

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THIS MAJESTIC STATE

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

W. J. Taylor of Merna, Custer county, has been made chairman of a "committee of 100" named for the elect representatives of the people to elect representatives of the people to the constitutional convention which convenes in December to draft a new state constitution. Some of the names of the committee are Senator J. W. Hammond of Cambridge, J. O. Shroyer of the Farmers' Union, Humboldt; F. B. Tipton, Seward; W. M. Stebbins, Gothenburg; C. A. Randall, Newman Grove; Arthur G. Wray, York; C. D. Casper, Bridgeport; Edgar Howard, Columbus; A. E. Sheldon, Lincoln; S. C. Bassett, Gibbon; Representative J. O. Schmidt, Wahoo; J. J. McCarthy, Ponca; Florian Jacobs, Broken Bow; T. P. Reynolds, Omaha; W. F. Bryant, Hartington; Clarence Rockmeyer, Fremont; James Auten, Albion; A. W. Ladd, Albion; W. V. Allen, Madison; C. A. Sorenson, Lincoln; Soren Fries, Dannebrog; F. M. Coffey, Lincoln; E. Von Ferrell, Scottsbluff.

According to the State Board of Agriculture winter wheat in Nebraska improved during the past month and present chances for a record production are excellent. The condition of 101 per cent compared to 97 per cent last month indicates a production of 70,700,000 bushels, which is more than twice the production last year.

C. J. Liljenstople, a member of the state engineering force and vice commissioner for irrigation work in western Nebraska, was instantly killed, and Frank McCarter, a ditch contractor was seriously injured, when an auto in which they were riding was struck by a Burlington passenger train near Scottsbluff.

Governor McKelvie has inaugurated a movement to provide a reception for Nebraska soldiers of the 89th division when they land at New York. Mail addressed to members of the Eighty-ninth division, "care of the Nebraska division, Hall of States, New York City," will be delivered to them.

A report issued by the State Board of Health show that Nebraska had a total of 16,313 deaths in the year 1918, 676 being stillborn deaths. The record for 1917 was 11,321, the increase being doubtless due to the flu, of which there were 4,332 deaths in the state.

Richardson county's court house at Falls City burned to the ground last week. All records were saved, but the building, valued at \$40,000, is a total loss. The city water plant was broken down and there was no possibility of saving the building.

United States Senator Norris of Nebraska has expressed himself as specially pleased with the provision in the summary of the peace treaty relating to the creation of a tribunal to try the Kaiser and other Germans for their crimes.

Oil leases covering about 2,000 acres have been signed by farmers in Gage county by representatives of the Red Cloud-Holdrege Oil company. The company expects to begin drilling near Beatrice and Wynore in the near future.

Lincoln voters at the recent city election decisively defeated the proposal to permit Sunday theaters, the majority against being approximately a thousand. Mayor John E. Miller was re-elected by a good majority.

The annual reunion of the Nebraska state Elks association, which will be held at York on June 4 and 5, is expected to be the most largely attended gathering of the kind ever held in the state.

Nebraska has a chance of winning a captured German cannon offered by the Tenth federal reserve district to the state in the district raising the largest over-subscription in the Victory loan drive.

Nebraska will get her share of the \$45,000,000 worth of motor trucks to be distributed to the states of the union by the government to be used for highway construction.

The Golden Rod Orchard company has leased the Chapman orchard, near Table Rock, and it will be used by the county agent as a demonstration orchard.

A hospital company has been organized for Ainsworth with a capital of \$40,000. The work of construction will be begun in a short time.

Nebraska potato manufacturers are figuring on resuming the manufacture of their product by July 1.

Thirty-two counties were represented at the formation of the American Legion a national organization of world war soldiers at the state capitol building at Lincoln.

Nebraska's two United States senators, Hitchcock and Norris, have expressed their approval of the peace treaty formulated by the Paris congress. Senator Hitchcock said he was greatly impressed with the completeness of the work and its constructive character.

Automobile license fees amounting to \$9,943.42 were received by the state engineer at Lincoln between April 20 and April 31. This did not include 25 per cent of license fees that were paid to counties and retained by the counties for road dragging purposes.

The suit brought at Omaha against the Simon law, passed by the recent legislature, prohibiting foreign language instruction in Nebraska, will be defended by the state legal department to the utmost of its ability, according to an announcement by Attorney General Davis.

The first meeting of the committee which will have in charge building the new \$5,000,000 state house, was held at Lincoln last week. The committee consists of Governor McKelvie, who was elected chairman; State Engineer Johnson, who was selected secretary; Walter W. Head, Omaha; W. H. Thompson, Grand Island, and W. E. Hardy, Lincoln. It was proposed at the meeting to have plans drawn under the plan of the national association of architects, which provides that Nebraska architects have first chance at making plans.

E. F. Ferber of Wynot has sent a letter to the State Railway Commission at Lincoln in which he stated that German subscribers on the mutual farm telephone line out of that place are trying to work up a new company to establish a line over which they can talk in the German language. The entire community is aroused over the boldness of the German element, he says.

Grand Island high school won first honors at the Central Nebraska track meet at Kearney, with 42 points. Other scores in Class A were as follows: York, 16; Kearney, 15; Shelton, 14; Mason City, 12; and Broken Bow, 12. Callaway won first honors in Class B. Elm Creek came second. Gold medals were given as first prizes, bronze as second and ribbons as third.

Warning to people of Nebraska to use the utmost caution in dealing with concerns running flaming advertising in Nebraska papers, selling stock on the mail-order plan, where the sale is technically made outside of the state, and does not come under the jurisdiction of the Nebraska blue sky law, has been issued by the State Railway Commission.

The little town of Waverly, near Lincoln, was shocked by a fearful tragedy the other day, when Jess Poland of Omaha, in a fit of jealousy, entered the home of Dan Headley, met Mr. Headley face to face and without a word of warning shot him dead, fired two bullets into the arms of Mrs. Headley and then killed himself.

Twenty years ago alfalfa could not be grown in Nebraska. Now this state ranks first in its production, and last year Nebraska's alfalfa crop, 1,583,720 tons, sold at the present market price, \$38 a ton, was worth the snug sum of \$58,181,360.

C. M. Gruenther, of Platte Center, has been appointed secretary of the federal farm loan bank of Omaha to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Frank G. Odell. The appointment of Mr. Gruenther takes effect June 2.

In the face of strong opposition from the ministers and churches of Beatrice, the board of supervisors acted favorably upon a petition from the Beatrice ball team for Sunday base ball, the vote being 5 to 23.

Because of the slow sale of Victory loan notes in some localities the drive has been extended one week in Nebraska. Bad roads and unfavorable weather have retarded sales of the notes to some extent in the state.

The State Railway Commission has ordered the Lincoln Telephone company to rebate to its subscribers for exchange rental on phones which were out of commission because of the storm in April.

Dodge county is arranging to pave a second strip of the Lincoln Highway, extending east from Fremont for a distance of five and one-half miles to the Douglas county line, a point thirty miles west of Omaha.

The town of Plymouth, which has been without a lighting system for several years, is considering a deal whereby the town will receive current from Beatrice for lighting purposes.

Newspapers of this state are unanimous in their endorsement of the peace terms imposed on Germany. People of Nebraska, as a whole, too, seem satisfied with the treaty.

Fremont has an automobile pound for machines rounded up by the authorities, when breakers of the law regarding displaying license tags on their cars are apprehended.

Continued rains are causing farmers in southeastern Nebraska some uneasiness, especially in the lowlands. With the exception of peaches, all fruit promises a good crop.

Geneva has awarded a contract for a city sewerage system, the price being about \$30,000. The terms require the completion of the work by August 15.

Members of Nebraska's base hospital No. 49 were discharged from service at Camp Dodge last week and returned to their homes throughout the state.

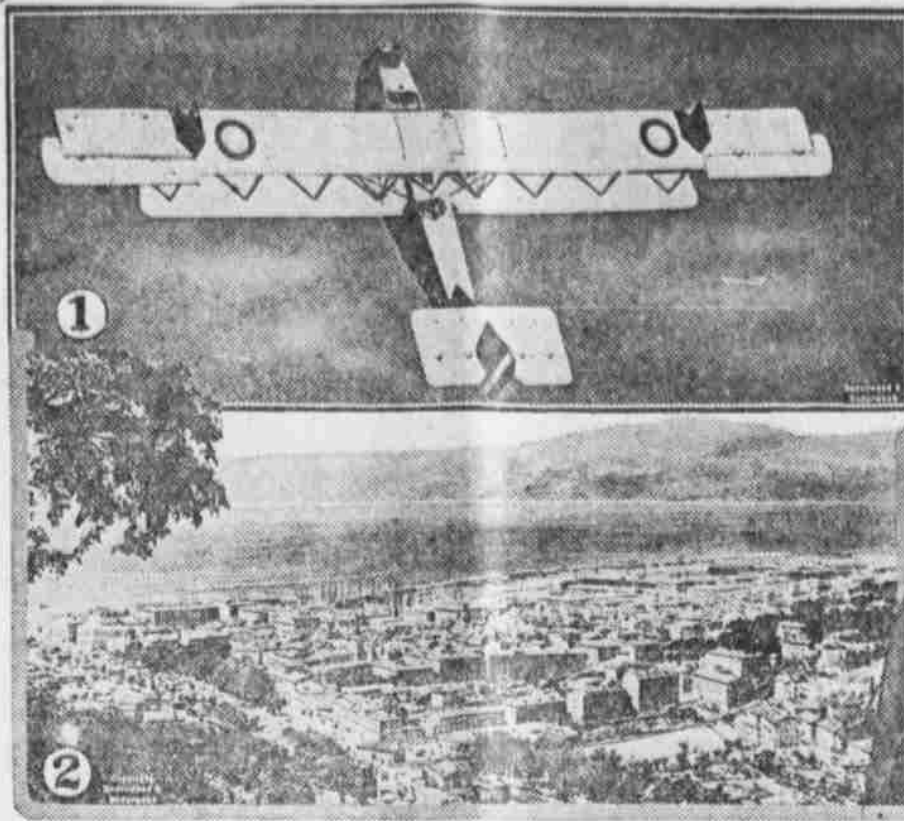
Omaha is to hold a home-coming celebration July 4 for returned soldiers, sailors and marines.

A syndicate of Omaha men recently bought from former Governor Keith Neville, for approximately \$500,000, the famous Keith and Barton ranch in Lincoln county, comprising about 16,000 acres.

Secretary Hart of the state banking board has sent out a call for reports from state banks under date of May 3. More than 2,000 Russian beet field workers are expected to leave Lincoln for western Nebraska this year. More than 1,000 left the capital city last Tuesday for Bridgeport and Bayard.

Citizens of Thomas and Cherry county have formed an organization for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a state highway from Valentine to North Platte, passing through Brownlee, Thedford and Stapleton.

During the past year fifty-two consolidated district were formed in Nebraska, according to State Superintendent of Schools Clemmons. About sixty-two have been organized so far this year, with about twenty applications now in the office, insisting on being organized at once.



1—Naval seaplane F-5, in which four navy aviators recently made a nonstop flight of 20 hours and 10 minutes. 2—New photograph of Flume, which probably will go to Italy after 1923. 3—Olyntho de Magalhães, minister from Brazil to France and one of the Brazilian delegates to the peace conference.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germany Considering the Treaty Which Strips Her of Much Land and All Power.

FRANCE WILL BE PROTECTED

Von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Associates Are Expected to Make Counter Proposals—Allied Council Working on Terms for Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"The time has come when we must settle our account," said Clemenceau, and thereupon he handed to the representatives of Germany what he aptly called a "book"—some 80,000 words of peace terms which Germany is required to give adherence. When this is done—indeed, whether or not it is done—Germany stands shorn of virtually all of her military and naval power and of more than a million square miles of territory, and economically and financially bound until she has paid for the tremendous damage she wrought in the war.

Whether by intention or by accident, the day was well chosen for the delivery to the Germans of the document so fateful to them and their country. It was May 7, the fourth anniversary of one of their most shocking crimes, the sinking of the Lusitania. The reception of the delegates from Berlin was deliberately cool and the proceedings in the Versailles palace were marked by a stern formality. There was no smallest pretense of cordiality on the part of the representatives of the allied and associated powers, for they felt none. "You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace," were Clemenceau's words, but the peace offered will be as gall and wormwood in the mouths of the Germans.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, replying for the enemy delegation, admitted the utter defeat of Germany, but denied her sole culpability for the war. He intimated plainly that Germany would put in a counter claim for damages because of the loss of life due to the blockade, and that in general she would take her stand on President Wilson's fourteen points in opposing what she might consider oppressive in the treaty. Indeed, it is clear that the Germans intend to pay much more attention to those points than do the allies. What this will avail them is not difficult to forecast. Before getting the treaty they said unofficially that they would sign it, but that Germany never would pay an indemnity by which they presumably meant penal damages such as Bismarck exacted from France in 1871. The treaty does not call for the payment of an indemnity, as such, but the Germans may so consider some of the items of reparation. In any event, their refusal to sign, or their failure to carry out the terms of the pact, has been or will be provided for in the plans of the economic commission of the allies. Possibly the military will have something to say and do, also.

M. Clemenceau informed the Germans that they would be allowed fifteen days in which to make inquiries or "observations." In writing, to which the allied council will make reply, after which the council will determine the time within which the Germans must give a final answer. As soon as the ceremony in the Versailles palace was over Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau dispatched a copy of the treaty by aerial courier to Berlin for the consideration of the German cabinet and assembly.

The Germans maintained an arrogant air during the proceedings Wednesday, and it was noted that though M. Clemenceau stood while addressing them, von Brockdorff-Rantzau remained seated when he replied. This, and the tone of some of his utterances made the allied representatives rather indignant.

The correspondent of a Berlin paper predicted that the German delegates in each case where it was considered necessary would present a carefully formulated counterproposal stating the maximum they were willing to concede. Many of these, he said, were already drawn up, and the Germans would "show the utmost consideration for the enemy's standpoint." He asserted it would be particularly difficult for Germany to yield to the demand for the delivering up of the Germans held guilty of being the instigators of the war.

This clause, which calls for the trial of the former Kaiser, was incorporated in the treaty at the last moment. Other matters which were put in last week included the disposition of the German colonies, as follows:

Togoland and Kamerun—France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the league of nations as to their future.

German East Africa—The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.

German Southwest Africa—The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.

The German Samoa Islands—The mandate shall be held by New Zealand. The other German Pacific possessions south of the equator, excluding the German Samoa Islands and Nauru—The mandate shall be held by Australia.

Nauru (Pleasant island)—The mandate shall be given to the British empire.

The German Pacific islands north of the equator—The mandate shall be held by Japan.

Marshal Foch persisted to the last in his demand that France should be guaranteed in some way against future armed attack by Germany. It was reported that President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George gave him measurable satisfaction by promising to ask congress and parliament, respectively, to authorize an open agreement that the United States and Great Britain would go instantly to the aid of France if she were attacked. However, if the terms of the treaty as written are carried out, Germany will have very little left with which to carry on military enterprises. She couldn't get far with an army of 100,000 men, a puny navy, no submarines and no armed planes, and with the fortifications of Heligoland and the Rhine valley demolished.

Belgium having been given satisfaction as to the parts of the treaty which didn't suit her at first, the only one of the allied and associated nations that still held out against the pact was China. The cabinet at Peking, it was said, had instructed the Chinese delegates not to sign any treaty that transferred to Japan the former German rights in Shantung. Japan's victory in the allied council has greatly stirred China and there is danger of anti-foreign outbreaks there.

Press comment on the treaty, which indicates or forms public opinion, is varied. The German papers, of course, denounce many of the terms as brutal and impossible of acceptance. Those of France praise the pact rather faintly. In England some journals commend the treaty highly and others condemn it. The American press generally looks on the peace terms as satisfactory.

No sooner had the German treaty been handed to the Hun delegates than the council of four began consideration of the program for the presentation of peace terms to the representatives of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria. These treaties, which already were partly drawn up, more immediately concern Italy, and the return of the Italian delegates, who were in time for the ceremony on Wednesday, made it possible to go ahead speedily. Premier Orlando and his associates went back to Paris at the request of the other members of the conference and after a plan was formulated for the disposition of Flume. It was proposed that the city should be under international control until 1923 and should then be given to Italy. In the meantime Jugo-Slavia shall construct for itself a port a little to the south of Flume, with railroad connection with Agram and other cities. It was understood that Italy was prepared to sacrifice some of her claims on the Dalmatian coast. It was believed in Paris that President Wilson would consent to some such compromise, for the strength of the Jugo-

Slavs' contention lay in their need of a port on the Adriatic.

Latest reports of the operations of the bolshevik were that they were beginning an attack in great strength against Vilna, capital of Lithuania, which had been captured by the Poles. The city was under heavy artillery fire. The allies in northern Russia had several successes against the reds and believed the crisis along the Dvina river had passed. The American railway detachment recently sent there had its first engagement with the bolshevik and helped in the capture of a town, losing one officer.

Dispatches concerning Hungary have been conflicting. From Vienna came the word that the communist government of Bela Kun had surrendered unconditionally, but this was not wholly confirmed. Anyhow, the communists were being hard pressed by the Czech, Roumanian and Serbian troops, which were surrounding Budapest. Copenhagen advices were that they had refused armistice terms offered by the Roumanians and decided to fight to a finish.

The collapse of the soviet government of Bavaria apparently was complete, and was followed by the wholesale slaughter of Spartacists and suspects, the excesses of the victors in Munich being about as bad as had been those of the reds while they were in control. The German government troops were aided by some 8,000 Austrians in regaining the city.

President Wilson last week issued his call for an extra session of congress, summoning the law-makers to meet on May 19—an earlier date than had been expected. He cannot be in Washington for the opening of the session, owing to the work still to be done in Paris. The Republicans, who will control both houses, are busy preparing their program. The house must hurry through a lot of appropriation bills and in the senate will be staged the great debate over the peace treaty, and especially the covenant of the league of nations. It is predicted that the senate will give the entire treaty its approval, though many of the members will argue long and earnestly against the league covenant as it stands. The supporters of the league undoubtedly will have the immense assistance of addresses by the president, who will return in time to take the field in championship of the great international union with whose formation he has had so much to do.

Secretary Baker says the millionth American soldier leaves France for home this week, and it is certain that all of them will be returned before long, barring unforeseen complications. However, it is apparent that we will continue to be represented in the allied expedition in Siberia, for the war department is recruiting 8,000 volunteers for that service to relieve those now there, and the first 1,000 already have started.

The American Legion, in process of organization by veterans of the great war, opened a caucus in St. Louis with a thousand delegates present and Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the chair. The first sessions developed a decided dissension between the National Guard and the regular army. The feelings of the former were voiced by Col. Bennet Clark, son of Champ Clark, in the National Guard convention, when he declared that the regular army "must be smashed." However, he is fighting against the effort to have regular army men excluded from the Legion. Some of the Southern delegates were working hard against the admission of negroes to membership.

Messrs. Walsh, Dunne and Ryan, whom the Americans of Irish blood sent across to work for a "free Ireland," have succeeded in arousing the hot resentment of the British against what many of them say is the unwarranted interference of the United States in a matter that does not concern it. The delegation, visiting in Ireland, was feted and escorted by Sinn Fein leaders and at the same time, according to hostile journals, was openly boasting that it has received strong encouragement from President Wilson and that Lloyd George would receive it on its return to Paris.

GERMANY IN FRENZY

WHOLE NATION UNITED AGAINST THE PEACE TERMS.

WILSON MILDLY ASSAILED

Inhabitants of Rhineland See Enormity of Crime for First Time—Allies Refuse to modify Treaty.

Berlin, May 13.—The protests that came from various quarters in Germany over the peace terms, as they were reported before the official terms became known are as nothing in comparison with the wave of remonstrance—angry, bitter, disappointed in tone—that is sweeping over Germany now that the treaty has been presented. States, municipalities, districts, organizations of various sorts, business men's and women's clubs and the political parties are vying with each other in finding words to express scorn and condemnation for the document.

For perhaps the first time in history all the German parties are united in opinion, each of them assailing the terms Germany is asked to sign.

The newspapers are utterly swamped with the protests, being able to print but a fraction of them.

The government, likewise, is being overwhelmed with telegrams.

In the criticisms President Wilson is only mildly assailed here and there, since word has gone to the press from official quarters that he is not to be taken to task. The assertions upon which stress are laid are that the proposed peace lacks all elements of justice and conforms in no way to the president's 14 points, while indignation is expressed over the terms characterized as unbearable and as spelling slavery for the German people.

Some of the protestants declare they are outraged by the provisions of the treaty, while others express deep contempt for what they call a "brutal peace of force." The expression "a verdict of death" is one frequently used.

The delegation is expected to reply to the entente's terms before the expiration of the time limit, according to opinion expressed here. Several members of the delegation have already returned to Berlin.

Begin to Realize Crimes.

Coblenz, May 13.—The Germans in the American occupied area are mentally stunned by what they declare the severity of the peace terms. The Germans of Coblenz appear to feel the loss of Silesia more than anything else and exhibit more concern over the eastern frontier than the occupation of the Rhineland for the next five to fifteen years.

The army intelligence summary said: "Never until now has the enormity of the nation's crimes seemed apparent to the Rhineland population. Prepared though they may have been for the punishment meted out, the Germans, nevertheless, plainly portrayed their dismay upon the publication of the peace terms."

London, May 13.—The chief president and central council of Silesia have issued a proclamation renouncing the peace treaty and declaring that the transference of the greater part of upper Silesia cannot produce a lasting peace, but "only a peace of desperation for Silesia." The proclamation calls on the Silesians "to let the world know we will not submit to such a peace."

Refuse to Modify Treaty.

Paris, May 13.—The allies can admit of no discussion of their right to insist upon the terms of the peace treaty substantially as drafted. This is the reply to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, who submitted a note to Premier Clemenceau declaring that the peace treaty contains demands which could be borne by no people, and many of them incapable of accomplishment.

Holland to Hand Over Kaiser.

London, May 13.—The Dutch government has decided to surrender the former German emperor to the allied and associated powers, according to a dispatch from The Hague received here.

Victory Loan "Over the Top."

Washington, May 13.—The fifth and last popular war loan of the United States has been oversubscribed. Although the approximate total subscriptions will not be known for nearly two weeks, figures available at the end of the campaign last Saturday night showed that the American people had responded generously to the appeal to "finish the job."

Wilson Names "Boy Scout Week."

Washington, May 13.—President Wilson, in a proclamation made public here yesterday, recommended that the period beginning June 8 to Flag day, June 14, be observed over the country as "Boy Scout week," for the purpose of strengthening the work of the Boy Scouts of America.

Proposals for Foe Expected.

Paris, May 13.—It is generally believed that the Germans will answer the treaty of peace by proposals relative to certain phases of the document. A competent commission will examine the German answer and if modifications are necessary the Germans will be notified. It is expected that in this rejoinder the enemy will be allowed four or five days to agree definitely to the whole treaty. It is therefore probable that from 25 to 30 days will elapse before the pact is signed.