. W. S. Solf, foreign minister; Philipp Scheidemann, minister of colonies, and Mathias Erzberger, who, it has been announced, will conduct negotiations preliminary to signing a treaty of peace. The telegram invites the Berlin council to overthrow a government which continues such persons in important posts.

Viscount Kato Jap Envoy.
Washington.—Viscount Kato, former minister of foreign affairs, will head the Japanese delegation to the peace conference, according to unofficial advices reaching Washington from Japan.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Wilson to Sail Tuesday for Peace Conference in Paris.

WHOLE WORLD IN TURMOIL

Greatest Armed Struggle of History Has Shaken Whole Structure of Civilization—Change, Disorder and Fighting, Features of European Situation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Unless the unexpected happens—which seems to be the rule rather than the exception nowadays—President Wilson will sail for the peace conference in Paris Tuesday on the George Washington, immediately after delivering his message to congress, which reassembles Monday. Unofficial reports are that he will appoint himself a member of the commission and will act as chairman during his stay of six weeks or more in Paris. Returning, he will be replaced by Secretary of War Baker; Secretary of State Lansing will succeed him as chairman. Other members of the commission are believed to be Col. E. M. House, his chief confidant; Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Henry White, former ambassador to France.

Those who criticize the president for going must admit that his temptation is great. Setting aside the fact that it is the literal truth that such a meeting of sovereigns, presidents, premiers, chancellors and high dignitaries of the nations of the earth the world has never seen. It is likely to be preceded by a grand review of designated units of the victorious armies and fleets. It will certainly be preceded by consultations of the heads of many nations. As to the conference itself, it has no parallel in history. And among these great ones of the earth, who will be more prominent than Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, both by reason of his own activities in the world struggle and of the unique position of his country?

Moreover, Mr. Wilson will have an opportunity to be a modern Solomon to the many applicants for his personal aid. These applicants have come to him from victor and vanquished, from new nations and old, from the independent and from those seeking independence—from Turkey, Luxemburg, Austria, Germany, Russia, Ireland, Poland, Roumania; from the Jugo-Slavs and the Czechoslovaks. Turkey asks for United States administration of finances, etc.; Luxemburg for protection as a small independent state; Austria for occupation by American troops to prevent civil war among newly formed nations, and so on. Each request presents a different problem.

On the other hand, the peace conference faces the tremendous problem of reconstructing a world. Thrown without warning into the greatest armed struggle of all time, the nations emerge from the bloody conflict to find that it is not only the lands that have been trampled under foot that must be reconstructed, but that the whole structure of modern civilization has been shaken. Ancient institutions and time-honored traditions are overthrown. Mankind finds itself among civic and economic ruins. It will be too much to expect of human nature to count on this peace conference being entirely peaceful. It is more likely to be a rough-and-tumble affair.

There are many possibilities of trouble. Suppose our allies point out that America's traditional policy has been one of detachment from European affairs and that for two years and a half she observed neutrality and then suggest that she return to her detachment and allow the nations most intimately concerned to arrange a settlement. Suppose the fundamental principles of justice and right, given world-wide publicity as the things for which America was fighting and unofficially accepted by our allies, are thrown

overboard by the conference. Take but one of the many great questions, the "freedom of the seas." Nobody seems to know just what this means, but it needs no prophet to know that Great Britain regards her position as the dominant sea power of the world as a matter of life and death.

Of course Mr. Wilson is strong because he speaks for a nation that wants nothing for itself and holds the purse strings for the world. Yet who loves the player who comes into the game late and holds all the big cards?

Who will act as president during Mr. Wilson's absence? Opinions differ. G. W. Wickersham, attorney general in the Taft cabinet, says that the Constitution makes it mandatory upon Vice President Marshall to act as president because of the president's "inability to discharge the duties of said office." C. D. Hilles, former chairman of the Republican national committee, says that the Constitution does not cover the situation, as its makers did not contemplate the absence of the president. "The next in line," he says, "is the secretary of state, who is also going to Europe; then comes the secretary of the treasury, who has resigned." Still, there would seem to be no cause for worry, as the president intends to administer the office on board ship and in Paris. He says there are no constitutional difficulties and wireless and cable solve the physical problem. Besides, he leaves in Washington Secretary of War Baker, holding him to be the ranking member of the cabinet upon the retirement of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

And what of the United States senate, "the most august body on earth?" Under the Constitution it is the duty of this august body to serve as adviser and counselor to the executive authority in the making of treaties and to act as a ratifying body. Certainly the senate will not do much advising and counseling; Mr. Wilson will be where he cannot be advised and counseled to any great extent. And as to ratification—the senate fears that will probably be about the same story.

Mr. McAdoo's resignation from the treasury department and from the directorship of railroads is naturally a topic of nation-wide discussion, for the reason that it appears to contain a concealed significance. He says he quits because the compensation is too small and his health is impaired by overwork. Some take his statement at its face value. Others who have seen in him a presidential candidate in the making, ready to receive the mantle of succession without flinching, think he quits because he does not care to be identified with what he considers the president's set purpose to impose government ownership or control on all public utilities in this country. They do not say that he has given up any presidential aspirations he may have had. They do say that recent government action has made the situation so acute that he was compelled to resign or to remain in office and help to formulate a policy which he does not approve. One thing is sure: Mr. McAdoo's resignation from the president's official family has set the whole country to discussing government ownership of public utilities. It is no new question, but it is one on which the American people have never passed. They have the right in times of peace to be heard on measures taken in war for the "duration of the war." They will insist on being heard.

It is understood in Washington that Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, has been offered the post of secretary of the treasury.

Change and disorder, if not actual fighting, are features of the European news. In southeastern Europe a million Austrian army deserters have established fortified camps in various districts; these and hordes of released prisoners are a menace. From Russia come reports of the assassination of Admiral Kolchak, dictator of Siberia, at Omsk; the wholesale massacre of Jews in Warsaw and parts of Galicia, and the massacre by the bolsheviks of former Russian officers in Petrograd. Polish troops have captured Lemberg, capital of Galicia, and Poles and Ukrainians have declared an armistice, looking toward President Wilson as arbitrator. Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia has been appointed regent of the Jugo-Slav state that is forming.

Roumania has dissolved its parliament and convened a constituent assembly. Roumanian Transylvania has declared its independence. Efforts to reinstate Emperor Karl are reported from Vienna. King Albert of Belgium has promised equal suffrage to his subjects.

The German government, it is stated, will invite President Wilson to visit Germany while he is in Europe. What is the German government? Nobody knows. The news sent out from Germany, even if true, simply confuses the situation. And is the news true? The German has proved himself the worst liar in all history. Can the leopard change his spots? The socialists are struggling among themselves for place and power. Are they making any progress toward a government that the allies can recognize? On the information at hand it is impossible to say. The feeling is growing that the allies will ultimately have to occupy Germany until order and government are restored.

Delayed reports show that the German line in front of the American army of occupation Sunday ran from Bitburg to Treves, Oberemmel, Oberzorf and Leshelm. Marshal Foch arrived in Strassburg Wednesday and reviewed the army of occupation. Twenty-eight German U-boats surrendered Sunday at Harwich and 27 Wednesday. The total to date is now 114. Included in the latest surrender are the noted submarine cruiser, Deutschland, which made two trips to the United States as a cargo ship before being converted and raddling shipping off the Atlantic coast.

Many indications of a purpose to extradite the former kaiser and try him for his crimes against civilization and humanity are seen in France and England. Even the extreme socialists in Germany express a desire to lay hands on him as a traitor to his country. Holland says he is there as a private citizen and that he must go if his presence becomes perilous to the country.

The total of 236,117 for the casualties of the American expeditionary forces, according to General Pershing's official report to the war department, is unexpectedly large. That 36,154 are classified as "killed and died of wounds" is proof that our brilliant victories during the latter days of the war were won by fierce fighting. The total of 179,625 "wounded" is believed to include many whose wounds were very slight. About 90,000 casualties have been furnished to the press to date. Casualties that occurred in late September and early October are being reported now. The delay is stated to be due to the inability of the cables to carry the lists. If from now on the lists average 3,000 a day, as promised, it will take about 50 days to complete publication in the newspapers.

Thirty divisions of American troops, approximately 1,200,000 men, will probably be kept in Europe for occupation purposes. This leaves about 1,000,000 men to be sent home as fast and quickly as possible. It is likely to be a slow job.

The sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to be hanged December 13 in connection with the deaths of ten persons from a bomb explosion in San Francisco during the Preparedness day parade July 22, 1916, has been commuted by Gov. W. D. Stephens to imprisonment for life. Mooney has been under sentence since February 24, 1917, and the legal fight to save him has made his case famous.

It is officially announced that total subscriptions in the United War Work campaign are \$203,170,038, or \$32,679,038 in excess of the amount asked by the seven war relief organizations. "This is the largest sum ever raised in history as an outright gift. Its significance is tremendous. One reason for our strong position in European affairs is the general belief in our high ideals and the spiritual quality of our motives. To our Red Cross and other relief agencies is largely due this belief. Moreover, this campaign has brought Americans of all races and creeds closer together. Score a triumph for humanitarianism!"

Chicago is staging a federal grand jury inquiry into food prices. It is announced that even the food administration will be investigated.