

FOE DEMANDS HUN COLONIES

Chancellor Warns That Germany Will Be a Menace if Trampled.

WANTS CENTRAL AUTHORITY

Declares Era of World Domination is Over and Urges Maintenance of the Wilson Program—Red Hecklers Drowned Out.

Basle, Feb. 17.—Addressing the national assembly at Weimar, Philipp Scheidemann, the chancellor, said the first essential of the government's policy was maintenance of unity in the nation by a strong central authority. Immediate restoration of peace came next, which should be secured by adherence to the program of President Wilson and the rejection of a peace of violence.

The program, he said, called for the restoration of the German colonies and the admission of Germany to the league of nations with equal rights.

After reference to other points relating to foreign affairs the chancellor outlined domestic and economic plans. There would be a considerable reduction in the period of service in the new army to be created and the troops now in barracks, including the 1899 class, would be demobilized.

Many reforms were planned, the chancellor explained, including better sanitation and housing, protective measures for the young, the regulation of supply and demand in labor and the development of agriculture.

War profits would be confiscated to carry out these reforms, while the tax on incomes of more than a certain amount would be doubled and a tax on large fortunes would be levied to settle down the national debt.

"The era of world domination is over," said the chancellor, "and no power can, without let or hindrance, risk the violation of the equal political rights of all."

Urging maintenance of the Wilson program the chancellor said if that program were followed Germany would be the fatherland of all who desired to be Germans, and that they would be free Germans.

Germany trampled under foot, however, would be as dangerous to all the peoples of the world as the Pan-Germans had been.

Regarding co-operation of the nation with the individual states the chancellor declared in favor of the principle of "unity in liberty."

Scheidemann's speech was effective and the representatives of all parties in the assembly listened attentively and for the most part sympathetically.

The independent socialists from time to time interrupted the speaker with sarcastic remarks or laughed derisively, but the remainder of the house hushed down these interrupters, particularly one of the independent socialist women members.

Herr Scheidemann gained the greatest applause when he declared President Wilson's program had been wholly accepted by the government and by a reference to the retention by the allies of the German prisoners.

He sharply attacked the advocates of a minority dictatorship, upon whom he laid all the blame for all the bloodshed in the early days of the German revolution. The independent socialists who entered the cabinet were, said Scheidemann, "cursed with inherited sin against the spirit of democracy."

An interruption by the independents at this point was drowned by the applause from the remainder of the house.

POLES WIPE OUT HUN FORCE

German Unit Practically Annihilated When They Refused to Surrender as Agreed.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—A company of German soldiers under Lieutenant Parthenheimer refused to return to Bromberg in the face of warnings, says a dispatch to the Tageblatt, and were attacked on three sides by Polish forces. The company was almost entirely wiped out and Parthenheimer was killed. The German forces are now reorganizing.

RESTORE PORTUGAL REPUBLIC

Royalist Leader Arrested, According to a Lisbon Dispatch Received at London.

London, Feb. 17.—The people of Oporto, supported by republican forces, have restored the republic in northern Portugal, according to a Lisbon dispatch received by the Portuguese legation, Pavia Couceiro, the royalist leader, has been arrested.

Lottery to Be Abolished.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Panama's national lottery will be discontinued after December 31, 1921. A dispatch to the state department said a tax bill, carrying an amendment to abolish the institution had been passed.

Try to Halt Deportations.

New York, Feb. 17.—Counsel for eighty-five alien agitators being held at Ellis island for deportation left here for Washington to examine records of the immigration department in a further attempt to save them.

CAPT. HUGO SUNSTEDT



Capt. Hugo Sunstedt is planning to pilot across the Atlantic a giant seaplane that is being assembled at Bayonne, N. J.

NO YANKS TO RUSSIA

LLOYD GEORGE GIVES U. S. POLICY TOWARD ANARCHISTS.

Declares America Will Send Neither Men Nor Money—Finds Problem of "Reds" is Insolvable.

London, Feb. 14.—If troops are to be sent into Russia, who shall send them? Premier Lloyd George on Wednesday, in another speech in the house of commons on the general peace situation, asked the foregoing question. America, he said, would send neither men, money nor material, and the work—if determined on—would fall upon the British and the French.

[Mr. Lloyd George in this referred to real and effective intervention, disregarding the small allied forces now in Russia.]

Mr. Lloyd George said that reparation by Germany was the election pledge given by the government after careful consideration by the cabinet.

The grave difficulties over Russia found no solution in Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

He declared there had never been any proposal advanced at the peace conference to recognize the anarchists. Russia, he said, was easy to dogmatize about but difficult to deal with. He admitted that the horrors of anarchism were so great that there was a sense of disgust when it came to dealing with its leaders.

The anarchists, the premier continued, were assassins, guilty of the crimes laid to their charge. The allies had given the anti-anarchist governments financial support and assistance. Much of their equipment had been supplied by the allies, who were anxious to keep the rich territories of Russia out of German hands.

The anarchist machinery in Russia, he said, is ruthless and brutal, but there is no doubt about its efficiency, and it is the only machinery there.

HOUSE PASSES NAVY BILL

Votes Three-Year Program of Ten Battleships and Ten Cruisers—Measure Carries \$771,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Administration leaders in the house on Tuesday night won their fight for a declaration by congress of a policy of naval expansion unless limitation of world armament is agreed upon at the peace conference. After an all-day debate the house voted, 194 to 142, to approve the new three-year building program of ten battleships and ten scout cruisers and immediately afterwards adopted the entire naval appropriation bill. The vote on the adoption of the bill was 281 to 50. As finally approved the measure carries a total of \$771,000,000 for the naval establishment during the next fiscal year, including \$170,000,000 for the unfinished part of the first three-year program adopted in 1916.

FRANCE WOULD HONOR YANKS

Offers Site for Monument to Americans Who Died on the Field of Honor.

Washington, Feb. 15.—France has offered to present to the United States the site for a monument on French soil to Americans who died "on the field of honor."

Edouard de Billy of the French high commission sent Secretary Baker the following translation of a cablegram received from Andre Tardieu, head of the commission, who is now in Paris: "I am informed by Mr. De Billy that it is proposed to erect in France a monument to the American soldiers who have died on the field of honor. M. Clemenceau begs me to advise you that France wishes to offer the ground for the erection of this monument."

Imported Clothes Soar in Price.

New York, Feb. 15.—Women's imported apparel will cost more during the coming season than at any time during the war, in the opinion of American buyers returning here from Paris.

Steamer Sunk by Mine.

Christiania, Feb. 15.—The Dutch steamer Rick, Rotterdam to Bergen struck a mine and sank three miles off the Norwegian coast. The crew was saved and has been landed at Christiania.

U. S. REDS CAUSE CHAOS IN RUSSIA

Anarchist Movement There Supported From Lower East Side of New York.

YIDDISH ELEMENT AGITATORS

Man Who Was in Russia From 1907 Until Last October Tells Senate Committee of Conditions—American Negro Leads.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Success of the anarchist movement in Russia was attributed to aid from the lower East side of New York by Rev. G. A. Simons, former head of the Methodist Episcopal church in Russia, testifying at the senate judiciary subcommittee's inquiry into lawless agitation in the United States.

The witness also said the predominant influence on anarchist propaganda here was the Yiddish element of the East side. He explained that he was not in sympathy with anti-Semitic movements, and that in stating his views he meant to cast no reflection upon Jewish people in general.

Referring to anarchism, Doctor Simons said: "I have a firm conviction that this agitation is Yiddish and that one of its bases is in the lower East side of New York. I don't think the anarchist movement in Russia would have been a success except for the support it got in New York on the East side."

Doctor Simons said he now was having investigated a report coming to him on apparently good authority that the governing committee of the northern commune in Petrograd in December, 1918, contained only 16 true Russians, 265 persons from New York and one American negro calling himself Professor Gordon.

Discussing anarchist propaganda in the United States, Doctor Simons said he frequently visited the Rand school of social science in New York to buy its literature, which he described as "some of the most seditious stuff I have ever found." He added that 19 out of 20 persons at this school were Jews.

KING OF ROUMANIA IS SHOT

Ruler Wounded by Rebels While Trying to Flee From Palace With Family.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—A general insurrection is in progress in Roumania, says a Vienna dispatch. King Ferdinand was wounded slightly in attempting to flee from Bucharest with the royal family.

Workingmen blocked the road to the palace when the royal family attempted to flee to Jassy and the king was wounded in the battle that followed. The workmen are freely demanding the overthrow of the dynasty, crying, "Down with the puppets; long live the republic!"

The rebels attacked the palace and many shots were exchanged between the royal troops and the workmen. The uprising is laid to bolshevik propaganda. In one clash between the troops and the workmen 60 people were killed and 100 wounded.

EBERT IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Constitution Adopted by National Assembly at Weimar—Scheidemann Named Chancellor.

Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 13.—The German national assembly, meeting at Weimar, on Tuesday elected Friedrich Ebert president of the German republic by 277 votes out of 375. Herr Ebert accepted the office.

Count von Posadowsky-Wehmer received 49 votes. An agreement has been reached by the German national assembly on the composition of the new ministry, which will consist of fourteen members. Philipp Scheidemann has been selected chancellor; Dr. August Mueller, minister of economics; Herr Bauer, minister of labor, and Herr Landsberg, minister of national defense and justice.

The national assembly unanimously adopted a provisional constitution.

FREE 25 HUNGER STRIKERS

Women Who Burned Wilson in Effigy Released From Jail in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Twenty-five members of the national woman's party were released from prison after they had served four or five days' sentence for burning President Wilson in effigy. The women conducted a "hunger strike."

U. S. Paymasters Robbed.

New York, Feb. 17.—Two assistant paymasters were held up and robbed of \$12,000 in cash at Clinton and Carroll streets, Brooklyn, by taxicab bandits. The paymasters were on their way to the Brooklyn navy yard.

Report on Yanks in Russia.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Capt. Oliver T. Logan of the American Red Cross medical service, reported to headquarters here that when he left Vladivostok recently the American troops in Siberia were well provided for.

F. B. HARRISON



F. B. Harrison, who has been governor general of the Philippines for six years, longer than any of his predecessors held this position, has returned after traveling 10,000 miles on the Danish steamer Selandia, which was under the command of his brother, Archibald Harrison. The time consumed was 58 days. He is here on a furlough and to pay an official visit to Washington.

TO DISBAND HUN ARMY

DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT ORDERED BY EBERT.

German President Says Count Von Bernstorff Will Not Be Delegate to Peace Conference.

Weimar, Feb. 15.—Friedrich Ebert, the president of Germany, has announced to the newspaper men here that the government is arranging complete disarmament and demobilization. Germany now plans, for the time being at least, a people's army on the basis of general conscription, and a commission, made up of the center, democratic and socialist parties, now is discussing details of the new governmental program.

Count von Bernstorff will not go to the peace conference as a German delegate.

These points were made by Friedrich Ebert, the new president of Germany, in an informal talk with foreign newspaper men. He answered questions of American and English correspondents, asked after he had read a formal innocuous statement, which virtually followed the lines of his address on Wednesday, in which he emphasized Germany's intention to rehabilitate herself.

President Ebert was informally seated himself at a large table, after having shaken hands with the score of correspondents present, he read his statement rapidly, and then signified his willingness to answer questions, an opportunity of which the newspaper men made immediate use.

TAX BILL WAITS FOR WILSON

Final Legislative Action Taken on Measure Levying \$6,000,000,000 in Taxes.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Final legislative action on the war revenue bill levying six billions in taxes this year and four billions yearly thereafter until revised was taken by the senate. Without a record vote and with but a few scattering "noes," the conference agreement on the measure was adopted as approved last Saturday by the house.

After the bill is signed by Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark, it will be sent to the White House for approval by President Wilson.

Formal approval of the bill by the president is regarded as assured and treasury officials already have laid plans for collection of taxes based upon the rates.

PLOTTED TO KILL WILSON

Pietro Pierre, I. W. W. Chief, Arrested in Cleveland by U. S. Officers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—Pietro Pierre, an alleged I. W. W. leader, whose arrest in Cleveland, O., by federal officers is reported, was wanted in connection with an alleged conspiracy against the life of President Wilson, according to local government agents. Chicago apparently was the place where the plans were made, federal officers here said. Whether the alleged plot reached a stage where the president's life really was endangered probably will not be known until the secret service investigation is completed, it is said.

Paris Military Governor Dies.

Paris, Feb. 15.—General Moirier, military governor of Paris, died suddenly while at dinner at the home of Jean Crupe, former minister of foreign affairs.

Paris-London Air Record.

London, Feb. 17.—The British air ministry announces that a British service machine made a record flight between Paris and London, covering the distance in one hour and fifty minutes.

EDUCATIONAL LAWS ARE THE BIG ISSUES

PARISH SCHOOLS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES UNDER FIRE

OTHER LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

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

Lincoln.—The legislative plan for the regulation of private and parochial schools in Nebraska was outlined in a bill prepared by the committee on education of the lower house. The bill is a substitute for all bills introduced by individual members, including those proposed by Representatives Gerhart, Burney and Lambert. The bill provides that private and parochial schools shall be under the supervision of the public school authorities in exactly the same manner as are public schools. This provision is embodied in the following language: "All private and parochial schools in the state of Nebraska and all teachers employed or giving instruction therein shall be under and governed by the provisions of the general school laws of said state, so far as the same apply to grades and the kind of text books to be used therein, including equipment and supplies, qualification and certification of teachers, promotion of pupils and the general control, supervision and inspection by state, county and city superintendents of public instruction, and in case any such private or parochial school fails, refuses or neglects to conform to and comply therewith, no person shall be granted a certificate to teach therein, and the pupils attending such school or schools shall be required to attend the public school or the proper district as provided by law. In like manner as though there were no such private or parochial schools. Full credit for certification under the law shall be given to all teachers who have taught in accredited private or parochial schools, the same as though they had taught in public schools."

At the same time the committee recommended the passage of Senate File No. 24, restricting the use of foreign languages in public, private and parochial schools, as amended by the committee. The amendments consisted of striking out the words "church" and "denominational," leaving the bill refer only to "private parochial and public" schools. The purpose of this action was to permit the use of foreign languages in strictly religious instruction in special church classes, conducted independently of the regular parochial school course. The committee also struck out the section giving the state superintendent of public instruction control of the foreign language curriculum when the language is taught for cultural purposes. The bill appears to prohibit entirely the use of any foreign language as a medium of secular instruction and to prohibit also the teaching of any foreign language below the ninth grade, whether in public or private schools.

In these two bills the legislature has before it a definite program for the regulation of parochial schools and the restriction of the use of foreign languages in all schools. These bills have become the basis for legislative action and conditions indicate that the legislature is disposed to favor substantially the course provided by the committee.

S. F. 49, by Chappell, providing that every American citizen, instead of every person of legal age or possessing other legal qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at district meetings and school elections, was advanced to third reading with recommendation that it be passed.

Attorney General Clarence E. Davis has advised State Auditor Marsh that the warrants for the payment of the per diem and mileage of the members of the special session of the legislature called by Governor Neville in 1918, which have been held up, should be issued.

Representative hall was again crowded by supporters of Nebraska parochial schools, seeking to present their views to the education committee of the lower legislative house. On the previous occasion the discussion centered on bills to abolish or regulate parochial and private schools. This time the subject was Senate File 24, already passed by the senate, restricting the use of foreign languages in all schools. Nearly 600 people remained for two hours and a half, standing for the most part, following the various speeches with rapt attention and giving frequent applause.

R. B. Howell of Omaha, the Rev. George Weller of Seward, a Lutheran pastor, and Miss Frances O'Shea, a communicant of the Catholic church at Petersburg, furnished dramatic incidents which enlivened the proceedings. Representatives of the German Lutheran, German Catholic, Jewish, Polish, Bohemian and other denominations took the floor in turn, and questioned the power of the state to do what the bill proposed to do.

The foreign language circulating libraries, which have been circulating under the supervision of the state librarian, are doomed, if the action of the state senate offers any expression on the subject. That body passed the motion of Senator Reed of Hamilton county, requesting the state librarian to withdraw these books from circulation permanently, and that a committee of three senators, with a like committee from the house, be appointed to examine such libraries and report back with their recommendations. Senators Reed, Siman and Taylor were appointed to act for the senate.

Representative McKee's bill, providing that no alien may teach in a public school in Nebraska, was approved by the lower legislative house, in committee of the whole. The house also approved Senate File 37, permitting school districts with more than 100 pupils to levy a tax of 100 mills, if the same be authorized by a 60 per cent vote of the electors voting on the question.

The committee on cities and towns had a busy session. R. B. Howell, head of the metropolitan water board of Omaha, presented arguments in support of his long standing proposition to give the water board authority to go into the electric lighting business. Mr. Howell secured the passage of such a bill, after a bitter fight, some four years ago, but Governor Morehead vetoed it.

The house judiciary committee put a quietus on two efforts of Senator Reed to make divorce more difficult in Nebraska. It indefinitely postponed S. F. 26, which extended from six months to two years the time that elapses between a decree being given and when it became finally effective in divorce case. It also killed S. F. 53, which made it three years in the case of a guilty party before he or she could remarry.

The judiciary committee of the house recommended for passage S. F. 10, which gives district judges \$15 a day pay in addition to their regular salary when acting as appraisers in the case where Omaha is trying to take over the gas works. A previous law put this duty on district judges, but did not provide for their pay. They thought that as it was outside of their duties and not a duty devolving upon them as judges they should be paid for it.

The lower house adopted unanimously a resolution by Wildman, Good and Vance, memorializing congress to enact "such national co-operative or other laws as will secure equity and conservation and prevent robbery of the masses." The resolution referred specifically to packing house and fruit association combinations.

A resolution by Jacobson and others asking that the congress be memorialized to hasten reclamation work in the western part of the state and that irrigation projects be carried to completion in order to bring some 70,000 acres of land into cultivation and to furnish work for returning soldiers, was passed.

The senate committee which investigated the various state institutions on instructions from that body to ascertain the sanitary conditions and general conduct and needs thereof has made a report. They find conditions generally very satisfactory, but are inclined to criticize the fact that heavy supplies have been bought and stored, purchased on a high cost market. The committee puts its disapproval on a number of building projects, including some recommended by the state board of control, and recommends the dismissal of several institution officials.

Senate File 226, by Warner, which provides that co-operative corporations may hold, buy, sell or vote stock in other co-operative corporations, was recommended for the general file.

Representative Fufts' bill, providing for taxation of the cash surrender value of life insurance policies, was recommended for indefinite postponement.

The lower legislative house recorded itself in favor of adding farm tractors to the long list of articles whose sale is regulated by law in Nebraska. The house approved a bill by Representative Crozier of Polk county, providing that no farm tractor may be sold without a license from the state railway commission. The commission is directed to refuse a license to any company which fails to maintain an adequate service station in Nebraska, or whose tractor, on test by engineer of the University of Nebraska, fails to comply with the representations of the manufacturers.

Mr. Dalbey is speaker of the house of representatives in the Nebraska legislature. He was elected to represent the 31st district. His home is in Beatrice, Gage county. Mr. Dalbey takes a keen interest in the details of farming and fully appreciates and understands the farmers' problems. He is especially interested in thoroughbred livestock. This is his third term as a lawmaker.

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