

STATE LAWMAKERS SUBMIT NEW BILLS

MEASURES COVER A WIDE RANGE
OF SUBJECTS

NEBRASKA FOR PROHIBITION

Becomes Thirty-Sixth State to Ratify
Prohibitory Amendment to the
National Constitution

Lincoln.—Governor S. R. McKelvie, in the presence of a small group of officials of the legislature, affixed his signature to a document that promises to be of historic interest to the present and future generations. It was nothing more or less than a document that makes the United States "dry," a document certifying that the legislature of Nebraska had ratified the prohibitory amendment to the constitution of the United States. This action placed Nebraska thirty-sixth in the list of states ratifying the national prohibitory amendment.

The bill as passed by the house was the senate resolution amended by the house to include the names of eighteen house members as joint introducers. The work was completed at 10:35 Thursday morning, January 16, when the senate concurred in the house amendment to the senate resolution.



WILL C. ISRAEL

Mr. Israel is editor of the Havelock Post and was elected First Assistant Chief Clerk of House of Representatives. He is Vice President of the Nebraska Press Association and, according to precedent, will be elected president next February.

The State Budget

The budget of state expenditures necessary for the two years 1919-1920, as prepared under the direction of Governor Neville before his retirement, has been printed and presented to the finance committee of the legislature. The budget proposes the appropriation of \$11,716,839, compared with \$11,716,839 appropriated two years ago. There are heavy decreases in certain departments. The adjutant general's appropriation is cut from \$239,400 to \$37,900, due to the practical abolition of the national guard. The \$25,000 for the state council of defense is eliminated. Among the increases are \$300,000 for the improvement of roads, \$81,000 for the state normals, \$82,000 for the home for feeble minded children and \$94,000 for the university. A general increase of salaries of clerical employees is recommended in order that these may compare not unfavorably with salaries paid similar classes of employees in private business.

Two bills for a new capitol were introduced in the house, both providing for a 1 mill levy and differing as to membership of a commission to supervise the job.

All bars to the practice of medicine, surgery and dentistry by men who have served in such capacity in the army or navy are removed by a bill introduced in the lower house by Representative Frost, Oshling. It provides that such shall be permitted to practice without a license.

Representatives Hardin and Byrum introduced a bill in the house, which had its counterpart in one by Hall in the senate, abolishing the primary nomination of candidates and substituting a convention system, members of the convention to be elected by the voters.

Representative Maurer proposed that all children be required to attend the public schools, instead of being allowed to attend private or parochial schools. Representative McFee would prohibit the use of any but the English language in school instruction.

For Commission Merchants

Among the bills introduced in the house was one by Kenagy of Seward, a farmer member, which is intended to make all commission merchants who handle farm products walk the straight and narrow path. It requires every person who sells farm produce except the producer to secure a license from the secretary of the state board of agriculture. He must also put up a bond for an honest accounting of all assignments to him, which may be sued upon by any consignor who has a just grievance.

Complete History of War

At a conference of the representatives of the patriotic organizations of Nebraska held at the Lindell hotel, Lincoln, a committee was appointed to promote and present to the legislature a definite plan for gathering and preparing a history of Nebraska's part in the world war. The committee consists of S. C. Bassett, Gibbon; John H. Cordeal, McCook; D. S. Hardin, Alma; Mrs. A. E. Sheldon, Lincoln and Miss Sarka B. Hrbkova, Lincoln. It will meet at the call of Chairman Bassett, who says, that now when material is easily available is the time to begin a systematic movement to preserve the story of the part that the state played in the great war so that it may be available for future generations.

The Tenantry Problem

The evils of landlordism, one of the issues upon which the non-partisan league was founded in this state, made an appearance in the house in the form of a resolution by John O. Schmidt, of Saunders, a member of the non-partisan wing. The resolution asked that the house rules be expanded to include a standing committee of seven to deal with land tenantry. The recent revolt by the tenants of the Scully estate, which owns nearly 100,000 acres of land in Gage and Nuckolls counties, was a leading argument for the creation of this new committee. The following were named: Jacobs, chairman; Gifford, Staats, Reynolds, W. J. Anderson, Thompson and Schmidt. Jacobs and Schmidt are the only Nonpartisan leaguers on the list.

Fire Inspector Named

The appointment of two inspectors under State Fire Commissioner E. D. Beach has been announced from the governor's office. E. E. Hyduck, who is appointed in Omaha has been, for eight and one-half years, a member of the Omaha fire department. David F. Meeker of Imperial is a graduate of the Wayne high school and attended the University of Nebraska for three years. Both have been recently released from war service.

Women Control Schools

Nebraska counties are partial to women as county superintendents of schools. The educational directory just issued by the state department of education lists sixty women as having been chosen at the last election to these positions. This leaves but thirty-three of these jobs for the men. Many of the women are serving third and fourth terms, others still longer. Twelve men were retired and women elected in their stead at the recent election.

A Boxing Measure

A bill introduced in the house by Barton Green of Lancaster, proposes to regulate boxing and sparring exhibitions in the state and for the creation of a state commission to be known as the state athletic commission to regulate such matches. The bill proposes to make the governor chairman of the commission with the attorney general and secretary of state as fellow members. The commission shall have sole direction and management of all boxing and sparring matches within the state whether given by club, corporation or association. Opposition to the bill says it legalizes pugilism.

The "Code Bill"

Governor McKelvie's "Code Bill" reorganizing the state administration departments and centralizing power in the governor's hands was introduced in the senate by Senators Peterson, Cordeal, Bushee, Saunders and Reed. The bill, which promises to be the storm center of the legislative session, repeals and re-enacts in substance the present administrative laws, but places authority in the hands of six executive departments instead of a series of boards and individuals, as at present. These departments are: Finance, agriculture, labor, trade and commerce, public welfare, public works.

Boost For Suffrage

The state senate by unanimous vote adopted a joint resolution memorializing the United States senate to submit national equal suffrage to the states for approval and particularly requesting Senator G. M. Hitchcock of Nebraska to vote for such submission to the states.

State Employees Get Together

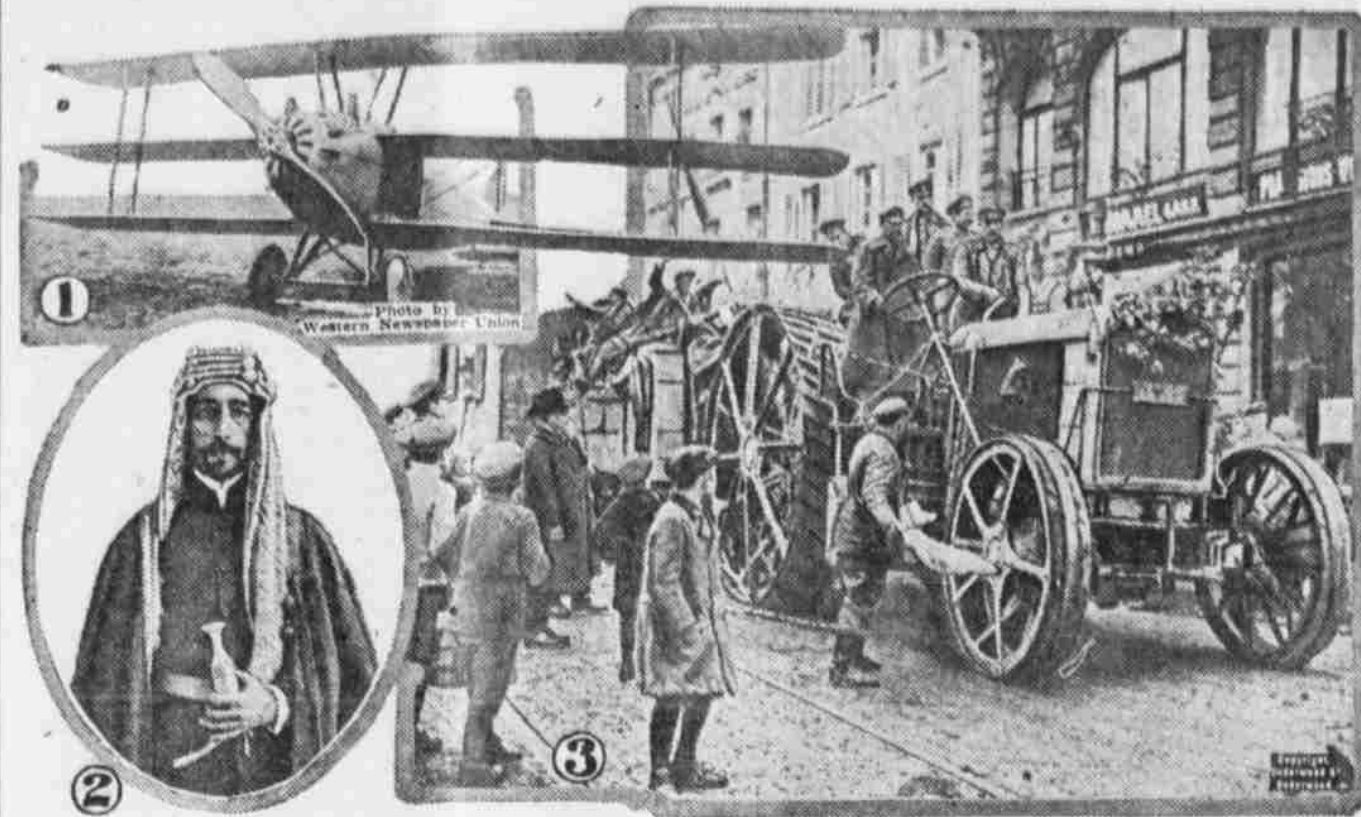
Sixty representatives of the state administration attended a get-together, get-acquainted meeting in representative hall by invitation of Governor McKelvie. The meeting resolved itself into a love feast and was the first of a series of meetings intended to create fraternalism and a spirit of friendly rivalry between state departments.

Both legislative houses have completed appointment of the new joint conference committee on coordination, designed to maintain pleasant and efficient relations between the two branches. The members are: Senate, Peterson, Bushee and Reed; house, Fuitts, Williams and Berks.

The Governor's Mansion

Governor McKelvie's plan to have the executive mansion occupied by state officers went into the ditch when Attorney General Davis advised that such action would be illegal. The attorney general also ruled that the governor is not compelled to live in the mansion.

A bill by Senator Mandall, Randolph, would make it unlawful for any public school teacher to wear an insignia indicating membership in any religious organization.



1—New Curtiss airplane, fastest in the world, built for the American navy. 2—The Emir Faisal, son of the king of the Hedjaz, who has been in England to present his father's respects to King George. 3—Government troops in Cologne celebrating the order to re-mobilize to combat the Spartacans.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Formal Sessions of the Peace Congress Begun; League of Nations Up First.

MANY PLANS ARE PRESENTED

Americans Carefully Safeguarding the
Monroe Doctrine—Poland to Get
Help—Armistice Terms Made
More Drastic—United
States For National
Prohibition.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Unless the peace congress, which held its first formal session on Saturday, changes its mind, the world must be satisfied hereafter with such information concerning its deliberations as is contained in the official communique issued daily. Possibly because of a breach of confidence on the part of some correspondent, the supreme allied council adopted a resolution that the delegates shall not talk outside the conference. The hundreds of high-priced journalists gathered in Paris from all parts of the world can devote their time to describing the majesty of the Arc de Triomphe and the altitudes of the Paris boulevards. The American and British correspondents formally and energetically protested against this rigid censorship. Later the rule may be relaxed, otherwise the demand for "open covenants of peace openly arrived at" goes by the board.

In the preliminary work of the conference the make-up and procedure of the congress were settled. It was decided that the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan should be represented by five delegates apiece. The British dominions and India besides are represented as follows: Two delegates respectively for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native states, and one delegate for New Zealand. Brazil has three delegates, Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, the Czechoslovak republic, Roumania and Serbia have two delegates apiece; Siam, Montenegro, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama one delegate apiece. The delegates will vote as units.

A great deal of time last week was devoted to consideration of the various plans for the league of nations, the organization of which was the first matter taken up by the peace delegates after they began their formal sessions, in accordance with the desire of President Wilson. Many schemes for the league were submitted, these dividing themselves generally into two groups which differ as to the means of making effective the decisions of the league. One holds that the rulings of the society of nations should be backed up by its combined physical forces; the other, that such force will not be necessary. In the examination of the plans it seemed certain that a compromise would not be difficult to reach.

Prodded by the expressed anxiety of the senate, the American delegates carefully examined every scheme submitted to make sure that nothing in them endangered the cherished Monroe doctrine. They appear to be satisfied that this American ideal is not imperiled and that, on the contrary, the league would in effect extend the principle of the Monroe doctrine to the whole world. The senate is not so sure of this, and Senator Borah, who strongly opposed the formation of the league, introduced a resolution which, if passed, would serve notice that the senate will not ratify a treaty the provisions of which conflict with the Monroe doctrine and with the traditional duty of the United States to enforce that principle.

The matter of extending aid to Poland was one of the serious things discussed last week, especially serious because it probably involves the prob-

lem of what the allies shall do in the case of Russia. The American and British delegates were said to have agreed that, while none of their own troops should be sent to help the Poles, the two Polish divisions recruited in the United States should be sent from France through Germany to assist the government set up by the Polish national committee. These troops would co-operate in stemming the tide of bolshevism that is flowing west from Russia, making the new Poland a strong bulwark against that flood of anarchy. The plan is a concession to the ideas of the French, who are convinced that bolshevism cannot or should not be dealt with militarily in Russia by the allies. It is also likely to compel General Pilsudski to come to an agreement with the Polish national committee as represented in Poland by Paderewski.

The Spartacan revolution in Germany—or at least in Berlin—has fizzled out. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were captured and, according to report, killed. The other leaders are under arrest or dispersed and some hundreds of their followers are dead. After a week of terror the police were reinstated and armed, order was restored and business was resumed. In some other cities the "Reds" are still in control, but their chance for ultimate success seems to have gone glimmering. For one thing, Hindenburg still has under his command an efficient army of more than a million men, and most of these troops he is holding true to the Ebert government.

This fact about the German army leads to the warning issued by the Central News of London, that a situation exists in Europe under which war may break out again at any time and that the British scheme of demobilization will have to be radically changed—which may also apply to American demobilization. An "unimpeachable authority" is quoted as saying that Great Britain will have to keep an army of occupation on the Rhine for many months, which accords with the opinion of others concerning all the armies of occupation. It may be this note of alarm was caused by the discovery that the Germans were trying to evade some of the terms of the armistice and by the more drastic conditions imposed by Marshal Foch in granting an extension of the armistice. It was reported the marshal even threatened to march directly on Berlin if the Huns didn't fulfill their pledges. It was stated unofficially that the new terms included the following:

First—Retribution upon the Germans for the murder and ill-treatment of allied prisoners.

Second—The machinery and goods stolen by Germany from France and Belgium to be at once given up.

Third—German gold, amounting to more than \$500,000,000, to be moved from Berlin to a safe place, probably Frankfurt, and protected from bolshevism in Germany en route. Certain other property to be surrendered.

Fourth—Germany to give over her shipping, of which she is believed to have 4,000,000 tons, to carry food supplies to countries in Europe in need of them.

Fifth—Any U-boats on the stocks to be handed to the allies for their disposal, or to be destroyed, and no more submarines should be built.

Germany is fully justifying all those who refused to believe in her good faith under any circumstances. She is determined not to permit the establishment of an independent Poland because she still proposes to grab enough in the east to make up for her losses on the west, and a Polish state would prevent this. The Germans are said to be supplying arms to the bolsheviks who are ravaging parts of Poland, and there was heavy fighting last week between the German troops and the Poles near Kalmar. It was reported that Hindenburg himself would lead the German army against Poland.

The world-wide activities of the bolsheviks took in Argentina, Uruguay and Peru, where there were desperate strikes accompanied by bloody fighting, engineered by bolshevik agents. They also sent from Russia 4,000,000 gulden to Holland for a coup d'etat and riotous demonstrations planned for January 20. In this plot the Ger-

man radicals were co-operating with Wyncoop, the Dutch socialist leader.

Because of dissension over Italy's territorial claims the cabinet resigned and Premier Orlando was commissioned to form a new one. Several members were bitterly opposed to Foreign Minister Sonnino in his demands that Italy be given the whole of the Dalmatian coast, holding with President Wilson that part of that territory should justly be given to the Jugo-Slav state.

Little Luxemburg also had her crisis last week. After a republic had been proclaimed, and suppressed within a few hours by the French military authorities, Grand Duchess Marie abdicated and was succeeded by the eldest of her sisters, Princess Charlotte. Marie had lost the favor of her people because, though she protested against the passage of the German armies through the principality, she afterward entertained high German personages.

Speaking of high personages, there are some queer reports coming from the refuge of the former Kaiser in Holland. It is declared he is bordering on insanity, talking almost incoherently and wandering about at night. It is also said that his health is falling rapidly. The Germans, who supported Wilhelm heartily until he turned out to be a loser, are now heaping abuse on him and the German commission appointed to determine his responsibility for the war has recommended that he be brought to trial, declaring that marginal notes in the Kaiser's handwriting on papers in the foreign office prove him to have been one of the chief war makers. This venomous course of the Germans certainly is superfluous, for the allied governments will see to it that Wilhelm and others get the punishment they so richly deserve.

The desperate need of the liberated peoples of central Europe for food will be relieved as soon as possible. Urged by President Wilson, the American house of representatives appropriated \$100,000,000 for this purpose, and it is understood the other allied nations will do their part. The money is not to be spent for food for the Germans, but much of the relief will go to the peoples formerly under the rule of the Emperor of Austria. The British army in Italy did a graceful thing the other day when they sent several trainloads of food to starving Vienna in recognition of the decent way in which the Austrians had treated British prisoners of war. Hungary, which has been made a republic under the presidency of Count Karolyi, is appealing to the allies for its share of help, as well as against being deprived of any of its territory by the surrounding new nations.

Turkey came to the front with the report that the Turks had finally surrendered Medina, the holy city of the Mohammedans, to the king of the Hedjaz. This capitulation was included in the terms of the armistice, but was delayed by the long isolation of the garrison. The disposition of Constantinople also was brought under renewed discussion by the submission of the claims of Greece to the peace delegates in Paris. The general belief was that the city would be placed under international control rather than turned over to the Greeks.

The United States went dry last week, national prohibition "going over the top" when Nebraska ratified the constitutional amendment, being the thirty-sixth state to take that action. The amendment goes into effect one year hence, but as the war measure passed by congress establishes country-wide prohibition on July 1 the dry era will really date from that day. The leaders of the prohibition party naturally are joyous over the triumph of the cause for which they struggled through so many years, and they now have a vision of a boozeless world. They have established headquarters in many foreign cities and say they are making great headway. The United States is the first great nation to adopt prohibition, for the Russian ban was only on vodka, and that has been lifted by the bolshevik government.

HEROES REACH HOME

FOUR SHIP LOADS OF U. S. WAR
RIORS BACK FROM WAR.

HUNDREDS WOUNDED IN BATTLE

Nebraska and Iowa Soldiers Among
Returning Fighters—Wounded
Nurses Brought Back.

New York, Jan. 21.—Four steamships, their decks crowded with American fighting men, hundreds of whom gazed upon the home shores from cots and convalescent chairs, passed the Statue of Liberty Sunday amid a din from harbor craft, bringing home 4,922 heroes.

The climax of the demonstration came when the hospital ship Comfort, bearing 371 sick and wounded, entered the upper bay and was hailed by cheers from the throngs on shore and the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" from a band on board a vessel carrying Mayor Hylan's committee of welcome. As the Comfort came abreast the Statue of Liberty a great shout arose from her decks, crowded to the rails with soldiers in bandages, supported by crutches and canes or seated in easy chairs. Through the portholes of the hospital ship glances were caught of the more seriously wounded.

The other steamships were transport, the Lapland, which brought 2,065 soldiers, the Sierra with 1,515 and the Wilhelmshafen with 1,041 aboard. Of the sick and wounded brought back by the Comfort, 129 were naval men and four were marines.

The troops on the Lapland for the most part were casual companies made up of men from base hospitals in France and England and most of whom were convalescent. One other detachment, the 144th trench mortar battery, which had not seen service at the front, was on the way back to Camp Beauregard, La. The casual companies and their destinations are: Nos. 211, 212, 213, Camp Dix; 214 Tipton; 215, 216, 338, 419, Meader; 417, Gordon. The Lapland also carried 54 casual officers.

Among the troops on the Sierra were the 337th regiment of field artillery and 231 casual officers and enlisted men, the latter from hospitals in France. The artillery regiment was trained at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, and comprises selected men from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. It had been in the Claremont section in France.

Of the men on the Wilhelmshafen, 405 were from the radio station near Bordeaux, where they were engaged in constructing four radio towers. There were also 200 men of the naval aviation squadron, with a base in northern France.

According to a statement made by Captain Robert W. Hudgens of Lancaster, S. C., who arrived on the Comfort, when the town of Bellecourt was captured, the Americans found the bodies of German soldiers being prepared to be rendered into fats. A complete rendering plant was found in a tunnel beside the Bellecourt canal, Captain Hudgens said.

Three wounded heroines also were aboard the Comfort. All were nurses.

Peace Conference Formally Opened.
Paris, Jan. 21.—Fixing the guilt for starting the war and for crimes committed during the war was the first task taken up by the peace conference, which formally convened here Saturday. Premier Clemenceau of France was elected permanent chairman of the conference. Four vice presidents, representing the great powers, were selected, and a committee on credentials was appointed. Newspaper men were admitted to this session.

Besides delegates from the United States, England, France and Italy representatives from Japan, Bolivia, China, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Czechoslovakia and Hedjaz were present.

In the center of the conference hall was a large table with three sides. The central part was occupied by President Poincare of France with President Wilson and the American delegation on his right, while Lloyd George and the British delegation sat on his left.

Riots During German Election.
London, Jan. 20.—Grave election riots took place Sunday in Germany, where the people voted to choose members of the national assembly. A general strike has been declared at Leipzig. The deaths of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg appear to have made a deep impression in provincial towns and to have led to the demonstrations and street fighting.

U. S. Plans Two More Loans.
Washington, Jan. 21.—Preparations are being made by the treasury to raise \$12,000,000,000 during this year. This became known when the federal reserve board announced that the treasury plan of raising \$2 in loans to \$1 obtained in taxes will remain effective during payment of war costs. Official opinion is that the government would seek to obtain the great sum through two popular loans, one the victory loan, is due to come within two months.